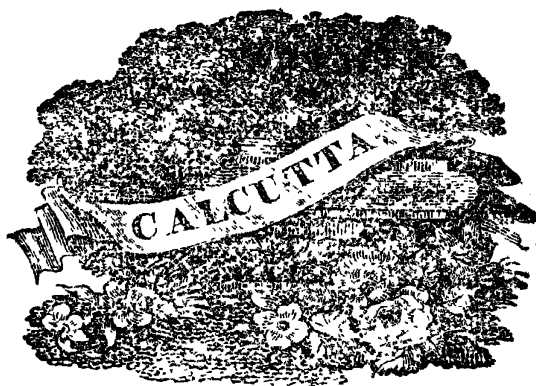


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FOR
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VOL. XVI.] SATURDAY, JAN. 6, 1810. [No. 183.

Calcutta General Intelligence.

—♦♦♦♦♦—
CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

DECEMBER 29, 1809.

Mr. Thomas Powney, Collector of Jellora.

JANUARY 2, 1810.

Mr. N. J. Halhed, Register of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Bareilly.

—♦♦♦♦♦—
General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 22, 1809.

The Vice President in Council resolves, that the situations of Commissary General and of Quarter Master General of the Army, be held by the same Officer, and that the superintendence of public Military Buildings be separated from the duties of the Deputy Quarter Master General, as soon as those situations shall become vacant by the departure for Europe of the Officer now holding them.

His Excellency in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Paton, the present Quarter Master General, to be Commissary General from the 1st of February next, with the allowances specified in the 19th Article of the regulations for the Commissariat.

which are to include the whole of his allowances as Quarter Master General.

Major Thomas Weguelin, of the Honourable Company's European Regiment, is appointed Deputy Commissary General from the same date.

Captain Robert Stevenson, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, the present Agent for Horses, and Lieutenant James Lumidane, of the 4th Regiment Native Cavalry, the present Agent for Camels and Gram, are appointed Assistants Commissary General from the same date, with a Salary of Sonat Rupees 1000, and the pay, full batta, gratuity and tent allowance of their respective Regimental Rank.

Captain Lieutenant George Becher, of the 5th Regiment Native Cavalry, the present Deputy Agent for Camels and Gram, is appointed a Sub-Assistant Commissary General from the same date, with a Salary of 400 Sonat Rupees, and the pay, full batta, gratuity, and tent allowance of his regimental rank.

The separate appointments of Agent for Horses, and for Camels and Gram, and of Deputy Agent for Camels and Gram, are abolished from the same date.

J. ADAM, *Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 23, 1809.

Lieutenant Colonel Martindell is authorized to appoint an Officer to officiate as Deputy Paymaster to the Force under his Command, until further Orders, subject to the Confirmation of Government.

J. ADAM, *Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 26, 1809.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that in future Letters required for occasional duties to proceed with small Detachments, &c. shall be furnished from the Quarter Master's Establishments of European Corps at the stations where such duties may occur, instead of such people being hired for the occasion and charged for in Contingent bills, as hitherto practised.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon John MacWhirter is appointed to the Civil Station of Sarun, vice Lawder, deceased.

An error having been discovered in the arrangement of rank assigned to certain Officers in the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, by General Orders of the 1st Instant, the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following promotion and assignment of rank shall take place in that Corps.

Captain Lieut. George Yate, (deceased) to be Captain of a Company from the 31st September, 1803, vice Piyon, deceased.

Lieutenant Thomas Garner, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Yates, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant Thomas Garner, to be Captain of a Company from the 24th September 1809, vice Yates, deceased.

Lieutenant Charles P. Hay, to be Captain Lieutenant from the same date, vice Garner, promoted.

The conditional permission granted by General Orders, under date the 22d instant, to the Reverend Mr. Richard Jeffrys to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for the benefit of his health, is confirmed.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions.

15th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain William Willey Kitchen, to be Major from the 23d December 1809, vice Evans, deceased.

Captain Lieutenant James Gordon, to be Captain of a Company from the same date, vice Kitchen, promoted.

Senior Lieutenant Walter Raleigh Gilbert, to be Captain Lieutenant from the same date, vice Gordon, promoted.

Ensign Douglas Hughes Hepburnhall, to be Lieutenant from the same date, vice Gilbert, promoted.

Senior Cadet of Infantry John James Hamilton, to be Ensign, with rank from the 23d Dec. 1809.

6th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Lieutenant John Campbell, to be Captain of a Company from the 13th December 1809, vice Herbert, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

Senior Lieutenant Charles Martin, to be Captain Lieutenant from the same date, vice Campbell, promoted.

Ensign Frederick Milbank Chambers, to be Lieutenant from the same date, vice Martin, promoted.

24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Ensign William Hough, to be Lieutenant from the 13th December 1809, vice Baugh, transferred to the Persian Establishment.

The undermentioned Cadets of Infantry are promoted to Ensigns to complete the Establishment, with rank in the Army from the dates specified opposite their names.

Season and Class.	NAMES.	Date of Rank.
1st Class of 1808.	William Sage, Robert Kent,	13th Dec. 1809. Ditto, Ditto.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief.

HEAD QUARTERS, CALCUTTA, DEC. 31, 1809.

On the occasion of Major-General Sir Ewen Bailie being relieved from the Staff of this Establishment, The Commander in Chief is happy to express his entire approbation of the assiduity, promptitude, and decision, invariably manifested by that Officer, in the performance of the arduous duties, more peculiarly appertaining to the Command of the Presidency Station, whereby the Major-General has established a well founded claim to the Commander in Chief's best thanks.

The same Military Compliments and Honours are to be paid to Major-General Sir Ewen Bailie, as heretofore, until his embarkation for Europe.

(Signed) H. WORSLEY, *Adj. Gen. Bengal.*

In consequence of the fortunate result of Colonel Smith's expedition, the navigation of the Gulph will in all likelihood be conducted, at least for some time, with comparative security. After the destruction of Ras-ul-Khyma, Colonel Smith proposed to proceed against Langa, the second of the Pirate stations in point of strength and celebrity; and afterwards to attack all their remaining strongholds in succession.

We are sorry to find however, from the private advices of the merchants, that commerce was not likely for some time to reap the advantage, which under other circumstances she might have done, from these gallant achievements. The markets at the different trading ports of the Gulph, wore an appearance not less unpropitious, than at all the other ports of general resort in the Eastern Seas: and the letters from Bussorah more especially, discourage the shipment of any Bengal produce whatever for that place.

ARMY IN BUNDELCUND.

Our intelligence from the Army assembled in Bundelcund, under the command of Colonel Martindell, extends to so late a date as the 25th of December. The army, it appears, had marched on the 12th ultimo, from Soopah, and on the 15th reached Chatterpore,—where they remained at the date of these advices. The 6th Regiment of Native Cavalry from Meerut, joined them on the 24th, and the 5th from Saharunpore, (the only remaining corps whose arrival they awaited,) was expected about the

29th. With respect to the future movements of the Army, the most profound secrecy was observed at Head-Quarters: but, it was, the general idea throughout the Camp, that they would very shortly advance, and probably by the route of the Meerapore ghaut. Meanwhile, the Horse-Artillery had begun to move from Allahabad; and report added on the 25th, that the battering train also had left Calpee. The following extract of a letter, with which we have been favoured, contains all the additional information, that could be interesting to our readers.

“ Camp, 23d Dec. 1809.

“ You have expected, no doubt, ere now to have heard
 “ of the progress of the campaign, our victories over
 “ Ameer Khan, (or Meer John as the men call him,)
 “ and a long list of killed and wounded, with other
 “ things generally interesting. But, the fact is, that we
 “ do not know, if we shall have to fire a shot or charge
 “ a bayonet. The 53d Foot left Cawnpore on the 19th
 “ ultimo,—908 strong, including Officers, and leaving
 “ 1 officer and 85 men sick behind.—They proceeded by
 “ easy marches, and arrived at Soopah, the general
 “ rendezvous, on the morning of the 3d instant. It is
 “ about 125 miles from Cawnpore. The Regiments were
 “ here brigaded; viz. the 53d, and the 1st Battalions of
 “ the 17th and 22d under Col. Maubey; 1st of the 19th
 “ and 26th, under Col. D’Auvergne; and the Battalion
 “ of light Companies, under Major Kelly.—The Bri-
 “ gade of Cavalry is at present under Col. Brown, as it
 “ consists only of his Regiment (the 1st;) but, on the
 “ arrival of the 5th and 6th Cavalry, which will be
 “ here in a day or two, the brigade will be under Col.
 “ Fawcett, the senior officer. The total will then be
 “ two Brigades of Infantry, with the Light Battalion
 “ (at present unattached,) and one Brigade of Cavalry,
 “ besides 42 European Artillery-men, and the proportion
 “ of Golumdauze, with ten six pounders and four howitz-
 “ ers. There is, moreover, a company of Pioneers.
 “ And, the necessary proportion of Bullock and Ele-
 “ phant drivers, with the Bazar followers, forms a body
 “ of many thousands. 1900 Natives attend our regiment
 “ alone, exclusive of the Bazar. A heavy train of ar-
 “ tillery, (consisting of four eighteen pounders, four,

“ twelve pounders, four mortars and two howitzers,) is
 “ at Calpee,—to follow us, should political events render
 “ it expedient. During the march, we were all in high
 “ spirits and are so still;—but, since our arrival near
 “ Chatterpore from Soopah, our Brigadier has found it
 “ right to revive the drilling system.—as idleness might
 “ lead us into unwarlike habits, even in a camp.
 “ We do not know, when we leave Chatterpore,—
 “ which is a beautiful and fertile, but almost desert
 “ country.”

According to a report, which prevailed about the beginning of the week, Meer Khan has sustained a second defeat, in an engagement with the Nagpore forces. We know not how far reliance may be placed on this intelligence: but the accounts, which we have seen, from various quarters, continue to represent that chieftain as still prosecuting his retreat.

To facilitate the transit of necessaries and merchandize of every description, for the supply of the army under Colonel Close, in Berar, the Bombay Government have intimated their intention, to grant perwannahs, for the protection of all goods passing for that purpose, along the great route, from Panwell to Seroor, and from thence through Aurungabad to Jaulna. The distance between the latter station and the Seroor cantonments does not exceed 158 miles; and the whole intermediate country is described in the Government notification, as in a state of perfect tranquillity.

Letters, received in the course of last week from Gyah, notice a report, which prevailed there, relative to the appearance of a body of 16,000 Chinese on the North-east frontiers of Napaul. The story, in its present shape, is so extremely vague, that we can hardly think of it at all, in a serious light. At the same time, it seems by no means improbable, that the ambitious and encroaching spirit of the court of Napaul may have provoked some hostile demonstrations from the side of Tibet. It has been ascertained, we understand, that the king of Napaul has, within these few years, extended his dominion over the whole of that wide tract of country, which

stretches from Napaul to Sirinagur: and, from the accounts of the affairs of the Punjab which we some time ago published, it would appear, that he still continued to advance, until his troops (the Gorugs) had come in contact with those of Runjeet Sing on the skirts of the Punjab.

Letters received in the course of last week from Oude, mention a very serious commotion, which had arisen in the district of Sicrora, in consequence of the refractory conduct of the Rajah of Nanparah, a principal Zemindar in the Vizier's dominions. Six companies of the 2d Battalion of the 16th Native Infantry, with 3 six pounders, under the command of Major Bird of that corps, marched against Nanparah some time ago. But, it being found that the Fort was of very considerable strength and provided with cannon, and the garrison shewing a determination to stand a siege, it was afterwards deemed necessary to order a larger force into the field. Accordingly, a detachment, composed of the 1st Battalion of the 9th Native Infantry, six Companies of the 2d of the 16th, three Companies of the 2d of the 4th, and two of the 1st of the 21st, with two Troops of the 31 Regiment of Native Cavalry, and a proportionate train of battering guns, was formed, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel McGrath. This detachment obtained possession of the Fort, without loss, on the night of the 17th ultimo; the rebels having decamped, under the apprehension of the assault, which it was purposed to attempt on the succeeding day. The captors found a large depot of grain in the fortress; from which it was concluded, that the be sieged had resolved to hold out to the last, —and they probably would have done so, but for the alarm excited by the novel sight of battering cannon and howitzers served by Europeans.

In consequence of these commotions, the 2d Battalion of the 27th has been ordered to Sicrora; where, at the date of our accounts, only five companies were stationed. And, two companies of the 1st of the 9th are to be posted at Bimhaut.

His Majesty's Ship *Belliqueux*, of 64 guns, bearing the flag of Commodore Byng, reached Saugor roads on Monday last, after a run of only 18 days from Trincomalee. She brings no news whatever.

Commodore Byng arrived on Thursday morning in Calcutta, where he was received with a salute of eleven guns.

The *Belliqueux*, we understand, gives convey to the fleet of Indiamen about to proceed from hence to the general rendezvous at Point de Galle. The *Drake* frigate, to whom report had assigned that service, was no longer expected to come round to Bengal.

The Bombay Gazette of the 13th ultimo apprizes us of the arrival at that Presidency, on the 11th, of the H. C. re-captured ship *Europe*, Captain Gelston, from Rodriguez. Before quitting the French islands, the *Europe* had conveyed the British wounded from St. Paul's to Fort Duncan. The date of her departure from the latter place is not mentioned; nor have we been able to ascertain, whether she brings any further intelligence. After being docked and repaired, the *Europe* will take in another cargo for England.

We are happy to find, that the attention of the Government of Bombay has at length been attracted, to the preservation of the noble remains of Oriental art and antiquity, in the celebrated caves of Elephanta. The dilapidation of the images has been going forward so rapidly of late years, through the wanton spoliations of individuals, that it has been deemed expedient to prohibit all access to the caves, without an order from the Superintendent of Marine and Fort Major of Bombay,—to whose immediate care they have been committed.

An American vessel arrived on Sunday last from the island of Aden, situated at the entrance of the Red Sea. She brings letters, dated the 29th of October, from Mr. Salt, late Secretary to Lord Valentia, and recently charg-

ed with an Embassy from His Britannic Majesty to the King of Abyssinia. Mr. Salt was at Aden, on his way to an Abyssinian port. The letters, as far as we have yet learnt, contain no news whatever.

On Sunday last, the Country ship *Europa* sailed past Kedgerree, in her way to Vizagapatam; where she is appointed to receive on board the remaining Officers and Passengers of the two captured Indiamen, in order to convey them to Bengal. The crews of these two ships have already entered on board the *Modeste* frigate, and the H. C. ships *Ocean* and *Devaynes* which touched there on their way down the Coast; and some of the Officers, together with all the Passengers destined for Madras, have proceeded to that Presidency by the same opportunity. The cartel corvette, *Creole*, is still at Vizagapatam, refitting for sea.

The present system of convoy for the Country trade sailing from this port, having been found inefficient for the proposed object, while it is productive of much constraint and inconvenience to the merchants, is likely, we understand, to be altogether abandoned. Since the enemy have had recourse to the expedient of sending their frigates to sea by squadrons, the force of a single sloop of war has become inadequate to the security of a fleet of merchantmen; and, it is feared, that an encounter with any of the enemy's detachments, might, under the existing arrangement, be productive of consequences infinitely more disastrous, than attended their casual depredations under the old system.

Public attention has for some days past been attracted, to certain discontents among the members of the Pilot service; which had arisen to such a height, that, in the course of the week, all the Pilot schooners quitted the Roads, and came up to town, to await the redress of their alleged grievances.—We are not fully acquainted with the origin or object of this proceeding: but, we learn with pleasure, that every thing has been settled in a satisfactory manner, and that the Pilots have testified their readiness to return again to their duty.

MR. CHARLES WESTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *BENGAL HURKARU*.

SIR;

The appropriate but short tribute of praise, which your last paper has paid to the memory of Mr. Charles Weston, on the very next day after that of his death, has led me to believe that you might welcome more particulars about his character; especially, if they could further enable the public to assign him his precise and due place in their regrets, distinct from that claimed by the common panegyrics of the obituaries of newspapers. I beg leave therefore to offer all the information, which I have procured on the subject, from (I may say,) the intimacy, with which the deceased gentleman was pleased to honor me, during the last eight years of his life.

Mr. Charles Weston was born about the 31st year of the last century. I say, about,—for he could not exactly tell his age, but within one year more or less;—in consequence of the Registers of the English Church of old Calcutta having been destroyed along with the Church, in the furious hurricane of the 11th and 12th October 1737. His father, first a Merchant, then Recorder of the Mayor's Court, was obliged, by the derangement of his affairs, to fly to France, where he died, and could not give much education to his son beyond the first rudiments of language. Very fortunately, however, he thought of putting him an apprentice to Mr. Holwell, then a Surgeon; a circumstance which naturally contributed to enlarge his mind. Young Weston served the whole time of his engagement, and then attached himself to his patron from inclination. He followed him once to Europe, between 1740 and 50. Mr. Holwell's abilities having raised him from the practice of medicine to the highest ranks of the Civil Service, Mr. Weston was also induced to change his pursuits.—Besides, although he generally applied his fortune, when once acquired, more to the use of others than to his own, he seems to have been early impressed with an idea of the necessity of acquiring one; and,—“what could I expect,” said he, “from following the medical line, when I saw a regular-bred Surgeon and so clever a man as Mr. Holwell charge no more in his bills

“ than fifty rupees for three months medicine and attendance.” He therefore applied himself to Book-keeping. He served as a militiaman, in the Old Fort, in 1756: but, fortunately for the many necessitous whom he lived afterwards to assist, he was sent to look after Mr. Holwell’s baggage-boats the day before the Fort surrendered. Had it been otherwise, it is not probable, that his rather weak frame could have resisted the hardships of the black hole. Mr. Weston after that sad event, hastened to Chinsurah, where he had sent his wife and children. A Mr. Finley, an Irish gentleman, settled at Chudernagore in a house on the other side of the Lueyng-ground, saw him running in bare-footed; and, having informed himself of his situation, took care of him until the return of Mr. Holwell from Moorshedabad. I thought this circumstance worth mentioning, because Mr. Weston’s often relating it gives some reason to suppose, that the kindness which he thus experienced in his youth and at so proper a time from a mere stranger, made a deep impression on him, and served to develope that love towards all his fellow-creatures, for which he became afterwards so conspicuous. I have also heard Mr. Weston positively affirm, that the subsequent release of Mr. Holwell from fetters and imprisonment was owing to the intercession of the Nabob’s wives, instigated by the natives of Calcutta, with whom Mr. Holwell had made himself extremely popular, by the manner in which he had discharged the functions of the Zemindaree.

At the time of his leaving India, Mr. Holwell made a present to Mr. Weston of 2,000 Rs. and lent him 5,000. Mr. Weston but seldom ventured upon commercial speculation, but made his fortune in the business of Agency. A gentleman now living, and who has known him these forty years, told me, that at the very commencement of their acquaintance, Mr. Weston was already in the habit of granting pensions to the poor, and that he began to do so, when administrator to the estate of a Portuguese merchant, who had left a considerable sum for the same purpose. I have it also from the same authority, that Mr. Weston used even then to entertain his friends regularly, once or twice a week; a custom which he followed so constantly; that,

even on the day of his death, twenty-four persons had been invited to his table. Mr. Weston saw all his four daughters, (on whom he had, at their marriage, bestowed most liberal settlements,) perish in the prime of life. His only son; who survives him, lost his mental faculties, a little time after his return from Europe, where nothing had been spared for his education. And his wife has also preceded him to the grave. Mr. Weston met these misfortunes with fortitude. He once laboured for seven years under an asthmatic complaint, of which he was cured by the use of Ipeca, and by removing to the country, where he passed the thirty last years of his life. About 1782, he retired from business; and never afterwards was once tempted to add any thing to his fortune, even by the simple accumulation of interest; but devoted the remainder of his life to social enjoyments, and to the relief of the poor. His manner of disposing of his riches was invariably thus. The profits of the Tiretta bazar he applied to his own expences. The rest of his fortune had been invested in Company's paper, & of that the whole interest was distributed in monthly allowances to the indigent of all nations, classes and religions, without distinction. Mr. Holwell found himself reduced, in old age, to apply to his pupil's friendship and generosity: and Mr. Weston tendered him, for the last twelve years of his life, the assistance which that great man had so well deserved from his Country. This fact, which would not have disgraced the account given of Mr. Holwell in the Asiatic Register of 98-9, has appeared first in print, to my knowledge, in the Mirror of this week. Although he was a kind friend, and was fond of rendering little service to all his acquaintances, he confined his bounty to the necessitous only; and, in order to be less deceived on that score, he had made to himself a rule, from which he seldom deviated, not to grant pensions of above 30 Rs. per month. His last illness began in September; and, he passed through the painful stages of it with unshaken resignation. So far back as October, he had separated himself from all kinds of business, and kept himself in readiness for his final departure. He has left a lac of rupees by will, as a fund for the poor; but, unlike so many who never think of parting with any part of their money but at their death, his last and easiest act of charity falls much short of those which he performed when alive.

Humanity, mildness, patience, cheerfulness, candor, activity, sense, and firmness (partaking at times of inflexibility,) made up his character; which was as consistent as any I have known. Exposed often to importunity and artifice, he knew how to resist the one and to see through and defeat the other. Although his stock of information was more derived from business than from any other source, he possessed in a high degree, the art of conversation; and his manners, though unadorned by early education, had received from his excellent understanding and heart, a polish which fitted him for the best circles. His eccentric simplicity, management of his health, skill and temper in diversifying his pleasures, would have done honor to a philosopher. In short, his address must have been uncommon, who, though possessed of every thing that is envied, could spin out a life of 78 years, without creating, as far as I know, a single enemy, and could be at once expensive, rich and happy;—such a long course of worldly experience never inducing him to restrain his inexhaustible benevolence.

It was difficult to live within the sphere of this man, without sooner or later benefiting by it; and I have been under some obligations to the good man whom I have thus undertaken to pourtray. They were not such, however, as, when known, could expose my pen even to the suspicion of flattery. I have not the least doubt of my simple tale meeting with the assent of the many, who knew him; and I hope it may be repeated by some, in a manner more worthy of the subject. The propriety of our admiration for the brilliant achievements of Warriors and Statesmen is still problematical with the thinking part of mankind; but, all men will concur, I think, in the praise of a man, who walked in the private paths of life, to the advantage of numbers, to the annoyance of none; and who, in the particular mode of conduct he adopted, has left an example which he had received from no one, and which it must be the wish of Society at large to see imitated.

I am Sir,

Your very Obedt. Servt.

GRATO-VERAX.

Calcutta, 30th December, 1809.

On Wednesday morning last, between the hours of eight and nine, the great southern portico of the New Town Hall, fronting the esplanade, came to the ground with a tremendous crash. It appears, that the foundation had given way; and, the roof, separating from the body of the building and taking an inclination forward, the weight of the pediment had crushed every thing beneath it. The beams, which supported the roof, were completely wrenched from their sockets in the wall of the central building, and carried down with the general mass. Fortunately, the accident took place, before the usual hour, at which the workmen assemble;—otherwise the consequences might have been dreadful. As it was, no lives were lost, nor any person injured.



On Saturday evening last, all the company, whom the approach of the races had attracted to Barrackpore, attended the Theatre at that station, to witness the representation of the two pleasant farces of the *Anatomist* and *Upholsterer*. We had not the good fortune to be present: but, we understand, that a private theatrical exhibition has rarely been known to afford more general satisfaction. The *Anatomist* in particular, both in the male and female departments, was executed with singular spirit and success; and several of the characters in the *Upholsterer*, (but *Quidnunc* more especially) were portrayed with the happiest effect.



Wednesday se'ennight being the anniversary of St. John, the Free Masons of Calcutta went in procession, at 9 A. M., to hear divine service at St. John's Church; and met together again in the evening, to partake of a grand dinner at Moore's Rooms.



The fifth Calcutta Assembly of the season attracted to Moore's Rooms, on Friday evening last, the usual course of beauty and fashion.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT of JUDICATURE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1809.

SENTENCES.

This day at noon, the Judges of the Supreme Court met by appointment, to consider of the sentences to be passed on the different prisoners, convicted in the course of the Sessions. These sentences we shall now proceed to detail ; reserving for a future occasion, such of the remaining trials, as have appeared to us worthy of report.

The Court opened, a little after 2 P. M., when *James Tichbourne*, who had been found guilty, on the first day of the Sessions, of an Assault and False Imprisonment, was brought up for judgment. An affidavit, in mitigation of punishment, was previously delivered in by his Counsel. It stated, that the prisoner had at one time, by his industry, accumulated a fortune of nearly 80,000 Rupees ; but that he had latterly been reduced to comparative indigence, chiefly through the neglect and misconduct of the Plaintiff in the action ; and, that any considerable protraction of his imprisonment, beyond the term fixed by his former sentence, would be attended with his total ruin. The CHIEF JUSTICE then proceeded to address the prisoner, to the following effect :

“ *James Tichbourne* ;

“ You have been tried and convicted, on an indictment
 “ for the Assault and Imprisonment of one *Ramdoololl* ;
 “ who, it seems, was a Gomastah employed by you in the
 “ woods, to superintend the cutting of timber. At the
 “ commencement of your course of tyranny towards this
 “ man, (for, I am sorry, that, in the present instance, I
 “ must speak of the commencement and duration of the
 “ offence,) it appears, that you had some dispute with
 “ him, (mighty trifling in its origin,) about the disburse-
 “ ment of the money, which you had advanced him, to
 “ defray the wages of the wood-cutters. You first gave

him a beating; and then you, (not the man, whom you had so treated,) went to complain to a magistrate. You accused *Ramdoolloll* of withholding the advances, which he had at different times received, to the amount of 5,000. Rupees.—The poor man admitted the fact;—he acknowledged, that he had received from you 5,000 Rupees:—but, on the other hand, he affirmed, that he had expended that sum, and much more on your account.—On hearing this story, the Magistrate proceeded, I think, in every respect but one, like a very sensible, discreet man. As each of you had declared the other to be in his debt, the magistrate ought, in my opinion, to have required security from both.—He required it, however, from the Gomastah only; and then directed two Mutsuddees to make up the accounts, and report the result to him.—During the examination of the accounts, you continued to practise great tyranny and violence towards him;—driving him away from the table at which the Mutsuddees sat, and refusing to allow him any intercourse with them. In the end, there was found to be a balance of 3,000 Rupees against you. But, instead of reporting this to the Magistrate, what did you do? You carried the unfortunate man on board a budgerow, and proceeded down the river. Shortly after, you took him on shore, where you made your people tie him to a tree, flog him, and pull him by the beard. Every person, accustomed to the manners of the Natives, knows, that they attach pretty much the same sentiment of disgrace to such an insult, which an Englishman would feel, if you were to pull him by the nose.—But your cruelty did not end here. You sent him back to the budgerow; and, for several months there after, you kept him there a prisoner; obliging him, all the time, to sit in the ropes of your boat,—a sort of work from which his station in life (for he seems to have been a very decent, respectable man) ought to have exempted him;—and repeating the flogging, three or four different times. Once, you attempted to prevail on a Tannahdar to take him into custody; but the Tannahdar very properly refused to receive the prisoner of an European. At length, on your arrival at Chuprath, the circumstances came to the knowledge of the Magistrate

" there, in some way, which we could not very clearly find out; and the Gomastah was released.

" These are the facts of which you have been convicted. You alledge in your justification, that the man had been guilty of misconduct in the management of your concerns. Avarice indeed, both in this instance, and in that for which you were tried at the last Sessions, seems all along to have gone hand in hand with your tyranny. You complain, that you had lost money, through this man's neglect; and you would make him answerable for the timber, which did not reach its destination.—It was proved in Court, that, of the timber which you sent down, 1,200 logs did actually arrive in Calcutta; and that 200 only did not arrive. It was also proved, that *Ramdeooll* had given you very good advice;—that he had warned you, that the river was about to fall, and, that, if you deferred longer to dispatch the wood, it would be too late; but, that you disregarded his advice, and consequently sustained the loss in question. Supposing, however, that it had been otherwise,—did this man insure your timber; or, were you intitled to punish him like a criminal, because that timber had not arrived? If there really was any misconduct imputable to the man, in the management of your business, were not the Courts of Justice open to you, for redress? You smile, Sir;—"

" Smile! my Lord," said the Prisoner;—I am agonized, and cannot suppress my feelings."

" I am glad to find," continued His Lordship, that you have some feeling of your conduct. I hope it will be lasting.—I hope that your agony will attend you to your gaol; that you will there reflect on the enormity of your crimes; and will not forget, that you are one of the few, who have disgraced the name of an Englishman, by the oppression of an unoffending people, whose industry (as you yourself state) had already earned you a fortune of 80,000 Rupees, and might have earned you as much more, had you conducted yourself as you ought to have done.

" The Court has mitigated your punishment to the very lowest point, which their duty will permit. Your sentence is; that you pay to the King a fine of one hundred Rupees, and that you be imprisoned in the

“common gaol of Calcutta for the space of twelve calendar months, and further until such time as your fine shall be paid.”

The next prisoners on whom sentence was passed, were *Gungachurn Newgle* and *Taramony Kusbee*,—the man and woman, who were convicted on the third day of the Sessions, of a Conspiracy to seduce the Wife of a Hindoo. As we propose giving the trial at length in a future number, we shall defer for the present our report of the sentence.

Radoo Dutt was then brought up, and addressed by the CHIEF JUSTICE to the following purpose :

“*Radoo Dutt* ;

“You have been found guilty of an Assault, which has in it two circumstances, that make it serious ;—one, the severity of the blows, and the disgraceful instrument (a shoe) with which they were inflicted ; another, the violence committed on a public officer, in the performance of his duty,—he having been directed to levy from your property, the arrears of a tax, which you had not paid for some years. Your crime has also, I think, received a further aggravation, from the cross-indictment which you brought before me this morning. Of eighteen Witnesses cited on that occasion, not one gave the slightest support to your allegations :—four only knew any thing at all of the matter, and, from the evidence which those gave, it seemed as if they had been adduced against you. At the same time, there is a circumstance of alleviation in your case,—which the Court have taken into consideration. It is said, that the Officer, whom you assaulted, went into the apartments of your women. That, we all know, is a violation of the customs of the Natives ; and, it is our wish to discourage it to the utmost of our power. At the same time, it does not appear, that the Officer committed any violence, or did any thing but what by law he was authorised to do.—But for this circumstance, the Court would have thought it their duty to make your confinement of longer duration. As it is ;—they adjudge you to pay a fine of 20 Rupees, and to be imprisoned for 9 months, and further until your fine be paid.”

Four of the prisoners convicted of *Grand Larceny*, were next brought to the bar, and successively received their sentences, as follows :

“ *Beeso, Mooteea;*

“ You have been found guilty of robbing your master. “ Stealing from any person is a very considerable offence ; “ —but it is a great aggravation, when the goods stolen “ are the property of the master who trusted you. The “ Court, therefore, have thought fit to sentence you, to “ be transported for seven years to Prince of Wales’ “ Island.”

“ *Akil Mahammed and Panoola;*

“ You have been found guilty of the same crime, with “ the last prisoner ;—namely, that of stealing from your “ master. Against the depredations of others, mas- “ ters may be on their guard ;—but, against those of their “ own servants, it is impossible. On account of the “ crime having been committed against your master, “ the Court adjudge you also to be transported to Prince “ of Wales’ Island for seven years.”

“ *Ramhurree Maister;*

“ Yours, I am sorry to observe, is the third offence of “ the same kind, which has occurred at the present Ses- “ sions. You too have been convicted of robbing your “ master. Your sentence likewise is the same. You are “ adjudged to transportation for seven years to Prince of “ Wales’ Island.”

The CHIEF JUSTICE then proceeded to pass sentence on the other prisoners, convicted of various crimes in the course of the Sessions, in the following order ;

“ *Busteeram;*

“ You have been found guilty of an Assault, with “ an intent to murder. The person, whom you assaulted, “ was an old woman ; and the wounds, which you inflict- “ ed, were so many and so terrible, that it seems ex- “ traordinary that she should not have died. One would “ almost wish, indeed, that she had died :—for, in that “ case, she would have been spared the pain of living “ in a mutilated state ; and you would have been brought “ to a punishment, better suited, in my opinion, to your “ crime. The sentence of the Court is ; that you pay a

“ fine of 20 Rupees ; and that you be imprisoned in the
“ common gaol of Calcutta for the space of two years,
“ and further until your fine be paid.”

“ *Manual Caitano ;*

“ You likewise have been convicted of a terrible Assault ;—dreadful on account of the instrument with
“ which it was made. (a large and dangerous knife,) and
“ also on account of the consequences,—the person, after
“ much pain and suffering, having lost the use of his arm.
“ It appears, however that it took place during a drunken
“ affray ; and there does not seem to have been much
“ premeditation. The Court have therefore lessened the
“ period of your imprisonment. You are adjudged to pay
“ a fine of 20 Rupees, and to be imprisoned for one year,
“ and further until your fine be paid.”

“ *Neerunjan Sing and Fulbukhet ;*

“ You were both indicted for a capital crime ; namely,
“ for robbery, by burglary, or breaking into a house in
“ the night. The Jury have very mercifully acquitted you
“ of the capital part of the indictment ; but have found you
“ guilty of the theft. The sentence of the Court is ; that
“ you be transported to Prince of Wales’ Island for seven
“ years.”

“ *Nuffra Mooteea ;*

“ You appeared to be concerned in the transaction, of
“ which the two last prisoners were convicted ; and the
“ Jury have found you guilty of the same offence. The
“ Court, however, considering your humble station, that
“ you were merely a Coolie hired to assist the others in
“ the robbery, (though they think it bad enough in a
“ man to let himself out to hire, with such facility, for
“ such purposes,) have consigned you to a lighter punishment. Their sentence is ; that you be imprisoned for
“ one year, and, during that time, that you be once publicly
“ whipped, for the usual distance.”

“ *Munseram ;*

“ You have been found guilty of receiving stolen goods,
“ knowing them to be stolen. The law has very wisely
“ considered, that, in such cases, the receiver is worse
“ than the thief ;—for, if there were no receivers, there

" would be but few thefts. On you, therefore, the
 " punishment must be double. The sentence of the
 " Court is ; that you be transported to Prince of Wales'
 " Island for fourteen years."

" *Rammohun Komaur and Jaynarrain Komaur ;*

" You have been convicted of a crime, for which,
 " in almost any other country of the world but this,
 " you would have suffered Death,—that of conspiring
 " to counterfeit money. Every person, who took the
 " coins which you uttered, was cheated ;—for he received
 " a bit of plated copper instead of silver. One would
 " almost wish to add to your punishment, on account of
 " your ingenuity ;—for the counterfeit was so well executed,
 " that it could not be detected even by persons accustomed
 " to examine money, without cutting. You are
 " each of you adjudged, to pay a fine to the King of
 " 100 Rupees ; to be imprisoned for two years ; and,
 " once during that time, to stand in the Pillory,
 " for the usual time and at the usual place."

" *William Hill ;*

" Your crime is an assault,—which has nothing in it
 " very serious, excepting the character of the person assaulted ;
 " who was a centinel on his post, and armed. If he had not
 " been a mild, well-behaved man, you might have paid for the
 " outrage with your life ; and, I do believe, that many very
 " brave and honest English sentries would have so used you.
 " Besides, an assault on a centinel is a great public injury.—
 " This man was posted at a place of general resort, on a
 " very important duty. However, the Court, considering your
 " age, and considering that you were drunk at the time, have
 " thought fit to mitigate your sentence. They adjudge you to
 " pay a fine of one Rupee, and to be imprisoned for the space
 " of three months."

" *Ramzaun, Huzildar ;*

" You have been found guilty of *Manslaughter* ; and,
 " but for the extreme humanity of the English law, and
 " the still greater humanity of an English Jury, you would
 " have stood convicted of murder. In your case, there
 " was an opportunity, and butely an opportunity, to distinguish
 " the crime from murder ; and of that opportunity

“ nity the Jury, with great mercy, availed themselves.
 “ The sentence of the Court is ; that you be burned in the
 “ hand, and imprisoned for the space of twelve calendar
 “ months.”

“ *Noorun Raur and Joomun ;*

“ You two were indicted for a capital crime, in having
 “ stolen from a private house, goods above the value of
 “ 40 shillings. The Jury, with the same humanity which
 “ they have shewn in all the other cases, have acquitted
 “ you of the capital part of the offence. For the theft,
 “ you are sentenced to transportation for seven years to
 “ Prince of Wales’ Island.

“ You, *Dhona Raur*, have been found guilty of receiv-
 “ ing the goods stolen by the other two ; and, in as much
 “ as the receiver is worse than the thief, the Court sen-
 “ tence you to be transported for fourteen years.”

“ *Joseph Kennedy ;*

“ You have been convicted of the crime of *Forgery* ;
 “ which, in England, would undoubtedly have caused
 “ your execution. Here, (unfortunately, I believe, for
 “ the country,) it is only a Misdemeanour. The most
 “ extraordinary part of your offence, was the folly of it.
 “ You counterfeited a draft on a house of Agency, in
 “ the name of a person who had no correspondence with
 “ that house ;—so that, except the possibility of its being
 “ overlooked in the hurry of business, you had no chance
 “ of effecting your purpose with impunity. The Court
 “ adjudge you, to be imprisoned for two years ; and, once
 “ during that period, to stand in the Pillory, at the usual
 “ place, and for the usual time.”

“ *Tullock Roy and Ramchunder Paulet ;*

“ You have been found guilty of a *Conspiracy*, to rob
 “ a person of his landed estate, by means of a forged
 “ bond and a forged power of attorney. Had your
 “ fraud succeeded, you would not only have ruined, but
 “ disgraced an honest man. It seemed astonishing, that
 “ such a device as the forgery of an English mortgage,
 “ should have occurred to persons of your nation. But,
 “ that device was traced to the chicane of one, who, I
 “ fear, is but too well acquainted with the tricks of all
 “ countries. He too was indicted ; but has made his es-
 “ cape. For the sake of the public, I hope his hour will

" yet come. Meantime, you must be punished, for what
 " his ingenuity enabled you to effect. It is the sentence
 " of the Court; that you be imprisoned for two years; and;
 " that you stand in the Pillory once during that time."

The speech of the CHIEF JUSTICE, in passing sentence of death on *Herbert Styles* and *Christian Kleyn*, (the two seamen convicted of Piracy,) shall be given in our next, together with the details of their trial. With this, the business of the Sessions closed. The two Malays, who were found guilty of a Murder committed on the High Seas, were remanded to prison; and their sentence suspended, until the Court shall determine a question, that has arisen, with respect to the extent of their own jurisdiction,—and, probably, until the twelve Judges shall be consulted. The question, we understand, is no other, than, whether a foreigner committing a crime against a foreigner, and in a foreign vessel, upon the high seas, be amenable to a British Court of Admiralty.

The Prisoners acquitted during the Sessions being discharged by proclamation, the Court rose.

On Tuesday se'ennight, *Joseph Kennedy* stood in the pillory, at the entrance of the Lot Bazar, from the hour of 4 until 5 P. M. in conformity with his sentence;—as did *Tullock Roy* and *Ramchunder Paulet* on the Thursday, and *Rammohun Komaur* and *Joynarrain Komaur* on the Saturday following.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The *Fox*, schooner, W. Brown, Master, came in on Thursday se'ennight from Vizagapatam, having left that place on the 14th ultimo. PASSENGERS; Mr. George Knox, Captain's clerk, and Mr. Charles Sheppard, gunner, of the late H. C. Ship *United Kingdom*.

On Saturday, arrived the Brig *Daphne*, Captain Hall, from Penang, the 29th of November.

On Monday last, arrived the America Ship *Reaper*, having sailed from Aden at the entrance of the Arabian Gulph, in the latter end of October.

His Majesty's Ship *Belliqueux*, of 64 guns, commanded by Commadore Byng, came into the Roads,

and anchored off Saugor, on Monday evening. **PASSENGERS**; Miss Rodney, and Alexander Wood Esq. of the Ceylon Civil Service.

The Country Ship *Mary*, Captain Allen, bound to the West Coast of Sumatra, passed Kedgerree outwards on Tuesday se'ennight, and quitted her Pilot on the following evening.

On Monday, the 25th of Dec., sailed from the river, the American brig *America*, Captain Trevett, bound to Boston.

On Saturday last, sailed the Country Ship *Venus*, Captain Arnot, for Penang; and the *Portsea*, Captain Davidson, for Madras.

On Sunday, the Country Ship, *Europa*, Captain Douglas, bound to Vizagapatam, passed Kedgerree outwards.

The American Ship *Gleaner*, Captain Basden, reached the same place on Tuesday, and sailed again on Wednesday morning, on her return to Philadelphia.

The convoy of Arab Ships, amounting to upwards of twelve sail of merchantmen, whose arrival we some time ago noticed, began to drop down the river on Saturday, on their return to Muscat.

Yesterday se'ennight, the H. C. Ship *Earl Howe* passed Kedgerree, on her way to the anchorage at Saugor.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PASSENGERS, PROCEEDING ON THE INDIAMEN LATELY DISPATCHED.

Per *Baring*.—Allan Gilmore, Esq.; Masters Alexander and James MacDonald; and Master William Fraser.

For Fort St. George. Lieutenant Temple, H. M. Dragoons; and a detachment of 28 Men.

Per *Edy Castle*.—Ensign Benjamin Mason, H. M. 56th Foot; and Lieutenant James Ellis, H. M. 80th Regt. Foot.

Per *Surry*.—Master Charles Jenkins.

For Fort St. George. Lieutenant Poole, 18th Regt. N. I.; and Ensign Bland, H. M. 12th Regt. Foot.

The late advices from the Gulph mention the arrival at Muscat, of the *Eliza*, Captain Babcock, of this port, on the 21st of November.

Madras General Intelligence.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 14, 1809.

Head Quarters: Choultry Plain Dec. 6, 1809.

G. O BY MAJOR GENERAL GOWDIE.

The Officers Commanding the Army is pleased to publish for general information the following Extract from General Orders dated Horses Guards 10th October 1808. and directs the attention of Officers commanding corps and bodies of Troops in particular, to the responsibility, that attaches to their respective commissions and situations for the discipline and good order of all ranks under their command.

"At a General Court Martial held at *Messina*, on the 18th June 1808, and continued by adjournments to the 25th of the same month, *Lieutenant W. Jenkin* of the 62d Regiment, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, viz.

"1st—For having on or about the 5th day of April connived at or permitted a soldier, irregularly to quit his rank while marching to his guard for the private accommodation of the said Lieutenant Jenkin."

"2d—For insubordinate and menacing language to Brigadier Major Druitt, who in his official capacity had noticed and reported the circumstance."

"3d—For habitual insubordinate language and conduct at the Mess of the 62d Regiment, tending to inculcate irregularity and disobedience, altho' admonished and warned, that his former improper conduct, so highly prejudicial to good order and Military Discipline, should only be overlooked, in consequence of future good behaviour."

"The Court found the Prisoner Guilty of the whole of the charges, and sentenced him to be dismissed from His Majesty's service and rendered incapable of serving again in any Military capacity whatever."

"His Majesty has been pleased to confirm the sentence of the court, but, in commanding that the sentence should be carried into effect, His Majesty was pleased to observe, that there appeared to have existed in the 1st Battalion of the 62d Regiment an impression that, at the mess or other meetings, of release from absolute Military duty, there was also a release from professional responsibility and obedience, and therefore His Majesty was pleased to command that it should be expressly signified to this Battalion, that the commanding Officer present with the Regiment is

"responsible for the discipline and good order of the corps in every particular, and that whether the Battalion is actually under arms or otherwise, His Majesty considers every Officer and individual belonging to it equally accountable for the maintenance and preservation of good order, and the rules and discipline of war, according to the powers granted to them by their respective commissions and situations."

December 9, 1809.

The Officer Commanding the Army is sorry to notice the number of Officers "absent from their corps" and "on their way to join" whole first duty it was to repair direct to the Head Quarters of their respective corps without a moments unnecessary delay! he therefore directs all Officers to join their corps *forthwith* who have not obtained special leave from Head Quarters or are detained after the publication of this order by certified ill health, and that all Officers not employed "on staff duty" or "command" who may be otherwise absent on the 1st of January 1810, be reported "absent without leave."

The Officer Commanding the army takes this opportunity of explaining to the Officers of the Army, that upon all occasions of removal from one corps to another or on being exonerated from any duty or charge, they are required to join their corps *immediately by the most direct route*, and that it is their duty to report their departure for that purpose to the Head Quarters of their corps, that the most accurate information may be possessed relative to the absence of Officers, the authority under which they are absent, and the probable time of their joining.

It is also directed that Officers shall not visit the Presidency, but with special leave from Head Quarters, unless it be the most direct route to their station or corps, in which case they are not to remain longer than three days without express permission to do so from Head Quarters.

The General Orders of the 8th March 1808 not having been sufficiently attended to in all instances, it is directed that Officers conform to that regulation, and no cause will be admitted in excuse for *personal* attendance, but that of ill health, in which case it is expected that a *personal* report be made at the Adjutant General's Office at the Presidency, or to the Commanding Officer of an out station, as soon as they are permitted by the Medical Officer attending them to leave their quarters.

All applications for leave of absence are to specify the date to which leave is solicited and the General Order of the 15th of March regarding "applications for a renewal of leave," must be pointedly attended to, Officers in commanding of divisions, stations and corps of the Army, are directed to return officers "absent without leave" who fail to join on the day their leave expires,

All leave of absence granted from Head Quarters will in future be notified in General Orders.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 13, 1809.

On Saturday last his Highness the Nabob paid a visit of ceremony to the Honorable the Governor.

A Royal Salute was fired from Fort St. George on his Highness' entrance and departure from the Government Gardens.

We are informed that S. Greig Esq. was yesterday sworn in before the Council as Sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year.

Bombay General Intelligence.

BOMBAY, DECEMBER 9, 1809:

BOMBAY CASTLE 25th NOVEMBER 1809.

Major General the Hon'ble John Abercromby, having arrived in the Hon'ble Company's Extra Ship Northamp on with a Commission as commander in Chief of the Company's Forces and second in Council at this presidency; The Major General has this day been sworn in and has taken his seat as second Member of Council accordingly.

Ordered that the commandant of the Garrison be immediately directed to cause the commission of the Hon'ble Major General John Abercromby as commander in Chief of the Forces at this presidency to be read at the head of every Corps and Regiment subject to his command.

Ordered that the Adjutant General be directed to circulate by this days post orders to a similar effect to all the subordinate stations of the Army.

A Salute of 15 Guns to be fired from the Saluting Battery on the Hon'ble Major General John Abercromby having taken his seat, as second in Council.

BOMBAY 27th NOVEMBER 1809.

The Hon'ble Major General J. Abercromby is to take his seat as president of the Military Board in virtue of his appointment of Commander in Chief.

BOMBAY CASTLE 30th NOVEMBER 1809.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following appointments to the personal staff of the Commander in Chief take place.

Lieutenant A Edwards Clergy 95th (Rifle Corps) to be Military Secretary Date of appointments.

Lieutenant A. E. Gregory 95, (Rifle Corps,) and Lieut. James M'Murdo of the Hon'ble Company's 7, Regiment N. 1. to be Aid-de-Camp, 24th Nov. 1809.

BOMBAY CASTLE 2d DECEMBER 1809.

The official details which have been received by Government of the operations of part of the Garrison of Rodrigue under the immediate Command of Lieut. Col. Keating of His Majesty's 56th Regt. in conjunction with the Squadron under the order of Commodore Rowley in an attack made upon the town and harbour of St. Pauls in the Island of Bourbon, have afforded to Government the highest gratification.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council most fully approves of the whole of the arrangements made by Lieutenant Col. Keating for carrying that brilliant enterprise into effect but he has remarked with peculiar satisfaction the judgement displayed by that officer, in the prompt and decided manner, in which he availed himself of the formation transmitted to him by Commodore Rowley, relative to the position and force of the enemy; and admires the spirit and rapidity, with which he advanced from the point of disembarkation, to the town of St. Pauls: to these measures aided by the gallantry and undaunted courage of His Majesty's and the Honorable the East India Company's Naval and land forces employed, on the expedition he ascribes the honorable and completely successful termination of a service, from which the public have derived considerable advantage, and the British arms in this quarter of the Globe, have acquired an additional lustre.

The Governor in Council in thus publicly declaring the high sense he entertains of the spirited and judicious conduct of Lieut. Col. Keating and of the valour displayed by the troops in general feel the most lively pleasure in expressing his particular approbation of the conduct of Captains Forbes and Hanna of the 56th Regiment and Captain Innes of the 2d Batt. of the 2d, N. 1. who commanded the columns of attack on that occasion; as well as of Lieut. Remon of the Bombay Engineers Ensign Pearce of the 56th Regiment and Lieut. Watkins of the Hon'ble Company's Cruiser the Wasp, for the personal assistance they afforded to Lieut. Col. Keating and of Doctor Davie for his kindness and attention to the sick, of which Lieut. Colonel Keating speaks in terms of commendation in a separate despatch to the Adjutant General.

The resolute conduct and spirited attack made by the detail of N. 1. of the 2d Batt. on the French force, which they unexpectedly encountered on their march to one of the Batteries does them the greatest credit.

Altho' it does not rest with the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, to convey to Commodore Rowley, the Officers, seamen and marines, under his command the just tribute of applause due

to them for the conspicuous part they bore, in the joint expedition against the town and harbour of St. Pauls, still he feels, that he should be deficient in his public duty, if he withheld from Captains Willoughby and Corbet, the seamen and marines, employed on shore with Lieut. Colonel Keating, and who so eminently distinguished themselves on that occasion, the grateful acknowledgements of this Government, for the signal services they rendered to their country.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 6TH DECEMBER 1809.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to confirm the nomination by Lieut. Colonel Keating of Ensign Charles Pearce of His Majesty's 56th Regiment, to be Major of Brigade to the Troops, stationed on the Island of Rodrigues in the room of Lieutenant Omel.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

F. WARDEN, Chief Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY, DECEMBER 13, 1809.

CORRECT ACCOUNT

OF THE LOSS OF THE

F A T T Y A L L A B Y.

On Nov. 4. 1809, the Buffarah Packet and Diamond in company—it blew strong from the N. W. with a large sea.—At noon of the 4th we saw the island of Bushire from the deck.—We continued to stand on, steering, S. E. by E. ; and at sunset bore of Bushire bore N. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.—The gale increasing stay-sails were stowed, and the sail gradually decreased ; and at 7 P. M. it blowing very hard, the top-sails were close reefed and main-sail furled.—At 9 P. M. the mizen top sail was taken in.—The gale increasing and a high sea occasioned the ship to labour very heavy, and the hatches continually to fall down.—From midnight we continued under our foresail, and close reefed fore and main top-sails, steering E. S. E. and kept in the wake of the ship

we supposed to be the packet, she being our commodore; but we could not distinguish whether it was her or the Diamond, it being so very dark (we not being advantaged by the least light of the moon).—At 2 A. M. knowing ourselves to be standing on at the rate of 8 or 9 knots for the channel between the islands, Pollior and Nollflower, the fore-sail was hauled up, to keep, if possible, further astern of the ships ahead, which we could just see, one on our bow and the other exactly a-head.—The main top-sail close reefed and on the cap.—It was necessary to keep our luff, and it was impracticable to heave too with 80 horses between deck.—We were likewise following our commodore and the Diamond.—Two men were looking out on the foreyard and two on the forecattle, and we thought it out of the power of fate to meet with an accident, having taken every precaution in our power. However, at 4 A. M. seeing the ship a-head had altered her position, put our helm down, and our tiller-ropes broke.—The ship a-head then fired a gun, and we soon saw she was on shore.—Our head poyed off.—The mizen-mast tail was immediately hauled down, and every effort made to wear the ship, but on coming before the wind she struck and knocked the rudder off—bumping very hard.—We cut away most of the weather hordes, all went to leeward—and her stern fell out almost immediately, and the trunks, bulkheads, hordes, chairs, bureaux, &c. &c. were all floating up in pieces alongside—neither was there a box or chest of any description saved from the ship, except one small trunk, which was in the cabin; and the two hands that risked themselves down in getting it were severely cut—the muskets, hordes, boarding-pikes all washing about between decks.—At day light we found the Diamond (not the packet) wrecked alongside of us.—We got our launch out, but the sea tore her from our side.—We constructed a raft in board, with planks and gratings; but on getting it over the side, the sea likewise broke it up.—We next got a raft of our pig stys, and succeeded in saving Mrs. E.—, Mrs. F. C.—, and two children; and the remainder of us swam on shore—from which desolate island we were rescued next day by Captain Clement, who returned and received us with the greatest humanity, and treated us on board with the greatest hospitality and kindness, giving us his own cabin and clothes.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CEYLON GAZETTE,—Nov. 22, 1809.

Colombo] Arrived November the 18th, Ship *Coromandel*, Captain A. Thompson, from Calcutta.

Arrived November 22d, Brig *Futtle Bary*, Nicoda Abdula Atiph, from Muscat. Passenger; Lieutenant-co. Ionel Thorn.

BOMBAY GAZETTE,—Dec. 6, 1809.

Thursday, Nov. 30, arrived H. C.'s Schooner *Wasp*, Commander Lieut. James Watkins, from Bourbon.

Friday, Dec. 1. sailed H. C. Ship *Samarung*, R. Spencer, Esq. Captain, to Sea.

Monday, 4, sailed H. M. Ship *Russel*, Rear-Admiral Dury, T. G. Canfield, Esq. Captain, on a cruise.

Ditto ditto, ditto H. M.'s. Ship *Cornelia*, H. F. Edgell, Esq. Captain, to Sea.

Ditto ditto, ditto H. M.'s Ship *Ceylon*, W. Hye, Esq. Captain ditto.

Ditto ditto, arrived Portuguese Brig *Flor de Mar*, Captain Nicholas de Costa Campos, from Cochín and Baypoore.

Ditto ditto, ditto H. C.'s Cruiser *Vigilant*, from Surat. Passengers; Mr. Gell and family.

BOMBAY COURIER,—Dec. 9, 1809.

December 1d Arrived Ship *Shaw Phana* Captain, James Robertson, from Rangoon.

Ditto Cuttre *W. Helena* Captain John Hany, from Columbo.
4th Portuguese Brig *Flor de Mar*, Captain Nicholas de Costa Campos, from Cochín.

6th Ship *Bufforah Packet*, Captain John Clement, from Bufforah.

Ditto H. C. Cruiser *Arial*, Lieutenant C. H. Salter, from Russia Khima.

7th H. C. Ketch *Rodney*, Lieut. Charles Wright, from Surat.

BOMBAY GAZETTE,—Dec. 13, 1809:

1th December, arrived Ship *Europe*, Captain William Gelston, from Rodrigues.

Sailed Ship *Bussora Packet*, Captain John Clement, to Bengal.

Ditto *Rodney Ketch*, acting Lieutenant Charles Wright, to Surat.

PENANG, NOVEMBER 30, 1809.

The only intelligence from Rangoon, which we learn, is the arrival of the Ambassador from Calcutta.

Accounts received from the eastward state, that the H. C. vessels *Mary Ann* and *Arethusa* had proceeded on to Rhio and Lingin, and that the Bugge's prows were shortly expected to arrive at Malacca.

A large brig which had sailed from Malacca, had sprung a leak and returned.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PENANG GAZETTE,—Nov. 18, 1809.

ARRIVALS.—*Russell*, Fergusson, from China; 12th, *Joanna*, Dalmeide, Rangoon; 14th, *Letchme*, Ahmad Said, Acheen; 15th, *Mary*, Skeerke, Malacca; 16th, H. C. Brig *Montrose*, Peters, Malacca; 17th, *Prima Rosa*, Lochapel, Rangoon; *Calcutta*, Bellinger, Vizagapatam.

DEPARTURES.—13th, *Cadar Bux*, Nacoda, Tulosomaway; 16th, H. C. Frigates *Penang*, Troubridge, *Russell*, *Martha*, and *Helen*, for Calcutta.

HURKARU EXTRAORDINARY.

JANUARY 11TH 1810.

Late yesterday evening, advices were received from Madras, announcing the arrival at that Presidency, of His Majesty's ships *Phæton*,—having sailed from China about the 26th of November.

The *Phæton* has brought from Canton, treasure to the amount of one million of dollars,—chiefly the property of the merchants of Calcutta.

We are happy to say, that all differences between the Committee of Supra-cargoes and the Chinese Government have at length been finally adjusted; and that the trade of the Company has, in every respect, been restored to the same footing as formerly.

Previous to the departure of the *Phæton*, the price of Cotton had risen in the market, to from 14 to 15 tale per pecul. Opium, on the other hand, had experienced a depression.

His Majesty's ship *Dedaigneuse* had been appointed to give convoy to the trade for India.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1810.

Calcutta General Intelligence.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JANUARY 5, 1810.

Mr. G. Ton, Assistant to the Secretary to the Government in the Public Department.

The Honorable C. R. LINDSAY, Assistant to the Commercial Resident at Dacca.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice-President in Council,
FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 29, 1809.

The conditional permission granted by General Orders under date the 22d instant, to Major General Sir Ewen Baillie, to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs, is confirmed.

The conditional permission granted by General Orders under date the 5th instant, to Major J. Brooks, Deputy Quarter Master General, to resign the Honorable Company's Service, and proceed to Europe, is confirmed.

The conditional permission granted by General Orders under date the 17th ultimo, to Mr. Assistant Surgeon S. Grant, of the 27th Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs, is confirmed.

Captain W. P. Anderdon, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs, on producing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

The Vice-President in Council has been pleased to resolve, that an Assistant Surgeon be appointed to the Civil Station of Ghazee-pore.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon John Major Wilson is appointed to perform the Medical duties of that Station.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice-President in Council's

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 2, 1810.

The Vice-President in Council is pleased to determine, that all persons instructed with the expenditure of Public Money in the Military Department, shall hereafter be liable to be called on to verify the Accounts of their Disbursements on oath, whenever Government shall think fit to require it.

In consideration of the large and constant Disbursements made by the several public Officers and Agents hereunder specified, His Excellency in Council is pleased to resolve, that those Officers and Agents respectively, shall twice every year, viz. on the 30th of June and 31st of December, make oath before the nearest Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace, that the Sums charged on their accounts for the six Months preceding, have been expended for the purposes set forth: and it is hereby notified, that their Accounts for the periods specified will not be passed, except upon the production of an Affidavit to the purport above stated.

The Regulating Officers of the Invalid Bannahs,

The Commissary of Stores in charge of the Arsenal at Fort William,

The Garrison Store Keeper at Fort William,

The Agents for the Manufacture of Gun Carriages and Powder Barrels,

The Agents for the Manufacture of Gun-Powder at Ishapore and Allahabad,

The Superintendant of the Honorable Company's Stud.

The Accounts of the Commissary General, his Deputy and Assistants, and of the Agents for the Provision of Army Clothing, are also to be attested on oath, in the manner prescribed in the General Orders of the 5th and 22d December 1809, respectively.

The foregoing Regulation is to be in force with respect to all Disbursements made from the 1st of the present Month.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice-President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 2, 1810.

The Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct, that Officers Commanding Stations, shall consider it their duty hereafter, to obtain and transmit to the Military Board, Monthly Reports of the progress of all Public Buildings or Repairs in course of execution, within their command, to be prepared in the most clear and detailed manner by the Officer or Person who may be employed on such Work.

Major D. Lyons, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs.

Lieutenant C. Chambre, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health.

J. ADAM, *Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice-President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 2, 1810.

The Vice-President in Council having observed, that the true intent and meaning of Regulation III. 1809, published in General Orders of the 8th of July 1809, have in some instances been misunderstood, His Excellency in Council deems it proper to declare, that the powers vested in Commanding Officers of Military Cantonnements by the provisions of that Regulation are confined to matters of police, or in other words, to the maintenance of the public peace, and the apprehension of persons committing criminal offences; and that it was not intended by the Regulation in question, to invest the Commanding Officers with any power or authority in civil cases, that is, the right to land, houses, or personal property of any description in the Cantonnements; nor to make the slightest deviation in the system, already established for the collection of any authorized Rents, Taxes, or Duties, by the collectors of the Land Revenue or Customs.

J. ADAM, *Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice-President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 2, 1810.

The Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct, that in addition to the Rules and Regulations established by Government, under date the 15th August 1805, for victualling and for preserving the health, discipline and efficiency of European and Native Troops embarking from this Presidency; the following Regulations shall have effect from the 1st instant.

1. That Native whenever any embarkation of European or Troops shall be ordered from this Presidency, the Marine Board be required, under the authority of Government, on receiving a report of the numbers, cast, &c. intended for embarkation, to make an allotment of the Troops and Followers to a Ship or Ships; which having done, the Marine Board is then to allot specifically by instructions to the Captain or Master of each Ship or Vessel, the situation and space which is to be assigned for the use of the Troops, on their Ships or Vessels respectively.

2. That a copy of those directions and arrangements, on being

received by Government, be forwarded from the Military Department to the Commander in Chief, or in his absence, to the Officer Commanding at the Presidency Station, who will cause copies of the distribution and allotment of accommodation, to be furnished to the senior Military Officer, proceeding on the Ship or Ships respectively.

3. On the Troops proceeding to embark, they are to be accompanied by a Staff Officer from the Presidency, such Staff Officer, as can best be spared at the time, being selected for this special service. It will be the duty of the Staff Officer to visit personally every Ship, on which the Troops may be embarked, and to see the accommodation occupied by the Troops according to the distribution which shall have been previously made under the authority of Government, with copies of which he is to be furnished to remain at the place of anchorage until the Ship or Ships shall be finally dispatched; and to collect; written reports from the senior Military Officer on each Ship, stating the accommodation and arrangement made on Board of each, for the bunks, and cooking places of the Troops.

4. From these reports and his own personal inspection, a General Report is to be submitted on his return to Calcutta, through the Officer Commanding at the Presidency, for the information of the Commander in Chief and of Government.

5. The reports by the senior Military Officers on Ships respectively, are also to detail generally the description and quantities of provisions and of water actually on board each Ship for the use of the Troops; and the situation in which these articles have been stowed; a direction on which head, is also to form part of the instructions to be furnished to Captains or Masters of Ships, by the Marine Board.

These rules are to be invariably attended to and carried into effect on every occasion of the Embarkation of Troops, European or Native, from this Presidency, however limited may be the number of Troops ordered to embark.

J. ADAM, *Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice-President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 3, 1810.

The conditional permission granted by General Orders under date the 29th August 1809, to Colonel Alexander Kyd, Chief Engineer, to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs, is confirmed.

The conditional permission granted by General Orders under date the 12th December 1809, to Lieutenant A. Lomas, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to Europe on Furlough for the recovery of his health, is confirmed.

—the result of which is uncertain. They have been in a constant state of alarm here, for this some time past,—building of forts, arming of negroes, &c. as they are in daily expectation of an armament appearing to take the island. There are five or six ships, richly laden, to sail for Europe shortly, or when the first opportunity occurs. Every article of provender is remarkably scarce. Rice is from 7 to 9 dollars per cwt. and every thing also in proportion. There are not 500 troops at this time on the island. You will scarcely believe it, but it is true, nevertheless, and I am convinced, that the majority of the inhabitants are very discontented with the present arbitrary government; so there can be no doubt but the place would fall an easy conquest to a few thousand of our troops. We are all still in hopes that we shall get away, when the *Canonier* sails; and, it is reported that a cartel will sail for India, with the officers, passengers, and crews of the *Luxamien*. I suppose they will allow us, who belong to that party, to go by the same opportunity; for it will be sending us much out of our way, if they send us to the Cape."

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from Bangalore, dated the 19th of December. The General Court-Martial had then been sitting for 20 days, without intermission; and, as far as could be judged, there was little prospect of their proceedings being closed, within a shorter time than six months. Eight Officers in all had come to Bangalore to stand their trial, on charges connected with the late commotions at the stations of the Madras Army.

The first trial which came on, was that of Lieutenant-Colonel Bell; who, during the period in question, was the Senior Officer in command of the garrison of Seringapatam. The purport of the charges brought against him, was as follows;—1. For heading a most alarming and dangerous Mutiny against the Government of Fort St. George; and, 2. For firing on the troops of His Majesty and the Honorable Company, on the 11th of August last. Lieutenant-Colonel Bell closed his defence on the 17th ultimo, after a trial of eighteen days duration. The defence was drawn up by Mr. Marsh, and is said to have been a most able production. Of the sentence of the Court, nothing of course can be known, until it shall be promulgated in General Orders. Several of the Officers, who had been called to Bangalore to give evidence in Colonel Bell's case, had returned to Seringapatam.

Captains Wahab, Patterson and Sadler, to whom the option of dismissal from the service or of trial by Court-Martial was proffered by Government, had embraced, we understand, the former alternative;—and had in consequence received orders to proceed to the Presidency,—from whence, it was understood, they would embark for Europe.



The design of sending to Persia, a number of English Officers, under the orders of General Malcolm, for the purpose of training the Persian soldiers to the European discipline, has, we understand, been, for the present, abandoned. General Malcolm proceeds immediately to Busheer, attended only by the gentlemen of his personal suite.



The terms or circumstances of the adjustment concluded with the Chinese Government have not yet come to our knowledge. The Company's ships, however, had been permitted, we understand, to proceed to Whampoa, where they were left, receiving their cargoes, as in former years.

The mercantile accounts from Canton are also beyond expectation agreeable. The price of Opium had, indeed, somewhat declined: and, considering the artificial circumstances by which its rise was so suddenly effected, no other issue could well have been looked for. It is still, however, rated at 1,150 dollars per chest. In confirmation of our former statement with respect to the price of Cotton, we have the pleasure to subjoin the following extract of a letter, from a respectable mercantile house at Canton.

“ Canton, 17th November, 1809.

“ You will perceive from the price-currents, that Cotton has lately risen a good deal in price; and, we have little doubt, should no ships arrive from India with this article before January or February next, but that the sales will then be advantageous.

“ The *Aurora's* Cargo sold, according to quality, for 12.5 and 13.5; and the cargoes of the Bombay ships, belonging to the Company, at 14 and 14.2, in exchange

" for Teas.—The Company's Cotton has brought 14-5;
 " being always of excellent quality. Madras Cotton
 " sold for 15 ts.

The following paragraph, extracted from the Madras Courier of the 27th ultimo, contains the first distinct information which we have yet received, as to the real extent of the depredations committed by the French squadron, on the West Coast of Sumatra.

" We are informed, that the Commander of the *Crcole*
 " Cartel, contradicts the statement of the attack on
 " Tappanooly. He says, there were 2 frigates there, the
 " *Venus* and *La Manche*; that being in want of water
 " and provisions, from having been 8 months from the
 " Isle of France, the *Crcole*, had been sent in, whilst
 " the Frigates stood off at a distance, to demand these
 " supplies; and when obtained, they left the Island.
 " They had taken two Ships only, the *Hunter*, and the
 " *Elizabeth*; the former of which they sent as a Cartel
 " to Bencoolen. They had not taken any American
 " vessels."

We have letters from the camp of Dowlut Rao Scindia, of so late a date as the 24th of December. That chieftain was then at Tirail, a place in the neighbourhood of Shah-poorah.

Græme Mercer Esq. the British Resident at Scindiah's Court, accompanied by W. Lindsay Esq. Assistant to the Embassy, arrived in Camp from Calcutta on the 19th ultimo, and was admitted to his first audience of the Maharajah on the 22d.

The reports then prevalent in that quarter, respecting the movements of Meer Khan, were so extremely various and contradictory, that no correct or certain inference could be formed with respect to them.

According to advices received last week from Loodeanah, Runjeet Sing was then at Lahore, having returned from his campaign against the chieftains of the hills.

It would appear, that Soojah-ul-Moolk still continues to maintain a strenuous, but unsuccessful struggle for his monarchy, in the northern districts of Candahar.

The H. C. Ship *Earl Howe* has not yet, we understand, completed her lading, and cannot possibly be got ready in time to accompany the fleet now on the eve of departure for Europe.

On the 30th ultimo, the H. C. Ships *Baring*, *Marquis Wellesley*, *Surry*, *Lady Castlereagh* and *Retreat* arrived in safety, at Vizagapatam, where they proceeded to take in the cargoes prepared for them.—They had touched at Ganjam on the preceding day; but all the goods, intended for shipment at that station, having previously been transported to Vizagapatam, it was not found necessary to come to an anchor.

The H. C. Extra Ships *Ocean* and *Devaynes*, under convoy of the *Modeste* Frigate, arrived in Madras Roads on the 19th ultimo. Packets for the reception of letters, to be conveyed by these ships to England, have been opened at the General Post-Office of Fort St. George.

The French Sloop of War *Crocodile*, which lately entered the harbour of Vizagapatam, under a flag of truce, and landed there the Prisoners of War taken on board the *Charlton* and *United Kingdom*, left that station on the 16th ultimo, and reached Madras on the 20th. She will receive on board such French Prisoners, as remain at Madras, and convey them to the Mauritius.

By an order of the Rt. Hon. the Governor General in Council, Major-General Champague, lately on the Staff of the Bombay Army, has been transferred to the Staff of this Presidency.

A new eight per cent. loan has been opened at Bombay, the accounts of which are to be made up on the 30th of April next. Cash subscriptions to this loan are to be received at a discount of 2 per cent: Notes of the 8 per cent. loan of 1801-2 are to be taken in subscription at the same rate; the Merchants' loan paper falling due in January 1810, at a premium of 3 per cent.; and all outstanding

Promissory Notes from the 1st of January 1803 to the 13th of November 1808 inclusive, at par. The interest on this loan is to be paid half-yearly : and the holders are to have the option of receiving the same, in bills on the Court of Directors, at six months sight, and drawn at an exchange of 2.6 per Bombay Sicca Rupee. The principal is not to be discharged, without eighteen months previous notice ; and may be commuted at any time for certificates on the Bengal Government, at the rate of 100 Sicca Rupees per 108 Bombay Rupees, payable either in cash or in the Government securities of this Presidency, as the Governor General in Council may think fit.

In an account of the reduction of two small fortresses in the neighbourhood of Loodeannah, which appeared in the *Hurkaru* of the 21st of November, there occurred one or two topographical errors, which were of no essential consequence in themselves, but which (as an opportunity has offered) we think it our duty to correct. The name of the place, which was first unsuccessfully assaulted by our troops, and afterwards evacuated by the enemy, was not Kunnee (as by an error of the press, it was called,) but Koomree ; and the ditch, by which it was defended, was not a wet but a dry one. It was also erroneously stated, that the other village, evacuated at the same time by Joud Sing's people was the strongest of the two, and garrisoned by a force of 3000 men. Neither of these circumstances accords with the fact. Koomree, (though the weaker fortress in the estimation of the Natives,) is deemed, according to the European principles of fortification, considerably superior in strength to the other. And, it appears, that the garrison of 3000 men, assigned by our account to one of these fortresses, did in fact occupy neither, but was stationed in another town, at no great distance, within the actual territories of Joud Sing, — (the chieftain, from whose usurpation our troops were employed to rescue the places in question.)

To

MAJOR GENERAL SIR EWEN BAILLIE,

SIR,

I am directed by His Excellency the Vice President

in Council, to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter received from the Secretary to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, dated the 16th ultimo.

I am Sir,

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant,

(Signed) J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt.

Council Chamber, }
the 9th Jan. 1810. }

To J. ADAM, Esq. Acting Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort William.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General having received a copy of the General Orders of his Excellency the Vice President in Council, under date the 17th ultimo, appointing Major General Richard Macan to the staff of the Presidency of Fort William from the 1st of January next, in the room of Major General Sir Ewen Bailie, His Lordship deems it proper to express his approbation of the appointment of Major General Macan, and his entire concurrence in the testimony afforded on this occasion by His Excellency in Council to the zeal and activity, which have distinguished the conduct of Major General Sir Ewen Bailie, in the exercise of the duties of his situation, as a General Officer, on the Staff of the Army.

I have, &c.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE, Sec.

(A True Copy.)

(Signed) J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt.

Fort St. George, }
the 16th Dec. 1809. }

We understand, that the Hon. C. A. Bruce, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Establishment, proceeds shortly to Prince of Wales' Island, as Governor of that settlement.

On Wednesday last, Major General Clarke embarked from Calcutta, under the usual salute of 13 guns, for the purpose of joining the H. C. Ship *Walthamstow*, on which he proceeds to England.



A Committee of Engineer Officers has been appointed to survey the Town-hall, and to prepare a report, relative to the causes of the late accident and the practicability of remedying its consequences. — The result of their investigation has not yet transpired — It is, however, we believe, pretty well ascertained, that the fall of the southern portico has been occasioned solely by the yielding of the soil beneath. There is no question whatever, with respect to the sufficiency of the materials and workmanship; and, every noticeable merit relating to the mode adopted for securing the foundation in the first instance, the architect must be numbered with those who are beyond the reach of human foresight. — Not only, we understand, was the precaution adopted of placing a series of charred beams under the walls, (which rest on piles, and consist of the most secure basis for a building,) but an addition of four feet was made to the breadth of the foundation, beyond the space allotted in the original plan. Both the southern and northern fronts have received, we understand, a manifest inclination from the perpendicular, in consequence of the walls having sunk at these two extremities; while, by looking along the lower moulding of the eastern and western sides of the building, those sides may be clearly seen to have received a bend, from the descent of their two extremities. — Soon after the late accident, an extensive rent was discovered, passing from top to bottom through the eastern and western walls, and penetrating across the center of the building down to the very foundations. This rent has been widening daily; and, as, by altering the relative bearings of the different parts of the fabric, it brings a considerable strain on the great central range of pillars, serious alarms have been entertained for the safety of the whole building. To obviate, in the meanwhile, the danger with which the northern portico is more immediately threatened, it is proposed, we understand, to remove its pediment, and cover it from the weather

with a common flat roof, until the fate of the rest of the edifice shall be determined — It is thought, that, at the end of twelve months, if it stand so long, the building may be considered as perfectly secure; and that, even in the event of its original purpose being defeated by the late accident, it may be converted with advantage to some other public use.

On the afternoon of Monday last, nearly the whole of the huts in Joora Tollah, (a place adjoining to the Chermahce-road,) were completely burnt to the ground. The fire, it is said, originated in the drying of an old woman; and was occasioned by some oil falling into the chulah, on which she was dressing her victuals. The wind being rather high at the time, the flames spread, with extraordinary and destructive rapidity. — We are happy to say, however, that no lives were lost, nor any personal injuries sustained, on the occasion.

We slightly noticed in our list, a commotion of rather a serious description, which had arisen within these few weeks among the River Pilots. In confirmation of what we then stated, we are happy to say, that it has pretty nearly subsided — A new scheme of regulations has been framed; by which, in lieu of their former contingent emoluments, all the members of the Pilot establishment are to be allowed salaries on a liberal scale, and the promotion is to go on, as heretofore, with respect to all those at present in the service.

On Thursday last, the Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal received a half-yearly dividend of Rs. 478.2 on each share; or Rs. 9.9 per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank.

Four drawings of the Second Calcutta Lottery have now been completed; yet all the capital prizes still remain in the wheel. At the third drawing, on Monday, no prize came up, exceeding the value of 1,000 Rs. Or

Thursday, the highest prizes drawn were, one of 10,000 Rs. and one of 5,000 Rs. The tickets, entitling the holders to these prizes, had been originally purchased at the Bank—the former by C. K. Bruce, Esq. and the latter by Messrs. Alexander and Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

On Saturday last, arrived in the river, the Country Ship *Hunter*, Captain Robson, from New South Wales, the Ferjee Islands and Penang. She left the latter place on the 30th of November; and has been retarded in her passage up the Bay, by calms and light winds.

The *Alligator* Ketch, Captain Merryman, arrived on the same day, from Rangoon the 27th of November.

On Sunday, the 7th current, arrived at Kedgeer, the American Brig *Dolphin*, Captain Kelly; having sailed from Providence, in Rhode Island, on the 27th of August last.

The Country Ship *Bridgewater*, Captain Welkins, sailed from the river, yesterday evening, for Ceylon.

On Monday last, the outward-bound Telinga Brig *Gungapersaud*, T. Hoffenberg master, anchored at Kedgeer; and, early on the following morning, sailed for Coromandel and Colombo.

LIST OF PASSENGERS ON THE HOMEWARDBOUND INDIAMEN.

Per *JORD MELVILLE*, CAPT. WHYTE.—Mrs. Maria France Thomas, Mrs. Mary Anne Fagan, R. Graham, Ltq. Civil Servant on the Bengal Establishment.—Captain Giffin, His Majesty's 14th Foot,—Captain G. R. Penny, 15th Native Infantry,—Captain W. J. Mathews, 9th Native Infantry,—Captain W. P. Anderson, 8th Native Infantry,—Lieutenant George Macaulay, His Majesty's 17th Foot,—Mr. Thomas Ledlie, Surgeon of the 10th Native Infantry, and Mr. Walter Lang.

CHILDREN:

Messrs Charles Henry Thomas, George, Thomas, Henry Hugh Giffins, John Harvey, Thomas Ledlie, John Scott, William

Scott; Misses Maria Frances Thomas, Eliza Fagan, Harriet Fagan, Mary Anne Richards, Ellen Richards, Agnes Ledlie, Margaret Ledlie, Louisa Clementina Hunter, Alicia Georgiana Hunter, and Elizabeth Lamboune.

Per *CARYATID*, CAPT. SWINTON.—Mrs. Baring,—George Baring, Esq.—Major Robert Swinton, late of the 6th Native Cavalry,—Captain William Macpherlon, 1st Native Infantry,—The Reverend Mr. Richard Jeffreys, Chaplain,—and Mr. Anthony Dickson, Surgeon 17th Native Infantry.

CHILDREN:

Masters Alexander Welland Houstoun, William Welland Houstoun, Henry John Seton, Charles Hay Seton, Bruce Seton, Julius Jeffreys, and Charles Jeffreys; Misses D. M. Baring, H. F. Baring, Rachel Welland Houstoun, Emma Jeffreys, Charlotte Fancourt Jeffreys, Harriet Jeffreys, Caroline Jeffreys, Arabella Jeffreys, and Henrietta Jeffreys.

Per *LORD DUNCAN*, CAPT. BRADFORD.—Mrs. Oldfield,—E. C. Lawrence, Esq. Civil Servant on the Bengal Establishment,—John Walter Sherer, Esq. do. do.—Colonel John Lomas, 3d Native Infantry,—Lieutenant Anthony Lomas, 12th Native Infantry,—Cornet White,—Mr. Edward Sage, Cadet, and Mr. George Hudson,—Mrs. Elizabeth Shaw, proceeding to Europe, as a Charter-party Passenger.

CHILDREN:

Masters Robert Morrell, Christopher Oldfield, Frederick Oldfield, Maynard Oldfield, William Innes, Albert Edward Innes; Misses Eliza Morrell, Mary Elizabeth Travers, Martha Maria McKenzie, and Eliza Law.

Per *WALTHAMSTOW*, CAPT. JONES.—Mrs. Brooks,—Major General Edward Clarke,—Colonel Samuel Bradshaw, 7th Native Infantry,—Lieut. Colonel J. A. Irwin, 23d Native Infantry,—Major Joseph Brooks, Deputy Quarter Master General,—Captain Malcolm McLeod, 9th Native Infantry,—Lieutenant Palmer, 1st Native Infantry,—Mr. Edward Vickers, late Purser of the ship *Stratbam*.

CHILDREN:

Misses Elizabeth Arabella Brooks, Anna Maria Brooks, Frances Matilda Brooks, and Georgiana Brooks.

Per *LORD CASTLEREAGH*, CAPT. KYMER.—Mrs. Larkins,—Mrs. Morris,—Colonel Alexander Kyd, Chief Engineer,—Ensign J. R. Stock,—Mr. B. D'Aguilar, and Mr. George Geib.

CHILDREN.

Misses Elizabeth Richardson, and Louisa Richardson.

Per *METCALFE*, CAPT. ISAACKE.—Mrs. Wintle.

CHILDREN:

Masters Henry Wintle, William Winch, Frederick Alexander Corfar; Misses Julia Sarah Wintle, Maria Wintle, Ludivina Corfar,

and Christina Corfar.

Per *DEVGASHIRB*, CAPT. MURRAY.—Mrs. Murray,—Major General Sir Ewen Bailie,—Mr. C. Ommamey, late Lieutenant in the 23d Native Infantry, and Ensign L. Bird.

CHILDREN :

Master Richard Loveday ; Misses Mary Loveday, and Catharine Loveday,

Per *HENRY ADDINGTON*, CAPT. KIRKPATRICK —Thomas Pattle, Esq of the Civil Service,—and Lieutenant William Humphreys, of the Invalids.

CHILDREN :

Masters George Christopher Weguelin, Thoma James Rocke, Thomas Pattle, and James Gardiner and Miss Eliza A. Weguelin.

Per *PENANG FRIGATE*, CAPT. TREMENER.—Ensign M. Connelan.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 23, 1809.

On Monday last, his Highness the Nabob of Arcot gave a grand public dinner at Chepauk palace, to the Right Honorable the Governor General, at which the Honorable the Governor and upwards of 100 of the principal Civil and Military servants of the Company were present.

After dinner there was a Nautch and fireworks for the entertainment of the Ladies of the settlement, who had been invited to partake of the festivities of the evening.

On Tuesday afternoon, anchored in the roads H. M. Frigate *Modeste*, Hon. Captain Elliot, from Bengal, giving convoy to the H. C. extra ships *Ocean* and *Delanyes*, bound to England.

The above ships touched at Vizagapatam, and have brought 3 of the passengers lately landed at that place by the cartel, who were captured on board the *Charbon*, viz. Ensign Baxter, H. M. 12th Regiment, Mr. Smart, Assistant Surgeon, and Mr. Gordon, Cadet, both for this establishment.

On Wednesday evening the *Creole Cartel*, anchored in the roads from Vizagapatam.

The American ship *Heart of Oak*, Captain Stockwell, which left Baltimore on the 11th of May last, and arrived some time since at Point de Galle, where she remains.

ed on account of the North East Monsoon, failed from the latter port on the 11th current, and anchored in the roads on Thursday morning.

On Thursday afternoon arrived the *Nancy*, Captain Bloomfield, from Penang. By this opportunity we have received the Penang Gazettes to the 2d instant.

The *Ceres*, Captain Nicholls, from Bombay, the 18th ultimo, arrived early yesterday morning.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 27, 1809.

Yesterday morning arrived His Majesty's Ships *Phoenix*, Fleetwood Pellew, Esq. from China 2d December and left from Malacca.

We understand, the *Phoenix* has on board a million of dollars for Government.

We are happy to learn also that the Chinese Government had permitted the Company's ships to take in cargoes, which they were actually doing when His Majesty's ships sailed.

The Convoy from Manilla had arrived safe.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CEYLON GAZETTE, — Nov. 29, 1809.

COLOMBO] Arrived, November the 27th, H. C. Cruise *Teignmouth*, W. Hewetson, from Bombay—Passenger Captain Flent, R. N.

November the 28th Ship *Charles Baillie* Captain John Hare, from Point de Galle. As also brig *Cadar Tarter*, *Alia Usen*, from Point de Galle.

BOMBAY, DECEMBER 20, 1809.

Though the official dispatches from the force, employed against the pirates are full and explicit, we have a pleasure in laying before our readers any intelligence connected with that enterprise, and have accordingly made some extracts from a letter with which we have been obligingly favoured by a Correspondent.

"I sit down, according to promise, to give you some account of our proceedings in the Persian gulph. You must not, however, expect it either correct or well written, as we are but this minute finishing the embarkation of the troops, after the destruction of the town and fortifications of Rusal-Khyrna—the principal seat of the *Johafma* pirates.

We moved here on the 11th, and directly despatched away the armed boats under command of Lieutenant Leslie, to attack the *Minerva*. She being anchored under a battery, about 4 miles from the town. The company's cruizers *Ariel*, *Aurora*, and *Prince of Wales* covered the boats. About half past 2 a very hot fire was opened, both from the shore and ships, but the boats, clustered up, drove the pirates into the water. In ten minutes after the *Minerva* was in flames, and during the night totally destroyed. The *Prince of Wales* cruizer behaved exceedingly well on this day; but unfortunately in the evening grounded. She had 1 man killed and 3 wounded. We had 2 wounded but not very dangerously.

On the 12th, at day light, the cruizers *Nautilus*, *Ariel*, *Fury*, and *Prince of Wales* got as close as the depth of water would admit, to the town, attended by six launches, carrying cannonades, and one with a 5½ inch howitzer; and about eleven began to bombard the town in all directions. Until about 3 in the afternoon, the fire was returned from the shore; but very languidly. To day the only damage sustained, was 4 men of the *Nautilus* wounded, though several of the shot struck the cruizers. 'Tis a great pity none of the large ships could get within 4 miles of the town.

On the 13th the troops were disembarked, and the grand attack made in two different places; the troops landed about 5 o'clock, and by ten the town was in the flames—by 2 in the afternoon all firing ceased, and the troops were allowed to plunder.—I have not time to describe the town to you, but you may form some idea when I tell you it was twice as large as Bombay—equally as rich and populous. No quarter was given to men. The women and children were spared, the town is now one heap of ruins; we destroyed 40 sail of large Dows, and about 150 sail of small ones, together with the *Minerva*. It is impossible for us to judge the number killed of the pirates, but it must be immense. I am very happy to say this has been at-

chieved with very little loss, viz. one captain of the 65th and one serjeant of the *Prince of Wales*. No men could behave better than the 65th, 47th, and seapoys. The whole of the cruisers behaved admirably."



SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PENANG GAZETTE,—Nov. 25, 1809.

ARRIVALS.

- 17, Brig *Calcutta*, Jo. Bellinger; Vizagapatam. *Cauder Bux*, Chooliah; Nagore.
- 18, Ship ditto ditto; Negapatam.
- 19, Brig *Abass*, Amher; Tolosomoy.
- 21, Ship *Hunter*, James Robson; Fegee Islands. Ship *Mahomed Shah*, Ts. Shouldam; Acheen.
- 23, Brig *Daphne*, Robert Holl; Manilla,—Ship *Thane*, James Tait; Eastward.
- 24, Bark *Sollameny*, Chooliah; Quedah.

DEPARTURES.

- 18, Brig *Mary*, Thos. Skeffe; Calcutta.
- 22, Brig *Betsy*, Wm Howell; Bombay.
- 23, Ship *Olivia*, Sam. Stewart; China.



SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1810.

Calcutta General Intelligence.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 9, 1810.

Major John Brooks, Deputy Quarter Master General, having obtained permission to resign the service and proceed to Europe, Captain Casement, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Deputy Quarter Master General, with the Official Rank of Major. The appointment of Captain Casement, to the Deputy Quarter Master General, is to have effect from the date of the dispatch of the Ship, on which Major Brooks embarks for Europe.

In pursuance of the Resolution of Government published in General Orders, of the 22d December 1809, for separating the duties of Deputy Quarter Master General, from those of Superintendent of Public Military Buildings; the duties of the former situation are declared to be confined to the functions exercised by the Deputy Quarter Master General, previously to the establishment of the office of Superintendent of Public Buildings, with exception to the construction and repair of Buildings in the Upper Provinces, with which the Deputy Quarter Master General, will in future have no concern.

The Allowances of the Deputy Quarter Master General, are to revert to the scale, on which they were fixed previously to the 1st of April 1808.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

* *General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.*

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 9, 1810.

The conditional permission granted by General Orders under date the 19th December, 1809, to Lieutenant W. Menzies, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs, is confirmed.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 9, 1810.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to appoint Brevet Major Thomas Penlon, of the 27th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Superintendent of Public Military Buildings at Stations above Allahabad, vice Major Brooks, resigned. The appointment of Brevet Major Penlon to

have effect from the date of the dispatch of the ship, on which Major Brooks embarks for Europe.

The Superintendent of Public Buildings, is to draw a Salary of 50-naut Rupees 1,000 per Mensem, in addition to the Pay, Gratuity and Tent Allowance of his Regimental Rank.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 9, 1810.

The Vice-President in Council is pleased to authorize the following Extra Establishment of Lascars, to be entertained on all occasions, when Corps are ordered to march, unattended by a Field Hospital viz.

	Lascars.
For a Battalion of European Artillery,	15.
Regiment Dragoons, - - -	8.
Infantry, - - -	10.

The Extra Establishment to be considered transferable with the Field Hospital Camp Equipage to the Field Hospital, whenever any Corps is ordered to march, equipped for separate movement, shall join a Detachment or a Corps of the Army, for the sick, of which generally a Field Hospital has been established, when the ordinary complement of Lascars will be sufficient to manage the small proportion of Regimental Hospital Force, which will in such cases be required for the convalescent sick remaining in charge of Regimental Surgeons.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 9, 1810.

The Vice-President in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. John Macrae, Surgeon at the Civil Station of Chittagong, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, with a Salary of 50-naut Rupees 400 per Mensem, from the 1st of February next.

Brevet Major and Captain D. Sloane, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope or St. Helena, and eventually to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

The condition of permission granted by General Orders under date the 5th August 1809, to Captain A. Richards, of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to Europe on account of his private affairs, is confirmed.

Lieutenant K. Sweetenham, of the 2d Regiment Native Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his private affairs.

Lieutenant W. Sheppard, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to make a voyage to Ceylon, and to be absent on that account, for three months.

Serjeant James McIntosh, of Artillery, on the Supernumerary List, is admitted to the benefit of the Pension Established by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, and permitted to reside at the Presidency.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 11, 1810.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to appoint Captain E. W. Butler, of Artillery, to the charge of the Powder Works at Ichapore, until further Orders.

J. ADAM, *Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 12, 1810.

The conditional permission granted by General Orders of the 5th September 1809, to Captain W. Hunter of the 27th Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his private affairs, is confirmed.

J. ADAM, *Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

The arrival of a small vessel from the West coast of America has at length brought us some correct information relative to the descent on Tappanooly. We have received numerous and very ample documents on the subject; but our limited time will permit us to present our readers, with a part only of their contents, in this day's publication.—We are concerned to say, that they fully confirm every circumstance stated in our first advices, with aggravations, which, were they not substantiated by the most unquestionable authority, we should have been slow to credit,—and that they prove the contrary assertions propagated at Madras by the people of the *Creole*, to have been utterly false.

It was by this very Corvette, the *Creole*, that all the mischief was effected. She was sent in by M. Hammelin, Commodore of the French squadron, to plunder Tapanooly; and landed her people on the island, on the 11th of October. They remained there until the 21st; and, during the interval, destroyed every vestige of property, whether public or private, at the settlement. The house of Mr. Prince, the Resident, & every thing valuable belonging to him, (not excepting his books and papers,) they committed to the flames. They destroyed the fort and guns, burned the town,—and, in short, did not leave a single hut standing on the island.

Mr. Prince himself happened at this time to be at Fort Marlborough; and received the first intelligence of the

destruction of his property, while at Padang, on his return to Tappanooly. His assistant, Mr. Hayes, who had been left in charge of the Residency, was treated by the Frenchmen with the most brutal inhumanity, and has been carried away on one of the frigates, as a prisoner of war, to the Isle of France. It appears, that the enemy had conceived an idea, that the place contained a prodigious treasure, in gold and other specie; and nothing that could be said or done would convince them to the contrary. They accused Mr. Hayes of having secreted this property; and made the accusation a pretext for the tyranny of their subsequent conduct. For five days together, they were ransacking the settlement, he was detained on board in close confinement; not permitted to go to the office, in order to arrange or preserve the papers; denied the use of clean cloathes; and kept even under apprehensions for his life,—which they actually threatened to take away, on the first alarm that might be excited by the Malays.

At Tappanooly, the French found a vessel named the *Friendship*, (the property, we believe, of a gentleman at Sumatra,) laden with a valuable and select cargo from the Coast. She had arrived there on the 21 instant, and fell, with the settlement, into the hands of the enemy. The block and cargo of the *Friendship* are insured, we believe, in Calcutta, for 32,000 Rupees.

After completing their work of destruction, the Frigates stood away from the coast to the northward; having first put their prisoners on board a small captured vessel, (the *Lady William Bentinck*,) and sent her with them to Padang.

Besides the *Lady Bentinck*, (which belongs, we believe, to Madras,) the *Orient* of this port, chartered by Government for the public service, together with a small vessel named the *Minto*, had previously been captured off the West Coast by the same squadron. The Brig *Favourite*, Captain Gillespie, reached Tappanooly, from hence, on the 1st of November;—fortunately, a week too late for the fate which she must otherwise have met. She proceeded from thence to Padang;—where she was left all well on the 17th of the same month.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM FORT MARLBOROUGH.

November 7, 1809.

“ Since the letter, which gives cover to this, was written, we have had a visit from the French to the northward. They have captured the *Friendship*, *Lady Bentinck*, *Orient*, and I believe, one more vessel. They also took Tappanooly;—where they behaved extremely ill, burning Mr. Prince’s house, cutting down all the trees, destroying the Malay Bazar, and every thing on the island. They then went to the main;—destroyed there, Mr. Prince’s stables, &c. &c. carried off his two assistants, and burnt his books and papers. Mr. Prince had left this, some time ago, for Tappanooly; & heard of his misfortunes, on his arrival at Padang. The French gave up the *Lady Bentinck* to the prisoners who, amounting in all (European and Native) to about 90, have arrived at Padang. The French squadron consists of *La Manche* of 44 guns, *Venus* of 44 guns, and *Crocole* of 12 guns. The latter is the vessel, which went in and did the mischief at Tappanooly. The Commodore says, that the *Crocole* had no orders from him, to behave in the manner she did.”

It is natural for every man, whose mind partakes of the common sentiment of national glory, to think and feel with some degree of zeal and partiality, on all occasions, however trivial, where the arms of his countrymen are concerned. But there are exploits, of a nature, which no man of honourable feelings can envy. And, we are proud to believe, that few Englishmen are to be found, who, in such an enterprize as the sack of Tappanooly, would not rather have been the sufferers than the inflictors.

By the dawk received on Friday from Madras, we have the mortification to learn, that the French Frigate, *Bellone*, which sailed from the Mauritius about the middle of September, has captured His Majesty’s Ship *Victor*, Captain Stopford,—the Portuguese Frigate *Minerva*, Captain Ignacio Pinto,—and two small Country ships from Madras, the *Resolution*, and *Admiral Drury*. With the exception of the lastmentioned vessel, (which the *Bella-*

tone fell in with, in the latitude of Madras,) they were all taken off the Sand-heads, in the month of November.

The defence made by the *Victor* and by the *Minerva*, was highly honourable to both ships. The *Lady of Capt. Pinto* remained on deck, during the whole action between the *Minerva* and *Bellone*, and received a wound, of which she died in a few days afterwards.

The Prisoners, to the number of from 3 to 400, were put on board the *Admiral Drury*, in which vessel they have arrived at Point de Galle.

We are enabled by the attention of an obliging correspondent at Madras, to submit the following particulars of these captures to our readers.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A PASSENGER ON THE COUNTRY SHIP, RESOLUTION.

“ The *Resolution*, Captain Purefoy, was captured on the 19th Nov. by the French Frigate *La Bellone*, Captain Victor de Perry, in lat. 19-50 long. 89-50. She mounts on her quarter-deck, 8 thirty-six pound French carronades, and 6 long nine-pounders. On her fore-castle, are 6 thirty-two pound English carronades, and, on her gun-deck, 28 long French eighteen-pounders.—The length of her keel is 176 feet. On the 2d November, she had taken His Majesty’s Sloop *Victor*, Captain Stopford, of 18 guns, after an action of 35 minutes, the reel buoy bearing at that time 30 miles N. N. W. She had all her running rigging cut to pieces, in the action,—her main-mast wounded in two, and her mizzen mast in three pieces, and her fore-top-sail and springsail-yard shot away. In short, you may guess the state she was in, as Captain Stopford began firing with a pistol shot, and afterwards neared her. Finding, however, he had the worst of it, he was determined to board and had his men all ready for that purpose; but the ship would not work; so that he was under the painful necessity of striking. Fortunately he had but 2 men wounded. The action took place about 9 P. M.

“ On the 11th November, *La Bellone* captured an Arab, about 18 hours from the pilot, and sent her to the Mauritius. On the 22d, she fell in with the Portuguese Frigate *Minerva*, mounting 52 guns. At 4 P. M. the action commenced; and, at 10 minutes past 5 P. M.

" they left off (as the French Officers told us) to give
 " their men their dinner, they having the superiority in the
 " action. From what we saw in the cockpit however,
 " we are convinced, that the men would not stand to their
 " quarters, and that spirits were given them to raise
 " their courage; for, about $\frac{1}{4}$ before 5, the sail-maker was
 " brought down with his leg shot off, and, at five,
 " several men came down, complaining of wound, which
 " were looked for, but none discovered. At this time,
 " the Officer commanding the gun-deck, as also the Officers
 " of Marines, were seen running about between
 " decks, forcing the men up to their quarters.—They did
 " not bring the Portuguese to action again, until 11
 " o'clock next morning; when a smart firing commenced,
 " and lasted for 55 minutes, when the Portuguese Frigate
 " struck her colours.—She was only 2 days from the pilot.
 " The *Bellone* cruized off the Sand Heads, from the 1st
 " to the 24th November.—She is a remarkably fast sailer.
 " Her crew is, in number, 400; of whom about 100 are
 " Portuguese and inhabitants of the French Islands.—On
 " the 27th November, she fell in with, and captured the
 " *Admiral Drury*;—on which vessel, being then in lat.
 " 2-21 long. 80-10, on the 17th December, we were ship-
 " ped, as prisoners, to the number of 370, with a *no-*
 " *minal* supply of provisions for 300 men for 25 days,
 " which had been sent on board on the 2d, and to which
 " a Midshipman, 5 Seamen, and 20 Lascars, having free
 " access, they ate and drank all day long.—We are now
 " arrived at Point de Galle."

By letters from Bundelcund of the 6th current, we learn,
 that the army under Colonel Martindell was then still en-
 camped at Chatterpore. He awaited the arrival of an
 additional force, appointed to occupy the Province during
 his absence. It was not supposed, however, that his ad-
 vance against Meer Khan, would be much longer delayed.

In the mean time, the Light Infantry Battalion, with a
 squadron and galloper from the 5th Native Cavalry, had
 been detached on a special service, under the command of
 Major Kelly. Major Kelly marched, on the morning of
 the 6th of January; and the detachment expected to cross
 the Bayn river, about noon on the following day.

The detachment under [illegible] whose services in Onda against [illegible] Nanparah we noticed in a former [illegible] engaged in operations against another fortress in the same district, named Puragpoor; which they carried by assault on the 4th current,—but not, we lament to say, without the loss of two Officers, and about 50 Sepoys. Lieutenants Samuel Woolley and W. H. Dixon of the 1st Battalion 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, two young men of great gallantry and promise, fell in the attack. The detachment still remained before Puragpoor, on the 7th current.

The H. C. homeward-bound ship *Tottenham* from this port, reached Madras in safety, on the 2d current.

The Fleet of homeward-bound Indiamen, which lately sailed from hence, under convoy of the *Clorinde*, to take in cargo on the Coast, left Vizagapatam on the 3d, arrived at Coringa on the 5th, and remained there on the 6th current.

The last regular packets for the H. C. Ships now lying at Saugor were finally dispatched from the post-office on Tuesday. Commodore Byng left town on Wednesday; and, the Pilot schooner bearing his pendant was seen standing down from Mud Point, when the Kedgerie report of Thursday came away. Some of the Passengers, however, did not quit town until Thursday evening. It is supposed, that the Fleet will put to sea, in the course of Monday.

In the original account, which appeared in this paper, of the action in the Bay of Bengal, between the French squadron and the fleet of outward-bound Indiamen, it was stated, that the Commander and crew of the H. C. Ship *Charlton* particularly distinguished themselves on that occasion. This tribute to the gallant defence of the *Charlton*, which the documents then before us seemed to demand, has, we are concerned to find, appeared to some of our readers to convey an impression unfavourable to the conduct of her consort the *United Kingdom*. After the detailed accounts which have since appeared, bearing full

resistance of the *United Kingdom*, which the latter ship was defeated. It is, however, as necessary to say, that no such insinuation is warranted.—The truth is,—the only information we at that time possessed, was founded on letters from the Passengers of the *Charlton*,—which naturally dwell more on the defence of their own ship, than on that of the *United Kingdom*. To Captain D'Esterre, his Officers and crew, for their whole conduct during this affair, no praise can be too high. After the flight of the *Windham*, the command devolved on Captain D'Esterre, whose zeal for the honour of the British flag led him to maintain the combat, long after resistance had become manifestly useless. It is now universally known, that the *United Kingdom* fought both the French Frigates, for a space of at least 20 minutes after the *Charlton* had struck. The Company ship *Europa*, appointed to convey to Bengal the Officers and Passengers of the two Indimons, who were landed at Vizagapatam, reached the latter place on the 5th current.

By the late accounts from China, we are concerned to find, that some anxiety prevailed there, for the safety of the Honorable Company's Ship *Tree Briton* from Bombay,—which alone, of the China ships from that quarter, had not arrived.

His Majesty's Ship *Foe*, it appears, had proceeded from Manila to China, where she arrived on the 21st of November, and put to sea again immediately.

The trade to India, to which the *Dedaigneuse* had been appointed to convey, consisted of the Bombay Ships, *Georgina*, *Atterley*, *Lorjee Family*, *Anna*, *Maiford* and *John Archibald*,—the *Arctura* and *Auspicious*, for Bengal; and the *Dalaly* Grain, for the Straits of Malacca.

The Chinese Government, it is stated, had taken two more English Vessels into their service, to assist in the chase against and expulsion of the Ladrones.

His Majesty's Ships *Cornet* and *Dover*, which sailed some time ago from the Coast, with the homeward-bound Indimons under their protection, are to be joined, it is

said, in the *Strait of Ceylon*, and the *Ceylon* from Bombay; and the united squadron will be employed to intercept against some of the *British* *Lucas*. On board the *Cornwallis* and *Albatross*, a complement of between 3 and 400 troops from *Madras*.

By accounts from Rangoon, extending to the end of November, which appeared in the *Mirror* of Wednesday, we are informed, that the British Embassy to the Court of Ava, had received permission to proceed to Ummerapoora (the capital). There appeared a disposition, however, at Rangoon, to procrastinate their departure; and the preparations for their journey had been delayed on various frivolous pretences.

The persons concerned in the late riots at Benares, have been brought to trial, we understand, before the Court of Criminal Judicature of that district.

According to a letter from Agra of the 2d current, the cold there was so intense, that the mercury in the thermometer stood on that day, at the almost incredibly low point of $31\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, or half a degree below the freezing point.

It is with much concern that we record, the melancholy death of Captain William Slessor of the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, who accidentally shot himself on the 7th current, with his own fowling piece, while out on a shooting party, at Kessengunge. Captain Slessor's gun went off in consequence of the pan accidentally striking against his knee; and, the contents passing through his head, he was killed on the spot. Captain Slessor is deeply lamented by a numerous circle of friends.

On Sunday last, died at this Presidency, Captain John Wales, lately appointed to the important office of Marine

...common-
...in that
...terminated his
...Monday evening, from
...while his remains
...interment.

On Saturday last, Major-General Sir Ewen Baillie em-
barked from Calcutta, under the customary salute of 13
guns, for the purpose of joining the H. C. ship *Devon-*
shire, in which ship he returns to Europe.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

On Tuesday last, the *Mail Cutter*, W. H. Bernel
Master, arrived in the river from the West Coast of
Sumatra,—having sailed from Padang on the 18th of
December.

On Saturday last, the American Ship *China Packet*
sailed finally from Kedgee, on her return to Phila-
delphia.

The Country Ships *Thainstone*, Captain Tait, bound
to Penang, and *Carron*, Captain Doug, bound to Madras,
passed Kedgee outwards, on Monday last; as did the
Euphrates, Captain Mearing, proceeding to Bassorah,
on the day following. The *Euphrates* sailed on Thursday.

The outwards-bound Arab ships, *Fateh Allum*, *Fateh*
Romanee, and *Hattamane*, anchored at Kedgee on
Friday last. They were joined there on Saturday, by
the *Futtee Soom*, *Fatehburrah*, *Abassee*, *Sookman*
Shah and *Baan Shah*,—followed, on Monday, by the
Fathallance. On Tuesday, by the *Soffannee*, and, on
Wednesday, by the *Fateh Kuran*, *Romanee*, and
Mary. All these ships are on their return to Muscat.
With the exception of the two last, they have since left
Kedgee for Sancer.

The *Peang* Regate, Captain Tremekere, appointed
to succeed with the fleet to England, also passed down
to Sancer, on Wednesday:—as did, the American

ship, *Malabar*, and
Malabar, and
Amoy, and

Per *Lord Duncan*.—*Mrs. Truscott*,—Major *Daniel Lyons*,
Richards, and *Major Daniel Lyons*,
His Majesty's 17th Foot.

Misses Sarah Helen Graham, and *Miss Anne*,
Master George Temple Graham.

Per *CARNATIC*.—Mr. J. G. Herbert, Assistant Surgeon,
His Majesty's 17th Foot,—Lieutenant T. Skynner, 14th Foot,
14th Foot,—Lieutenant R. Swettenham, 3d Native Infantry,
M. W. A. Yates, late Lieutenant in the 10th Native In-
fantry.

Per *LORD DUNCAN*.—Mrs. Truscott,—Major *Daniel Lyons*,
17th Native Infantry,—Major Daniel Lyons, 10th Native In-
fantry,—Lieutenant W. Menzies, 21st Native Infantry,—Lieut-
enant Christopher Chambre, 3d Native Infantry, Lieutenant
W. Kelly, His Majesty's 17th Foot.

CHILDREN.

Misses Sophia Mary Anne Johnston, Susan Imlach and Mary
Anne Leicester Sturt,—Masters Frederic St. John Sturt,
Richard Roche Sturt, Frederick Brooke Corfield, Charles
Bruce, Brudenell James Bruce, and John Abraham Francis
Hawkins.

Per *WALTHAMSTOW*.—Miss Helena Irwin.

Per *LORD CASTLEREIGH*.—Captain W. Majendie, His Ma-
jesty's 17th Foot,—Lieutenant G. J. Call, His Majesty's 24th
Light Dragoons.

CHILDREN :

Misses Jane Clark and Julia Clark ;—Masters Thomas Camp-
bell Scott, Francis Scott and Robert Cunyngname Paton?

Per *MAICAIEE*.—David Colvin, Esq. Mr. Samuel Grant, As-
sistant Surgeon,—Captain William Hunter, 27th Native In-
fantry, Lieutenant J. G. Rankin, 18th Native Infantry,—Lieute-
nant H. L. Williams, 3d Native Infantry.

CHILDREN.

Misses Charlotte Hebron, and Emma Smith ;—Masters Ma-
thew Smith, William Edmiston and William Young Torckler.

Per *HENRY ADDINGTON*.—Masters Henry Patch, and James
Manley.

Per *PENING FRIGATE*.—Captain W. A. Hodges, His Ma-
jesty's 14th Foot,—Mr. B. J. Walker, and Mr. J. R. Reid,

BOMBAY GAZETTE, —Dec. 20, 1809.
December 14th, Arrived brig *Saint Antonio*, Captain
[Name], from Colombo.
Ditto 15th, Arrived brig *Ann*, commander Gabriel
[Name], from Colombo.
December 20th, arrived Cutter *Trial*, Commander
C. Fletcher, from ditto.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, —Dec. 27, 1809.
December 21th, Sailed ship *Marchioness of Willemsen*,
Captain R. Dickie, to Madras.
Ditto 25th, arrived H. Majesty's ship *Psyche*, John
Edgumbe, Esq. Captain, from a Cruise.
Ditto Brig *Betsy*, Captain W. Howell, from Manilla.
Ditto ship *Coromandel*, Captain A. Thompson, from
Bengal.

BOMBAY COURIER, —Dec. 30, 1809.
December 25th, arrived the ship *Coromandel*, Cap-
tain A. Thompson, from Calcutta the 23d October, touch-
ed at Colombo, which she left on the 29th ultimo.
Spoke His Majesty's ship *Russel*, off Mangalore.
Passengers:—A. Bell Esq.—Lieutenants Young and
Cannac.

On the same day arrived the Brig *Betsy*, Captain
William Howell, from Manilla the 14th August, Macao
the 1st September, Penang the 23d November and Port
de Galle the 5th December.

Spoke His Majesty's ship *Dasher*, off Cape Comorin.

CEYLON GAZETTE, —Dec. 6th, 1809.
[Colombo.]—Arrived December the 5th, ship *Cecils*,
Captain Geo. Nicholls, from Bombay.

Arrived December 31st, 1879
Edgemoor, from Panama, with
M. 7th Regiment on board, and
tain Haynes, on their return from

CEYLON GARRISON.

POINT DE GALLE. Arrived December 31st, 1879
M. Ship *Belliqueux*, Lt. Briggs, Commandant.
Ship *Ceres*, Captain Nicholas.
Ship *Minerva*, Captain Wm. Watson, Comd.
gues.

MADRAS, JANUARY 2, 1880.

Yesterday having been New-year's day, a Royal Salute was fired at sun-rise from the battery of Fort St. George. —The European Troops in Garrison were victualled as usual, and all public offices were shut.

In the evening a Ball and Supper was given by the Right Hon. the Governor General to the Settlement. As the Company were only beginning to assemble when this paper was put to press, we can furnish no account of the Entertainment in our present number.

On the 26th ultimo, His Majesty's Ship *Psyche* arrived at Colombo, and on the following morning the American Ship *Reliance* called that port on her passage to Bombay for adjudication. —This is the vessel taken by His Majesty's Ships *Doris* and *Psyche* on her passage from Batavia to Japan, laden with a valuable cargo of spices, &c. but not having any treasure on board; and which was erroneously called the "*Humboldt*" and said to have been captured on the passage to Batavia from Japan.

FOR THE 20th JANUARY 20, 1810.

General Intelligence.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.

FOR WILLIAM, JANUARY 9, 1810.

The Commissary General, his Deputy, and Assistants, are authorized to correspond free of postage with the Agents of the Commissariat, and with all Officers, Civil and Military, with whom they may have occasion to transact business; conforming in every respect to the Post Office Regulations on this head.

The Commissary General will furnish the Post Master General, at an early period as may be practicable, with a list of the Agents and Public Officers with whom it will be necessary for himself and the Officers of his Department to correspond, in order, that the persons to whom this privilege is to be permanently extended may be accurately defined.

Letters addressed by Native Agents of the Commissariat to the Commissary General or other Officers of that Department, are to be franked by the Commanding Officer of Stations or Posts.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Depts.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council

FOR WILLIAM, JANUARY 16, 1810.

Lieutenant H. I. Williams, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health.

The conditional permission granted by General Orders, under date the 12th September 1809, to Lieutenant De Lall, of the 11th Native Regiment, to resign the Honorable Company's Service, is confirmed.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions,

Captain Robert Hargrave,
1809, vice Thompson,
Captain Lieutenant James Hargrave,
Company, from the late
Senior Lieutenant James Hargrave,
the same date, vice Andrew,
Ensign Charles Hargrave,
vice Hunter, promoted.

21st Regiment of Native Infantry
Captain Lieutenant George Hargrave,
Company, from the late
Senior Lieutenant James Hargrave,
tenant from the same date,
Senior Ensign Richard Hargrave,
same date, vice George.

23d Regiment of Native Infantry
Senior Ensign William Hargrave, to be Lieutenant from the 1st
January 1810, vice Commander.
Serjeant John Davies, of the European Artillery, having been
mitted to the benefit of the Pensions established by Statute of
Council of the 11th January 1797, and permitted to reside at the
Presidency.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that from
the 1st of January 1809, Cloathing shall be supplied to the Corps
of Gun Lascars, of the same quality of Cloth, as is furnished to
the Privies of Native Infantry, and that for this purpose, the rate
of Oil reckonings for the Gun Lascars shall be fixed for ranks
respectively, on the following scale, from the date abovementioned.
1st Fusiliers, as an equivalent of ditto,
2d Fusiliers, as a Nank of ditto,
Gun Lascars as a Sepoy of ditto.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.
FORT WILLIAM JANUARY 19, 1810.

The Vice President in Council is pleased from the 1st instant,
to authorize all Conductors of Ordnance having the immediate
charge of Field Magazines, or Depots of Ordnance or other Ar-
mory Stores, to draw an allowance of 20 Rupees per month for
stationery.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to make the follow-
ing provisions.

... from the 24th January, ...
 ... from the same ...
 ... to the undermentioned ...
 ... to work in the army, from

... 15. dno.
 ... 28. 1808.
 ... dno.
 ... March 25, 1809.
 ... Joseph Lock-
 ... qualified for the
 ... President in Council
 ... Engineer Corps as
 ... as follows.

... to Govt. Mil. Dept.
 ... the Vice-President in Council,
 ... JANUARY 23, 1810-

The Vice-President in Council is pleased to authorize the follow-
 ing Quarter Masters Establishment, for the Corps of Horse Ar-
 tillery, to have effect from the 1st March next.

In the Field encamped, or at Post.

FOR EACH 1000.	
11 Tindals, -----	Tent Makers
10 Latcars, -----	
6 Puckathies,	
2 Sweepers,	
5 Aldars,	
1 Buor Wollah or Sword Carrier,	
<i>and the Three Troops of Cavalry.</i>	
1 Mason, -----	Carpenters
3 Carpenters, -----	
1 Mason, -----	Smiths.
2 Firemen, -----	
2 Fitters, -----	
2 Blower men, -----	
2 Chockers,	
2 Saltmakers,	
1 Cart,	

For the Three Weeks

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 84

The following duties are assigned to the undermentioned
Lieut. Fretwell, of Artillery.

Rank in Army and in Regt.

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------|------|
| | Eames & Co., Thank, | April | 1869 |
| * | Charles B. May, | Ditto | 2 |
| | Josiah B. May, Boyes Loxford, | Ditto | 3 |
| | John M. Duggall, Forayee, | July | 24 |
| | James C. Duggall, | June | 25 |
| | John B. | Ditto | 26 |
| | John R. | Oct | 27 |
| | Helen Coffin Baber, | Ditto | 29 |

GOVERNMENT JOURNAL,

Vol. 31. —
 No. 1. —
 Date, 2. —

General Orders,
 and other orders of the Resident
 in Council.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

By the Hon. the President in Council.

1810.

Colonel Worley, in pursuance of his own request to the Hon. the President in Council, from the date of the 1st of January at the Presidency. On that occasion, the Hon. the President in Council, after having been informed of the Hon. the President's Office, to that the execution of his request, and the service will be done by his resignation of the Hon. the President in Council, on the 1st of January, 1810, he had filled with such distinguished ability, zeal, and ad-
 vancement to the public interest, and his Excellency in Council to support his desire in this regard, his entire concurrence in the testimony of cordial approbation of Lieutenant Colonel Worley's conduct, and the discharge, of the arduous duties of his Office, which have been conveyed to Government by the Commander in Chief.

Lieutenant Colonel George Ball, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Adjutant General, in the room of Lieutenant Colonel Worley. Lieutenant Colonel Ball's appointment to take effect from the date of his arrival at the Presidency.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.



WAIHABEE PIRATES, &c.

In our last, we had the pleasure of communicating to our readers, some information relative to the further operations of the British expedition in the Gulph of Persia, which had reached us through a Native channel of very respectable authority. The few details in our possession, we shall now give, as nearly as possible, in the words of the original ulkhar.

“ URBHAR OF GUZLTAN AND FIRAN.

“ It was before written, that the English had taken possession of Rus-ul-Khyma, and had pillaged and

"burnt this place, and then
 "against Larz, — where they
 "mined all the houses, and
 "then set out to pursue the
 "taken himself to flight, and
 "This place they took in
 "Moollah Hussein, a man of
 "people of Afshar, which had
 "since, the English have
 "the fact of the British
 "ed, Sultan of Larz, and
 "Moollah Hussein, and
 "a small vessel, with
 "may go wherever he
 "turn to the country of the
 "he shall be found, he shall
 "prisoner. After the capture
 "English ships were dispa
 "have returned to Muscat
 "against another place; the
 "actly recollect; but whic
 "The seas are now complet
 "mees; and, an order has
 "no timber be hereafter ex
 "Jowassimees, or be sold to
 "In the season of Ramzhan, Mahommed Nubbee Khan
 "came down from Sheeraz to Busheer; and, it is said,
 "that he has been appointed Vizier of Fars. The Prince,
 "it is also said, will remain as Vizier in Sheeraz. Nus-
 "sroollah Khan, late Collector of Fars, has been found
 "indebted to the treasury in a balance of 60,000 tomanus.
 "This sum, Mahommed Nubbee Khan is endeavouring
 "to recover.

"There are no late arrivals at Muscat, from Busheer."

Since the above was sent to the press, the information
 which it conveys, has been amply confirmed, by the con-
 tents of the Bombay mail of the 6th current, which came
 to hand yesterday morning. They are to the following
 effect:

BOMBAY COURIER,—JAN. 6

The arrival of the vessels from the Gulph, as mentioned an-
 der this by Tof Noctual Chronicle, has put us in possession of
 some information relating to the expedition against the pirates.

CONFIDENTIAL

His Majesty's

General

...the objects of the expedition ... that the trade of the ... to molestation ... the attack on Rus-

... proceeded to Linga, on the Per- ... dows and boats, without ... From that place, the Expedition sailed to ... the North side of the Isle of Khisma ... in the afternoon ... Hussain, the chief of the place, sent on ... for the purpose of treating for ... which he agreed to do; ... he refused to give them

... were accordingly made for the exercise of ... The dows and boats were ranged, under cover of a ... the Western extremity of the town. In the afternoon of the 17th, three hundred men, consisting of the 1st company of ... and a company of the 65th, with the Royal Marine ... the *Chiffonne*, under the command of Lieutenant ... and the Detachment of the 2d ... party of seamen under Lieutenant Crichton of the *Chiffonne*, who were employed in bringing up a howitzer, were landed; and, having taken possession of the town, proceeded to the attack of the Fort and the destruction of the dows and boats — while the *Fury*, (which drew little water,) and the gun boats, were employed in keeping up a smart fire on the Fort. The dows and boats, eleven in number, among which were three very large dows, were completely destroyed. The Fort made an obstinate resistance; but was at last delivered up by Moollah Hussain, together with all the property which he had plundered from the Inaam.

It was taken possession of by a detachment of His Majesty's 47th Regiment, and was the next day delivered up to Sherik Derwish, the head of a tribe of Beniam Arab, attached to the Imam of Muscat, in trust for the latter.

Moollah Hussain was allowed to depart in safety. The enemy had between seventy and eighty, killed and wounded.

Our loss was not inconsiderable. We have to regret the death of Lieutenant Weld of the 47th, on this occasion. Killed. — 1 Officer and 1 rank and file of the 47th, 1 Serjeant, 1 rank and file of the 65th, 2 Sepoys of the 2d,

1 Sergeant of H. M. ship *Chiffonne*, killed.
 Wounded: 1 Sergeant of H. M. ship *Chiffonne*.
 1 Officer, 1 Sergeant, 4 men of the H. M. ship *Chiffonne*.
 1 Jemmadar and 12 Sepoys of the H. M. ship *Chiffonne*.
 18 Seamen of H. M. ship *Chiffonne*.
 1 Officer and 4 men of the H. M. ship *Chiffonne*.
 1 Officer H. C. *Chiffonne*.
 1 Man of H. C. *Chiffonne*.
 2 Ditto of the *Chiffonne*.
 Total, 10 killed.
 56 wounded.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Lieutenant S. Weld of H. M. ship *Chiffonne*, killed.
 Lieut. S. R. Warren of H. M. ship *Chiffonne*, wounded.
 Mr. Hay, Midshipman, *Chiffonne*, ditto.
 Mr. Grey, ditto, *Chiffonne*, ditto.

While the armament was lying at Muscat, on the return from the expedition against the Pirates, the Lagoon past, owing to the M. ship *Chiffonne*, and was entertained with Fanta, Sweetmeats and Sherbet; the juice of the grape being excluded, in deference to his religious prejudices. The ship was dressed on the occasion with the Colours of different Nations, and delighted the Highness by her beautiful appearance. Captain Vainwright presented him with a picture of Lord Nelson, which he graciously accepted. After having been gratified with the attentions shown to him on board His Majesty's ship, he went on shore to small a bay, where Lieutenant Colonel Smith had prepared a mortar and howitzer, from which Shells were thrown, that greatly excited his astonishment.

The Band of the 65th attended His Highness in a boat, and played a variety of English tunes.

Our intelligence from the eastward, by the Ship *Margaret*, (which has come in, since our list, from Malacca,) is confined to a few articles of shipping news, already pretty generally known to those who take an interest in such matters.

The *Margaret* brings advices of the safety of the Fleet from Floula, (consisting of the *Baring*, *Udny*, *Union*, *Buon*, *Esle*, *Britannia*, *Experiment*, and a Spanish Ship for Madras, under convoy of the *Barraqueta* Sloop of War.) They touched at Malacca on the 12th ultimo, and were seen by the *Margaret*, standing into Penang roads on the 22d.

... and sailed from Manila, ... Captain Smith, belonging to ... before the rest of the fleet. But, ... was not seen by her cop- ... never since been heard of.

... the Ships *Auspicious* and ... under cover of the *Fox* frigate ... called from Malacca for Pe- ... and were at anchor in ... the *Margaret* passed that place on

AMEER KHAN.

By a letter of the 14th current, from Scindeah's Camp, the contents of which have been obligingly communicated to us, we learn that Ameer Khan was, at that time, in the Bopal district. Bopal, as most of our readers already know, is a small state situated on the south-west frontier of Bundelcund, and lies close south of Jhanu. An understanding is supposed to subsist, between the Rajah and the Mahratta chieftain. These accounts confirm the report which we had before, of a second engagement, between the followers of Ameer Khan and the Berar troops, which had terminated to the disadvantage of the former. In this last encounter, Ameer, it is said, lost many of his Sindars, and about five hundred of his men, besides two pieces of artillery. Report adds, that the Khan himself was wounded with a spear, in the heat of the battle.

Our former accounts having left Ameer Khan on the banks of the Nerbuddah, at no great distance from Gurah Mundelah it would appear, from those now received that he has, since that time, been moving rapidly in a retrograde direction. He is attended by his Horse and Foot Brigade of regular Infantry being occupied at present in the county of Joudpore. They have received orders, it is said, to join him, but have refused to march, until their arrears shall be paid. The Khan is without money. Since the late battle, his standard has been deserted by the Pindarries and Dakkannees, who formed so large a portion of his followers; and, considering the desperate state of his resources, there is every probabi-

city, that his whole force will be
nothing. It is thought next to nothing
ever come in contact with either of the
ments now in the field.

AFFAIRS OF BANDA

We mentioned in a former number, that a
of Light Infantry and Horse, under the command
active Officer Major Kelly, had been detached
of January from Colonel Macpherson's army, to
cross the Kayn river on the following day. The object
this movement; was to repel an invasion, and the
Sing,—a bold and enterprising chieftain, who some time
ago occupied the Kotah district in that Province, but was
dispossessed by the British Government, in favour of the
helbullee, the rightful proprietor. Gopaul Sing, having
entered the district, with a force of Cavalry and Infantry,
had obtained an unexpected victory, over the united
troops of Kishore Sing of Punna, Soneesat, Rajahram,
and Purseram, together with a considerable body of
matchlock-men from Banda,—the whole under the com-
mand of Imaumbuksh Khan. In this affair, two guns be-
longing to the Punna Rajah were taken; and Imaum-
buksh, with about one hundred of his men, was killed.
Double that number were wounded. Major Kelly, hav-
ing moved from Chatterpore, proceeded rapidly to the en-
trance of the ghats; and, on the 11th current, after a
much rendered particularly fatiguing by the nature of the
country, reached Saljha & Gung, where Gopaul Sing had
taken post after his victory. Unfortunately however, he
was a day too late; Gopaul having received previous infor-
mation of the design that was on foot to intercept him, and
having moved up the ghats on the 10th, with the whole
of his plunder. On the 12th, intelligence was brought
to Major Kelly, that a body of Gopaul's people had
again descended the ghats, and taken post at three dif-
ferent places. The Major instantly proceeded, with a
troop of Cavalry and 120 Light Infantry, in the hope
of surprising them. They did not wait his approach how-
ever, but fled up the second range of ghats. Their cho-

Major Kelly's detachment received orders to rejoin the main body under the command of Kelly on the 15th of January, they returned to Chatagay on their return to Chatagay. The detachment of the 16th Native Infantry was sent to protect the country, during the absence of the main body, from the further advance of the enemy, and with that view, had marched to the entrance of the ghaats. They reached Chatagay on the 15th current.

The result of these operations is described as a very fine country, but not very fully peopled. The property of the Indians had suffered considerably, from the depredations of General King. Buckelbultee was on a pillage at Henares.

We mentioned in our last, the loss which the public service had sustained, by the fall of two young Officers, before the fort of Paragpore, a place belonging to the Nawaub Vizier in the Barreitch district. An attempt, it appears, had been made to carry the place by assault, but, the gate being blown open, the storming party found their entrance opposed by an inner wall, and, after remaining for nearly an hour exposed to a galling fire from the garrison, were under the necessity of retreating. The number of Sepoys killed and wounded on the occasion, was exactly 82. The enemy, however, evacuated the fort shortly after and found shelter from the pursuit of our troop, in the surrounding jungles. Previous to this affair, four red forts in the same district, had fallen. Colonel McGrath's detachment, without firing a shot, an equal number still remaining to be captured, it was not supposed, that the campaign would be finished, within less than a month from that time. The troops were then return to Lucknow.

The convoy of horse and bound Lallians, under charge of his Majesty's Ship *B. Hope*, sailed early on

Monday morning, and parted from the ship on the following day.

It appears, that the Arab ship captured by the heads by the *Bellone*, was the *Creole*, a small gal, on her return to Muscat.

The following is given in one of the newspapers of the week, as a translated extract of a letter from the Commander, of the *Creole*, to the British Consul, in the course of the late transaction at Laysan.

"You can no longer be surprised when you hear that I know you had two small boats of Gold Dust on the island, which you sent away, and that your people were now guarding them."

"This has determined me to make you a prisoner on board the *Creole*, until I see if you wish to preserve the company their settlement; in which case, you will give me 50,000 Dollars for ransom, in either Gold or Silver; and I agree to give you up the place in good condition; in default of which, I shall take you and the other Gentlemen to the Isle of France, and shall burn every thing on the island, and destroy the fruit. If you agree to these terms, I shall set you at liberty, and treat you as you have been treated till this day."

"I salute you,

(Signed)

"S. RIPAUD."

We understand, that, by the late arrival from the eastward, advice has been received from China of additional claims against the cargo of the American ship *Jefferson*, some time ago brought to adjudication before the Court of Vice-Admiralty in Calcutta.

On Saturday morning last, Mr. Henry Brown, Quartermaster to His Majesty's 14th Regiment, had his skull fractured by a fall from his horse, and died, in consequence of the accident, on the evening of the following day. One of Mr. Brown's feet being entangled in the stirrup, he was dragged by the animal, at full speed, for the space of nearly two miles, and was ultimately left on the ground, near to the house of Mr. Davidson on the Bontacennan

and the morning sun, &c.

Afterwards, near Ballaghatta, the body of this place, was also killed in the course of last week.

The Drawings of the Calcutta Lottery for the present week, have any of the tickets been drawn. No. 407, which came up on the 10th of 10,000 Sans-Ruppes, is one of the tickets drawn. Of the four prizes of the week, which were drawn in the course of the week, one has also been sent to Bombay; one is the property of Major General Watson, and a third was purchased at the Bank by Mr. A. Maclean.

The important insurance cause, in which Captain H. A. Reid was Plaintiff, and the Gauges Insurance Office Defendants, was decided in favour of the latter, on Wednesday last, after a very full and deliberate hearing, which occupied the Court during five successive days.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

On Sunday last, arrived in the river, the Country Ship *Europa*, Captain Douglas, having on board the following Passengers from Vizagapatam, which place she left on the 14th current; viz:

Mrs Caldwell,—Miss Bruetzke,—Mrs. Green,—Miss Julia,—Miss Muston,—Miss Anna Muston,—Miss F. Muston,—and Miss C. Muston.

Mrs. Stewart, Hull, Newcomen, Wilson, Marriott, Crawford and Swanton, *Cadiz*.

Captain D. Estery, *United Kingdom*,—Major A. Caldwell, Artillery,—Mr. Mallatt, Purser of the *United Kingdom*,—Mr. D. C. Man, 3d Mate, ditto,—Mr. Russell, Surgeon's Mate, ditto,—Mr. M. Laid, 4th Mate, ditto, and Mr. Muston.

Intercomms. Gilmore and Stack, King's Officers.

Mr. Salket, Surgeon of the ship *Clifton*.

Mr. Forrester and Mr. Eather, Melbourn.

On Monday, two Ships, *Albatross* and *Albatross*, from Coringa, having sailed from the 11th current.

On Tuesday, arrived the Country Ship *Albatross*, Captain Sterling, from Malacca, the 11th current.

The outward-bound Arab Ship *Albatross*, joined, on Thursday afternoon, by the *Albatross*, *Albatross*, and *Albatross*, and on Saturday the *Albatross* voy put to sea, on their return to Muscat.

The Country Brig *Albatross*, also destined for Malacca, and the Portuguese Brig *Fuero de Gama*, from de Janeiro, sailed likewise on Saturday.

His Majesty's Ship *Hastings*, having under her command, the H. C. Ships, *Lord Duncan*, *Lord Melville*, *Lord Castlereagh*, *Carnegie*, *Walhampton*, *Melrose*, *Henry Addington*, *Devonshire*, and *Penang* frigate, weighed anchor from Saugor on Monday morning last, and stood out to sea.

On the same day, the Arab Ships, *Fatta Koroon* and *Khulabe*, bound for Muscat, and the Country Ship *Fatta*, Captain Pangle, for Bombay, passed Kedgerree outwards. — The latter ship afterwards came to an anchor in Saugor, and sailed finally, on Thursday morning.

The only vessel remaining at Saugor, is the H. C. Ship *Albatross*.

The *Capt. Paulet*, Captain Young, destined for Vizagapatnam, sailed from the river on Tuesday.

Also on the same day, the H. C. Yacht passed by, bound for the Roads.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.—JAN. 3, 1810.

On the 27th, sailed Brig *Albatross*, Lieutenant Watkins, to Bussan.

On the 28th, arrived *Rodney* ketch, Acting Lieutenant Charles Wright, from Surat.

On the 2d, sailed Portuguese Brig *Flo de Mar*, Commander Nicholas de Costa Campos, to Demau.

BOMBAY COURIER.—JAN. 6, 1810.

January 1st, arrived Honorable Company's Schooner *Zephyr*, Lieutenant Thomas Harriott, from Cooch.

His Majesty's Ship of War *Dasher*, R. J. W. Captain, from a cruise.
 Captain John Frederick Fick, Commander John Frederick Fick, from a cruise.
 His Majesty's Ship *Rebecca*, Captain Martland, from a cruise.
 His Majesty's Ship *Psyche*, from Prince of Wales Island, November 1st; touched at Point de Galle, Calcutta and Goa. Passengers; two Lieutenants of His Majesty's 4th Regiment; one Lieutenant of 5th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry; and one Civilian.
 His Majesty's Ship *Fury*, Lieutenant John Hall, from Madras.
 Ditto, Ship *Minerva*, Captain J. A. Pope, from ditto, with Troops. Passengers; Mrs. Pope and two Children.
 Ditto, His Majesty's Ship *Mornington*, Captain James Jakes, from ditto.
 4th, Ship *Windham*, Captain W. Friend, from Calcutta. Passengers; William Debnam and Child; Captain Fraser, 65th Regiment; Captain Stepney, ditto; and Mr. Southey, Civilian.
 Ditto, Ship *Minerva*, Captain William Webster, from Rodriguez the 15th November, and from Point de Galle the 8th December.

CEYLON GAZETTE,—Dec. 20, 1809.

COLOMBO.]—Arrived December the 17th, His Majesty's Ship *Cornelia*, H. F. Edgell, Esq. Captain, from Bombay.—Also Grab *Minerva*, Capt. Brown, from Baccaren.

POINT DE GALLE.]—Arrived December the 15th, H. C. Ship *Teignmouth*, Captain Wm Hewitson, from Colombo. Passenger Capt. Hunt, R. N.

BOMBAY, JANUARY 6, 1810.

We have more than ordinary pleasure in giving publicity to the following correspondence.

In conjunct operations of the Navy and Army it must be the wish of every British Heart that they should be animated with

FOR JOURNAL.

one spirit, feeling the force of the excellent motto, "We are branches of the same profession."

It is therefore peculiarly gratifying to witness the principle of honorable emulation between the gallant Cavalry and companions in arms, and to record a tribute to generous and just to the virtues of an excellent officer.

From these proofs of harmony in the Public cause, and the complete success which has attended the execution of an enterprise of a novel and difficult character, we are proud confident, that should their services be transferred to a more extended field, the commanders of the expedition to the Persian Gulph, will reap high in the annals of our country.

C O P Y.

Muscat Roads, 21st December 1809.

SIR,

A considerable part of the force lately serving in the Gulph of Persia being about to return to Bombay, we embrace the only opportunity we may collectively have of expressing the just sense we entertain of the benefit the service has derived from the zealous and cordial co-operation of the Naval Force under your command with the Military employed on this occasion.

The successful accomplishment of those objects of the expedition which have yet been undertaken, we ascribe, in a great measure to the harmony and good understanding which has at all times subsisted among us.

The attainment of these desirable ends has been effectually and happily promoted by your own example, and by your judicious and consultative conduct on every occasion.

We request your acceptance of a piece of Plate of the value of three hundred Pounds, as a testimony of the high respect and consideration with which, we have the honour to remain,

SIR,

Your most obedient and very humble servants,

(Signed) LIONEL SMITH,

Lt. Col. Comd. the Force;

General Staff.

N. WARREN,

Brigade Major;

C. PAGE,
Pay-mr. and Comd'g. the Force.
HENRY W. SEALY,
Comd'g. of Stores and Comd'g. the Army.
For the Officers of the 47th Flank Companies.
R. KELLY, Capt.
R. G. BILLINGTON,
Capt. and Major.
For the Officers of the Corps.
J. B. GARSTIN,
Maj. Comd'g. H. M. 65th Rt.
For the Officers of the Detachment.
R. W. CORY.
Lt. 22d R. N. I.
For the Officers of the Detachment.
K. EGAN,
Marine Battalion.

Captain JOHN WAINWRIGHT,
H. M. Ship La Chiffonne Com-
manding the Squadron.

H. M. Ship La Chiffonne, Mofa.
Roads, 22d December 1869.

GENTLEMEN,

I cannot find words to express the gratification I have received from your very unexpected and flattering letter of yesterday, conveying to me the desire of all the Officers of the Army employed in the Gulph of Persia, that I should accept a most splendid present as a testimony of their esteem.

I do but anticipate the satisfaction which the Officers of the Naval Force under my orders will receive to find that their desire to preserve the most harmonious understanding with the Army has succeeded, for myself, accustomed from my earliest years to consider the Army and Navy only as different branches of the same profession, I have even from public motives as well as private inclination, endeavoured to preserve the most fraternal union between the two Corps. It is this happy union which is the bulwark of our Country.

The encomiums you have been pleased to pass on my individual conduct I know I do not merit, but the deep-seated pleasure which this manifestation of your good will and good opinion

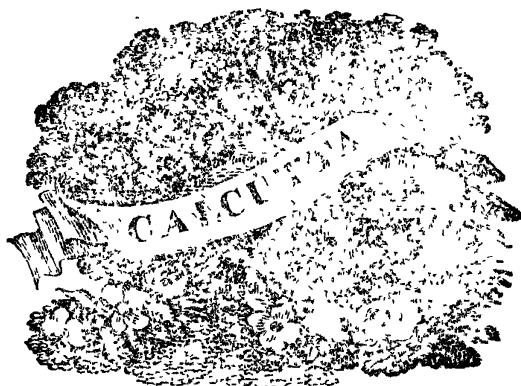
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FOR
FEBRUARY, 1810.

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THE
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FOR
FEBRUARY, 1810.

VOL. XVI.] SATURDAY, FEB. 3, 1810. [No. 184.

Calcutta General Intelligence.

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CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Roche, Senior Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Moorshedabad, and Superintendent of Nizamut Affairs.

Mr. J. Melvill, Senior Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Calcutta.

The Honorable J. R. Elphinstone, Second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Moorshedabad.

Mr. E. Strachey, Second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Dacca.

Mr. R. K. Dick, third Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Dacca.

Mr. J. Partle, Third Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Moorshedabad.

Mr. F. Morgan, Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Sylhet.

Mr. H. Cornish, Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Rajshahye.

Mr. G. C. Maller, Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Purneah.

Mr. Leycester, Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Dinapore.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 23, 1810.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the Carriage Bullocks, with their Drivers, attached to the Escorts of the Presidents at Nagpore, and with Donlut Rao Scindea, shall be struck off the Returns of the Army Cattle, from the 1st of February next.

J. ADAM, *Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.**General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.*

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 26, 1810,

The Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following rates of off-reckonings shall be established for the Corps of Miners, to have effect from the 1st Instant.

| | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Srdars of the | } | The same as Jemadars |
| 1st Class, | | |
| Srdars of the | } | of Pioneers. |
| 2d Class, | | |
| Miners of the | } | Same as Naicks of Pioneers. |
| 1st Class, | | |
| Miners or Bil- | } | Same as Privates of |
| dars of 2d Class, | | |
| | | Pioneers. |

The Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions.

11th Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior or Ensign William Butler, to be Lieutenant from the 17th January 1810, vice De Lille, resigned.

Medical Department.

Senior Assistant Surgeons Edward Corke and George Julius, to be full Surgeons, to provide for the Medical Establishment authorized for the Corps of Horse Artillery, by General Orders under date 23d Instant, and in the room of Mr. Surgeon Vannemel, deceased in Europe; date of rank to be adjudged hereafter.

The undermentioned Cadets for the Infantry of this Establishment having produced the Certificates and Affidavit of their respective appointments, are admitted to the Service accordingly.

Infantry.

Mr. Charles Marriott, Certificate dated May 8, 1809.
 Mr. Roger Wilhamson Wilfon, ditto ditto, June 24, ditto,
 Mr. William Crawford, ditto ditto, July 5, ditto,
 Mr. Robert Newcoman, Affidavit dated January 23, 1810.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

Letters from Ceylon, received in town on Thursday, announce the arrival at Pointe de Galle, on the 31st of December, of the Fleet of Bombay ships from China, under convoy of His Majesty's ships *Piedmontese* and *Dedaigneuse*. The fleet consisted of the *Lowjee Family*, *Charlotte*, *Alexander*, *Jehaungeer*, *Milford* and *Anna*; besides the *Udny* of Calcutta, proceeding with a cargo of sugar from Manilla to Bombay, and a small Portuguese vessel, named the *Activo*, bound to Goa.

His Majesty's Ship *Clorinde* and her convoy, consisting of the H. C. Ships *Baring*, *Surry*, *Marquis Wellesley*, *City of London*, *Lady Castlereagh*, *Castle Eden*, and *Retreat*, reached Madras roads in safety on the 13th current.

Three of the above ships, (the *Baring*, *Marquis Wellesley* and *Castle Eden*,) had received orders to sail again immediately for Columbo, for the purpose of taking on board cargoes of cinnamon. From Columbo, they would proceed to Pointe de Galle,—there to join the rest of the homeward-bound convoy. They would only be detained at Madras, for two or three days, until the embarkation of some European invalids, returning to England, should be completed.

The H. C. Extra Ship, *Tottenham*, sailed from Madras roads, and proceeded to England as a single ship, on the evening of the 12th current.

Colonel Martindell has marched from Bundelcund; and, by the last accounts, it is said, he was within 24 coss of Ameer Khan's army. He encamped, on the 21st current, at a place named Roroun; having been

previously joined, on the 19th, at Soojarah, by the light corps, which had gone up the ghauts in pursuit of Gopaul Sing. We may daily look, therefore, to that quarter, for tidings of some decisive event.

We have heard nothing farther of the operations of Colonel McGrath's detachment in Oude. But, from letters received by the dawn of yesterday, it appears, that they had marched from Puragpore and proceeded against the other fortresses possessed by the rebels.

In consequence of a circumstance which occurred during the stay of the H. C. Ship *Tottenham* at Madras, Captain Hughes, we understand, has been suspended from the command of that vessel. The *Tottenham* has proceeded to England, under charge of Mr. Merriman, her Chief Officer.

His Majesty's 67th Regiment marched from Dinapore, on the 22d ultimo. Benares is supposed to be their present destination; but, there is no reason to believe, that they will be absent for more than two months from their former quarters.

Our latest accounts from the Doonab, supply additional proofs of the singular intensity of the cold, which has been experienced during the present year, in the Upper Provinces.—In the neighbourhood of Mutha, a large portion of the indigo weed, and all the cotton-plant, which survived the first rigours of the season, had latterly been destroyed by the frost.

The Judges of the Supreme Court have been pleased to appoint E. Streetell Esq., to officiate as Counsel for Paupers, in the room of E. B. Lewin Esq., lately raised to the office of Master in Equity.

A dreadful alarm was excited on the evening of Thursday last, in the neighbourhood of Kalee Ghaut, by the outrageous conduct of a Sepoy belonging to the Calcutta Native Militia, who,

(under the influence, it is supposed, of a paroxysm of madness,) rushed, with a drawn tulwar in his hand, among the people in the street, and laid about him with a fury, which quickly dispersed the by-standers. One unfortunate man was killed; his head being nearly severed from his body by a single stroke of the weapon,—which was unhappily wielded with all that dexterity, for which the people of the military cast in this country are so remarkable. Another was carried to the General Hospital, with both his hands nearly cut off at the wrist, and a dreadful wound on either breast close to the shoulder.—After clearing the spot of every human creature, the maniac next turned his rage upon the quadrupeds; and several luckless goats had fallen under his tulwar, before his career was stopped by the burkendasses of the neighbouring cutcherry of the Judge of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, who at length disarmed and secured him.—On being questioned, we understand, his discourse was quite incoherent, and betrayed every mark of insanity.

The ticket No. 5401, which, on Wednesday last, was drawn a prize of 100,000 Rupees in the Calcutta Lottery, is among the numbers which were sent to Madras. No. 1900, a prize of 20,000 Rupees, is the property of Lieutenant-Colonel Arnold. And No. 2506, a prize of 5000 Rupees, was purchased; we understand, by Lieutenant G. B. Bell of the 1st Battalion, 18th Native Infantry. The eleventh Drawing of the Lottery will not take place, until Wednesday next.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Country ship *Mornington*, Capt. Dunlop, bound for China, and the *Mysore*, Capt. Dawson, for Madras and Bombay, passed Kedgerie outwards on Friday last. The *Mornington* came to an anchor afterwards at Saugor, where she still remains.

On Saturday se'ennight, sailed the ships *Sir William Burroughs*, Capt. Carr, and *Shumabur*, Capt. Poad,—both for Coringa.

The brig *Adventure*, Capt. Miller, bound for Port Jackson, put to sea on Sunday se'ennight; and, on Mon.

day, the ship *Argo*, Capt. Kinsey, for the Gulph of Persia.

On Wednesday, sailed the Country ship *Helen*, Capt. Greenway, for Vizagapatam; the brigs *Calcutta*, for Penang, and *Two Brothers*, for Madras; and the American ship *St. Cuthbert*, on her return to New York

BOMBAY GAZETTE;—JAN. 10, 1810.

January 6th.—Sailed *Rodney* ketch, lieutenant Charles Wright, to Surat.

BOMBAY COURIER; JAN. 13, 1810.

Arrived on the 12th January, the schooner *Nancy*, Commander John Morris, from Columbo 20th December; passenger, James Moore.

MADRAS GOVT. GAZETTE, JAN. 13, 1810.

Yesterday arrived the Ship *Portsea*, Captain Davidson; from Calcutta, left the 31st ult.

MADRAS GOVT. GAZETTE, JAN. 15, 1810.

On Saturday last arrived the Honourable Company's Ships *Baring*, Captain J. Carnegie, *Surry*, Captain J. A. Cumberledge, *Marquis Wellesley*, Captain Le Blanc, *City of London*, Captain J. Yates, *Lady Castlereagh*, Captain W. Hamilton, *Castle Eden*, Captain Cornett, and *Retreat*, Captain F. H. Harris, from Calcutta the 27th December, Vizagapatam and Masulipatam the 11th January, under convoy of H. M. ship *Glorinde*, Captain Briggs.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,

JANUARY 3, 1810.

COLOMBO.] — Arrived, December the 30th, Grab *Cader Bux*, Nacodah Sopiagie, Poolo Penang.

January the 2d, Brig *Dorothea*, Captain Mitchell, from Point de Galie.

Ship *Activo*, Captain J. C. Pedroc, from Macao.

January the 3d, H. M. Ship *La Piedmontaise*, Chs. Foot, Esq. Captain, from Point de Galie.

H. M. Ship *Dedaigneuse*, from Point de Galle,—
 giving convoy to the following Country Ships from China.
 Ship *Jehungeer*, Captain Thos. Howell, from China.
 Ship *Alcander*, Captain Wm. Robb, from Penang.
 Ship *Milford*, Captain Chs. Learmouth, from Penang.
 Ship *Loxjee Family*, Captain M. Denniston, from
 Penang.
 Ship *Charlotte*, Captain L. Leslie, from Penang.
 Ship *Bombay Anna*, Captain F. Smyth from Penang.
 Ship *Udny*, Captain J. C. Collingwood, from Manilla.

BOMBAY, JANUARY 13, 1810.

On Wednesday, last Brigadier General Malcolm, accompanied by the gentlemen and troops belonging to the Persian Mission, left this place for Persia.

On the same day, N. H. Smith, Esq. sailed for the Gulph.

On Thursday, Major General Champagne sailed for Calcutta.

Appropriate salutes were fired on the occasion of the embarkation of Major General Champagne and Brigadier General Malcolm.

The following Officers and Gentlemen accompanied Brigadier General Malcolm.

Captain Grant, Commanding the Escort of the Persian Mission,—Capt. Wauchope,—Doctor Colquhoun, Surgeon to the Mission,—Doctor Cormac, Surgeon to the Escort,—Lieut. Stewart, first Assistant,—Lieut. Little, Aid de Camp.—Lieut. Johnson, Commanding the party of 17th Light Dragoons,—Lieut. Frederick, Commanding Infantry,—Lieut. Macdonald, Political Assistant,—Ensign Fotheringham, Commanding Madras Cavalry,—Ensign Montecath, Engineer,—Mr. Williams,—Mr. Babington.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1810.

Calcutta General Intelligence:

CIVIL APPOINTMENT

JANUARY 30, 1810.

Mr. W. F. Clark, Register of the Zillah Court at Beerbhoom, and First Assistant to the Magistrate at that Station.

Mr. John Eyre, Register of the Zillah Court at Sylhet, and First Assistant to the Magistrate at that Station.

Mr. C. Dawes, Register of the Zillah Court at Midnapore, and First Assistant to the Magistrate at that Station.

Mr. N. M'Leod, Register of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for the Division of Patna.

Mr. E. Barnett, Assistant to the Collector of Moorshedabad.

Mr. J. Furneaux, Assistant to the Magistrate of Hoogly.

Mr. J. Lyons, First Assistant to the Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs.

Mr. R. Morrieson, Assistant to the Magistrate of Jaunpore.

Mr. W. Forrester, Assistant to the Magistrate of Bareilly.

Mr. J. W. Harriog, Assistant to the Magistrate at Nuddeah.

Mr. H. Robertson, Assistant to the Magistrate of Jalore.

Mr. H. Mackenzie, Assistant in the Office of the Register of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlut.

Mr. H. Sotheby, Assistant in the Office of the Register of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlut.

Mr. F. Magmac, Assistant in the Office of the Register of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlut.

Mr. R. Hunter, Assistant to the Collector of Dinagepore.

Mr. Gerald Wellesey, Assistant in the Office of the Secretary in the Secret, Political and Foreign Department.

Mr. A. C. Fraser, Assistant to the Resident at Delhi.

Mr. C. J. Davidson, Assistant to the Superintendent of the Western Salt Chokies.

Mr. P. Innes, Assistant in the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 30, 1810.

The absence from India of Lieutenant Colonel James Hunter, of the Infantry on this Establishment, who obtained permission to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on the 22d October 1804, having exceeded the period fixed by Act of Parliament; the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that his name be struck off the list of the Army accordingly, from the end of the year 1809.

Major Alexander Caldwell of the Corps of Artillery, and Mr. Assistant Surgeon William Pitt Morton, are permitted to return to their duty without prejudice to their rank.

The undermentioned Cadets of the Artillery Engineers and Infantry, of this Establishment, having produced the Certificates of their respective appointments, are admitted to the service accordingly.

ARTILLERY OR ENGINEERS.

Mr. William Joseph Osborne Hall, Certificate dated 1st July, 1809;

INFANTRY.

Anthony Duffy Swinton, Certificate dated 30th June, 1809.

Mr. Hall is promoted to Lieutenant Fireworker, his rank to be adjusted hereafter.

The Vice President in Council resolves, that the rates of Off-reckonings fixed for the Corps of Miners by General Orders of the 26th instant, shall take effect from the 1st of January 1809, instead of the 1st instant.

J. ADAM, Sec to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council,

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 30, 1810.

The Vice President in Council having taken into his consideration the extra expences to which officers stationed at Fort Marlborough, Prince of Wales Island, and at Malacca are subjected, is pleased to authorize them receiving from the 1st of February, 1810, lodging money according to the following rates, in lieu of House rent, Tent allowance, and of all extra charges incident to their situation at those settlements.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Field Officer (regimental) per mensem, Sa. Rs. | 250 |
| Captain or Surgeon, ditto, | 180 |
| Subaltern, Assistant-Surgeon, or Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, | 120 |
| Conductor, | 60 |

His Excellency in Council does not however deem it expedient to make any pecuniary addition to the dry Batta received by the Non-Commissioned Officers of Native Corps at those settlements, but leaves it optional with them to receive their full Batta either in money, or by daily rations from the Commissariat.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council,

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 30, 1810.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to fix the Boat allowance of an Apothecary, at Seventy Sonaut Rupees, per mensem.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 30, 1810.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to determine, that the charge of the Public Ferry Boats, and of Boats for ferrying the Grass Cutters of Cavalry Regiments on the Ganges and Jumna above Allahabad, and at Sultanpore (Benares) be immediately transferred to the Department of the Commissary General.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 2, 1810.

Mr. John Buace and Mr. William Hogg, who were directed by General Orders of the 21st November and 5th December 1808 to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Stations of Furruckh, and Kurruck, are appointed permanently to those situations from the date of the promotion of Mr. E. Cooke, to be a full Surgeon.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, FEB 2, 1810.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel John Gustin, the Senior Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers, to the charge of the Engineer's Department, from the date of the death of the Honorable Company's ship Lord Castlereagh, on which Colonel Kyd, Chief Engineer, proceeded to Europe.

Colonel Gustin is also appointed a Member of the Military Board from the same date, vice Colonel Kyd.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions.

INFANTRY.

Senior Major of Infantry William Charles Alston, to be Lieutenant Colonel from the 1st January 1810, vice Hunter, struck off.

24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Charles Vale Lambourne, to be Major from the 1st January 1810, vice Alston, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant William Henley, to be Captain of a Company, from the same date, vice Lambourne, promoted.

Lieutenant William McPherson, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Henley, promoted.

Ensign Benjamin Blake, to be Lieutenant from the same date, vice McPherson, promoted.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

On Wednesday evening last, instructions were received from Madras by express, directing, that a Pilot schooner be immediately dispatched to that Presidency, for the purpose of receiving Lord Minto's baggage, and attending his Lordship on his return to Calcutta.—His Lordship proposed to leave Fort St. George on the *Modeste*, about the middle of the ensuing month.

BUNDELCUND ARMY.

Our last accounts from the Bundelcund Army are of the 25th ultimo. They were then encamped at a place called Binderee, situated between Kimlassa and Maltown. They had left Goolgunge on the 14th, and began to ascend the ghats on the 16th of January. Passing then by Heerapore and Buxah, they arrived at a place called Roroun; from whence, on the morning of the 23d, they bent their course to the river Doosun, which is considered as the southern boundary of Bundelcund. They crossed the river on the 24th, and proceeded on the high road to Saghur; which place they expected to reach, in the course of a day or two. The progress of the Detachment had hitherto been considerably retarded, by the badness of the roads, and the intricate and difficult nature of the passes, through which they had to march. Their only battering train consisted of two howitzers; which, it was supposed, would be sufficient for any service of that nature that was likely to occur.—Both Officers and men were in the highest spirits, and eager to meet the enemy. Whether they should hold their course towards Serunge, Bopal, or in what other direction, was still a matter of conjecture. Their movements would most probably be regulated, however, by those of Colonel Close and Meer Khan.

The late letters from Colonel Martindell's Camp, complain of the increasing dearth of grain and every description of provisions. Grain, in particular, was scarce, and could not be purchased at a cheaper rate than fourteen siccers per Rupee.—The only animal food procurable was hid, and that by no means in abundance. This dearth,

however, was not greater than every British army has been accustomed to experience, when employed beyond the Company's Provinces. On the contrary, through the unremitting exertions of Colonel Martindell, the supplies had been fully more regular and ample, than, under every circumstance, could well have been expected.

Information had reached the Bundelcund Army, of the arrival of Colonel Close on the left bank of the Nerbuddah, with a force of 10,000 men from Hydrabad. A report came into Camp on the 22d, stating that this force had overtaken Ameer Khan; and that an engagement had followed, in which the Mahratta chieftain had either been slain or mortally wounded. To this report considerable credit appears, in the first instance, to have been attached;—but letters of a subsequent date speak of it in very doubtful terms. Contradictory rumours on that and similar subjects were daily coming in; and, while one account detailed with confidence the circumstances of the Khan's defeat and death, another represented him as safely quartered in Seronge, and a third as on his march to Kotah Bundee.

This latter place, (a place very remote from the position of either of the British detachments,) was understood to be the present residence of Jeswunt Rao Holkar,—whose mental and corporeal infirmities still continued to preclude him, from taking any personal part in the administration of that branch of the Mahratta Empire.

We noticed in a former number, the march and successful operations of a detachment of Light Infantry and Horse, under the command of Major Kelly, against the invading force of Gopaul Sing in the South-east quarter of Bundelcund. Some further details however of that expedition have since been communicated to us; which, we think, may not be altogether uninteresting to our readers. The detachment, consisting of a Squadron and Gallopers from the 5th Native Cavalry, under the command of Captain Clarke, of the 4th Light Infantry Battalion, and a party of ten Pioneers commanded by a Havildar, marched from Chatterpore on the 6th of January, and encamped on the same day at Geheel-ke-Taul, a distance of about fourteen miles. On the following day, they made a forced

march of twenty-three miles, and crossed the Kayn river at Rajghant. Owing to the extraordinary length of the march, and the extreme difficulty of the ford, the Galloper was not conveyed to the opposite side until sunset, and its transportation was only then effected by the great personal exertions of the Sepoys,—there being no footing for the horses attached to it. The party having two very rugged and steep ghauts before them in their next march, it was found indispensibly necessary, to halt during the 8th. On the 9th, they began to ascend the difficult passes of Merilah and Buderah; but, meeting with innumerable impediments, their progress during that day did not exceed twelve miles. They encamped at Menour-ke-Taul; from whence they marched on the 10th, a distance of eighteen miles, to Kokherettee. There they found all the public buildings, the Officers' bungalows, and in short the whole of the cantonments, completely destroyed by Gopaul Sing's people. Early in the morning of the 11th, Major Kelly marched in the direction of Kutwerah; giving out, that he intended taking up his ground there on that day. After advancing about ten miles however, he suddenly took the route of Sileeha and Gunj, in the hope of surprising Gopaul Sing, who was reported to have taken post at these places, with a body of about 3,000 Infantry, 500 Cavalry, and 5 guns. After a march, however, of from sixteen to seventeen miles, he had the mortification to find, that Gopaul had obtained previous intelligence of his movement,—had sent off his guns on the preceding day, — & had himself, with the whole of his people, fled up the second range of ghauts, by the Mootmoorroo and Gulkhoo passes. The Detachment encamped at Sileeha, the position which Gopaul Sing had abandoned, and the chief residence of that chieftain below the ghauts.

On the 12th, about 1 P. M., some of the spies having brought intelligence that Gopaul Sing had established three posts between the Gulkhoo pass and Sileeha, consisting of about six hundred Infantry and from two to three hundred Cavalry, Major Kelly instantly proceeded, with his troop of Horse and two companies of the Light Battalion, in the hope of cutting them off. The advance of this

party was so rapid, that they found the fires of the Enemy still burning at the different posts as they came up, their victuals strowed all along the road, and every other mark indicative of a precipitate flight. The posts were passed, and the Enemy pursued to the foot of the second range of ghauts. Major Kelly's instructions precluding him from advancing further, the Detachment rested for about half an hour, and then returned to Camp. Every thing practicable having first been done, to impair the strength of the Enemy's posts, Major Kelly detached Captain Hay, with two companies of Light Infantry and a party of Cavalry, to Ghonore, for the purpose of keeping in check any of Gopul Sing's people, who might attempt to invade the level country from the Pavac or Poporeeah passes; and, leaving Captain Fraser, with another Detachment of two companies of Foot and thirty Horsemen, at Silceha, in order to tranquillize the apprehensions of the inhabitants, until the arrival of the 1st Battalion of the 16th at Kokherettee, he himself, with the main body, marched on the 14th to rejoin Colonel Martindell.

During their march, the force was still so disposed, as effectually to cover the ghauts. They encamped on the 14th at Antrebeedah, about thirteen miles from Silceha; and, on the 15th, they were joined again at Henanteo, by Captain Hay and his division. On the 16th, they re-crossed the river Kryn. at Boedha ghaut; and, after a march of fifteen miles, they pitched their tents at Semereeah. On the 17th, they forded the Byrnah at Aumghaut, and encamped at Bowat: where, about an hour after their arrival, they were overtaken by Captain Fraser's party. On the 18th, they passed close to the large town of Huttah; and, after a march of eighteen miles, effected with great difficulty the passage of the Soonar at Herutghaut, and encamped on the opposite bank. On the 19th, about 9 at night, they at length came up with Colonel Martindell at Soojannah, after two forced marches, one of fifteen and the other of seven and a half miles.

Every man was engaged in this fatiguing service, performed his duty with the most commendable zeal and alacrity. They marched, on an average, twenty miles a

day,—incessantly interrupted and harrassed, by the steep and rugged ravines, and the infinite succession of nullahs with rocky beds, which lay athwart their route.

The 1st Battalion of the 16th Native Infantry, under the command of Captain Wilson, reached Kokheretlee on the 16th ultimo; where they still remain for the protection of the Pannah district, during the absence of Colonel Martindell's army. Gopaul Sing being a Soldier of great courage and enterprize, it is thought extremely probable, that he will avail himself of that interval, to attempt another invasion of the Province. Other Battallions, it is said, are moving into Bundelcund, from different quarters. The 1st of the 7th has actually marched from Benares, and will be stationed at Keitah.

The arrival of two vessels (the American ship *Union* and the Country Brig *Favorite*) from the West Coast of Sumatra, brings our intelligence from that quarter down to the middle of January. The *Favorite*, it is said, has brought round a dispatch for the Supreme Government from the Resident at Fort Marlborough; but, it does not appear, that any occurrence worthy of notice had taken place on the Coast, since the date of our former advices.

Some very excellent specimens of clove and nutmeg, from the new spice plantations, have been received by this opportunity.

At Bencoolen, every thing was tranquil. The Fort there had lately been repaired, and a new bastion added to the works.

The H. C. Ships, *Baring*, *Marquis Wellesley* and *Castle Eden* were expected to sail from Madras for Columbo on the 25th ultimo, under convoy of the *Clorinde* Frigate. —The other Indiamen of the Fleet awaited the arrival of the *Belliqueux*, to escort them to P. inte de Galle. As it appears, however, by letters from Ganjam, that Commodore Byng had relinquished his first intention of touching at Madras, those ships would probably put to sea, on the first receipt of advices to that effect.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CHARL- TON.

Nearly every important fact connected with the loss of these two Indiamen is already fully known to the public. As many, however, may still be desirous of perusing the report of that unfortunate affair, transmitted to Government by the Officer, who, after the flight of the *Windham*, became Commodore of the Fleet, and as no copy, we believe, of that report has yet appeared in any of the Calcutta prints, we avail ourselves, with pleasure, of the first opportunity that has offered, to present it to our readers.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE RIGHT HONORABLE GILBERT,
LORD MINTO, Governor General in Council of India, &c.
&c. &c.

MY LORD,

It is with extreme concern I have to acquaint your Lordship of the capture of the Hon'ble Company's ship *United Kingdom*, lately under my command, and the Hon'ble Company's ship *Charlton*, Captain Charles Mortlock, in company with the *Windham*, Captain John Stewart, the Senior Officer, who may possibly have escaped, (which ships I fell in with on the 25th September last, off the Cape of Good Hope, on my way from St. Helena to Bengal,) by the French National Frigates *La Venus* and *La Manche*, each of 46 guns, 24 swivels, and 320 men, and a Corvette of 16 guns, 18 pounders, and 80 men, in company;—the particulars of which, I beg leave to state for your Lordship's information.

On Saturday morning, the 18th November, 1809, at day light, being then in lat. 6° 30' N and long. 91° 50' E, three strange sail were seen on our lee beam, bearing E. S. E.;—hailed the Commodore and informed him of it, when he shortly after asked by telegraph if we should chase. I answered in the affirmative, as did Captain Mortlock; from our having been strongly advised by Capt. Fremet, of His Majesty's ship *Rattlesnake* (whom we had spoken a few days before,) and the Hon'ble Captain Packerham, a passenger on board, that, in the event of falling in with those ships, to chase and put on the best appearance, beides which, there was very little wind, and no apparent possibility of escaping, should they prove an Enemy.—Under these circumstances, we bore up, having light variable winds.

A few minutes before 10 A. M. one of the *Frigates* being much nearer to our Squadron than the other and *Corvette*, she engaged the *Windham*, the headmost ship.—I being next to the *Windham*, continued under all sail until I came close to her, when I wore round under her stern, and, being able to bring all my guns to bear, commenced as heavy a firing as I possibly could.—The *Charlton* commenced firing a few minutes before; but, I am apprehensive, from the distance she was from the Enemy, and the light variable winds, which did not admit of her getting any nearer, that her shot most of them fell short. At 11 A. M. the French Frigate bore up to join her consort to leeward, bearing a Commodore's pendant. The *Windham* was the ship mostly engaged. Signal No. 65 from the Senior Officer, (to come within hail); shortly after signal No. 50 from the Senior Officer, (to haul the wind on the starboard tack); The *Windham* with sky sails, and every sail that a ship could possibly set. At a little after one P. M. we went to quarters again, the same Frigate bearing us very fast under our lee,—the *Charlton* ahead of me at a very short distance,—the Commodore now a considerable distance ahead and evidently making off.—At 4 before 2 P. M. I made the signal No. 97 to the Commodore, for him to shorten sail, and join the ships in the rear; the signal was answered, but no attention paid to it. At half past 3 P. M. I repeated the signal No. 97, but to no purpose, although it was answered. The Frigate was now ahead of the *United Kingdom*, the *Charlton* still continuing the same distance ahead of me. I avoided firing at the Frigate, until the last moment, although within gun shot, under the idea that the *Windham* would bear up to our assistance; being convinced that, if she had done so, the Frigate, (her consort, being about a mile and a half astern, and the *Corvette* at least five miles,) would be little doubt, that we should so disable her, as at all events to be sore of making our escape. At a quarter before 4 P. M. the *Charlton* made the signal to the Commodore No. 89, to bear up and engage the enemy's van;—this signal was answered, but not attended to.—the *Windham* still continuing under all sail.

At 4 P. M. I commenced firing again. The *Charlton* ahead, immediately bore up to bring her whole broadside to bear, and commenced action also. We continued as heavy a fire as we possibly could, until 35 minutes past four. The Frigate then bore up, giving us the whole of her broadside, when passing us on the other tack. The *Charlton* now cheered us; which we returned. Signal No. 50 from the Commodore, to haul the wind on the starboard tack, which was the last signal he made to us. At 40 minutes before five, the Enemy's Frigates within hail of each other;—shortly after boats were seen passing and repassing.—the *Charlton* made the signal No. 91, to the Commodore, for him to shorten sail;—this signal was answered, but

not complied with. We were now employed making and filling cartridges, and every preparation for the third action, &c.

At 11 P. M. the *Windham* bore N. W. by N. distance five or six miles, all sails set, upon the starboard tack; a fine, clear moonlight night, both of the Frigates now nearing the *United Kingdom* and *Charlton* very fast. Captain Martlock sent an Officer on board to consult me, as to the best means for our further proceedings; and, as I considered that the *Windham* had left us, and in consequence being the Senior Officer, I desired that the *Charlton* might keep close astern of me, at a short distance, that we might make the best possible defence;—backed and filled the mizzen top sail occasionally, in order to keep as near as I could,—both of us on a wind on the starboard tack. At a quarter past midnight, the *La Manche* and *La Venus* being within about half a gun shot, they both commenced a heavy fire on the *Charlton*, astern of me about two-thirds of a cable's length, and, being on a wind, I was unable to bring my guns to bear. The *Charlton* nobly returned the Enemy's fire, which she maintained with the greatest spirit until about twenty minutes before 1 A. M. Sunday, 12th November, when she was under the painful necessity of striking, the Frigate then passed the *Charlton*, and engaged the *United Kingdom*, both at once, in the same manner as the *Charlton*. We continued the action with the greatest spirit until 15 minutes past one; when, not being able to disable the Enemy, and our masts, sails and rigging being very materially injured, with several shot in the hull, and two of our guns being rendered useless, and there being no chance of escaping, or of further opposing with success a force so very superior I was also under the painful necessity of striking. The *La Venus* then immediately went in chase of the *Windham*. Lieut. Tucker, the Officer commanding the troops, with myself and Officers, were sent on board the *La Manche*.

I trust, my Lord, when every thing is taken into consideration, the superiority of the enemy's force, and the exertions made during the day, your Lordship will allow that we are entitled to the only consolation which we now have, and which is no inconsiderable one,—that we did our utmost to defend the Honourable Company's Ship and property committed to our charge.

Unfortunate as the event has proved, I beg leave in justice to assure your Lordship, that it is not in my power to express, how much I feel indebted to my Officers and ship's Company for their steady and gallant conduct. I also beg particularly to mention the steady conduct of a detachment of His Majesty's Royals, 69th and 12th Regiments, received a few days before, from the *Windham* and *Charlton*,—together with a few Soldiers shipped at St. Helena, and commanded by Lieutenant Tucker,

of his Majesty's 24th Regiment Light Dragoons; who, I am confident, would have gloriously distinguished themselves, had the Enemy attempted to board us, or could we have got sufficiently near, for their muskets to have effect.

I beg leave further to inform your Lordship, that, on the 23d November, the *Creole* Corvette was dismantled, and ordered to Penang as a Cartel, with a part of the Officers, Passengers, and ships company, belonging to the *United Kingdom* and *Charlton*; but, not being able to reach, on account of contrary winds, and being in the greatest distress from the shortness of our provisions and water, and after beating to windward five days, we bore up for Vizagapatam, where we arrived on the 6th December, 1809. I have enclosed a list of Passengers and ship's company and Officers belonging to the *United Kingdom*.

I have the Honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient,

(A true Copy.)

Humble Servant,

WILLIAM PARKER D'ESTERRE,

Dated at Vizagapatam, 6th Dec.
1809.

} Commander of the late H. C.
Ship, *United Kingdom*.

United Kingdom, 32 guns, 12 pounders.

Ships Company, 128

Lascais, 18

Soldiers, 50

Total Number, 176 Men.

Killed in action.

Wm. Holmes, Seaman,

One Lascari,

Wounded in action.

4 Seamen, one mortally, died in an hour

after,

One Lascari.

FRENCH FORCE

La Venus.

28 long 18-pounders,

10 ditto Nines,

8 Thirty-six pound

Carronades,

46 guns, 25-Swivels.

380 Men.

La Manche.

28 long 18 pounders,

10 ditto Nines,

8 thirty-six pound

Carronades.

46 guns, 25-Swivels.

390 Men.

Commanded by Mon-
sieur Hamelin, Capt.
de Vaisseau, et Officier
de La Légion d'Hon-
neur.

Commanded by Mon-
sieur Donalduguy,
Capitaine de Vaisseau, et
Membre de La Lé-
gion d'Honneur.

The *Créole* Corvette, carrying 16 18-pounders, and 80 Men

Vizagapatam 9th Dec. 1809.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY LORD MINTO, GOVERNOR GE-
NERAL OF INDIA, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

I wrote you on the 7th instant, giving your Lordship a detail-
ed account of the capture of the H. C. Ship *United Kingdom*,
lately under my command; and I consider it my duty to inform
you, which would have been done in my last dispatch, had it not,
in the hurry, escaped my memory, that the Frigates *La Venus*
and *La Manche*, with the *Créole* Corvette have been cruising
in the Bay of Bengal the last 7 months, one month of which they
were cruising between Diamond Island and Preparis. The la-
titude they chiefly cruized in, was between 5° & 7° North and
long. 90 to 92 or 93° East. Once they watered at Nonco-
wry. About three months since, they took Tappanooly, &
the Lieutenant Governor of that place, was on board the *La*
Venus, at the time they fell in with us. From the 19th till the
23d November, the day on which we parted, the *La Manche*,
with the prizes, loitered about in Lat. 6° 30' N. to the West-
ward, at times laying to several hours together, and appa-
rently in the greatest security. They had not heard when
we left them, of the capture of the Isle of Bourbon, nor the
recapture of the Hon. Company's ships *Europe* and *Streakham*,
nor do I apprehend that they mean to take the prizes to the Isle
of France; the Captain of the Corvette said, he supposed they
will take them to Batavia.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's

Most Obedient Humble Servant

W. P. D'ESTERRE.

The Bachelor's ball was held, according to appoint-
ment, at Moore's Rooms, on Monday evening last;
and, in the splendour of the decorations, the felicity

of the arrangements, and whatever can contribute on such an occasion to enhance the enjoyment of the guests, it greatly surpassed even the high expectations which had been formed of it. Many of the ladies remained to a second supper; and a great part of the company did not disperse until half past three in the morning. *

It is proposed, we understand, that a similar entertainment shall be given in return, by the Benedicts.



The unfortunate man, who was so dreadfully wounded, near Kallee Ghaut, on Thursday se'ennight, by a Sepoy supposed to be insane, expired at the General Hospital, about 36 hours after the accident.

Robert Fergusson Esq., Advocate, has been appointed Sheriff of Calcutta for the ensuing year, in the room of the late Mr. Moir.

The ticket, No. 4825, which, on Wednesday last, came up a prize of 10,000 Rupers, was purchased, we understand, by Messrs. Colvins and Bazett. The Wheel continues extremely rich; though one Drawing of the Lottery now only remains. It will take place this day.



SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

On Sunday last, arrived in the river, the American Ship *Union*, last from Padang the 5th of December.

On Tuesday arrived the Country Brig *Favorite*, Capt. Gillespie, from Bencoolen the 18th of December, and Laboonagee the 19th of January.

The Ships, *Ceres*, Captain Nicholls, from Bombay the 18th of November, and *Eskapilly* the 28th of January, and *Emma*, Captain Sinclair, from Aleppce the 1st ultimo, came in on Wednesday.

On Thursday, arrived the Brig *Nancy*, Captain Bloomfield, from Madras the 5th of January.

A Malabar Ship, named the *Samdanee*, stood out from Kedgeeree on Thursday, on her return to Cannanore.

The Country Ship *Anne*, Captain Mcarthey, bound for Madras, and the Brig *Ceres*, Captain White, for Penang, sailed on Friday.

Another Native Ship named the *Samdanee*, and a Grab Snow, called the *Hydoursa*, sailed on Saturday:—both for Tellicherry.

The *Mornington* still remains at Saugor.

On Wednesday, last, sailed the American Brig *Reaper* for Boston, and Bark *Mary* for Salem; and a Native Ship, under English colours, for Madras.

The Country Ship *Mornington*, bound for China, left Saugor roads on Tuesday.

BOMBAY GAZETTE,—Jan. 17, 1810.

January 10th.—Sailed Ship *James Sibbald*, Captain George Harrower, to Bushire.

Ditto 10th.—Ditto His Majesty's Ship *Psyche*, John Edgcombe, Esq. Captain, to Persian Gulph.

Ditto 10th.—Ditto Ship *Mornington*, Captain James Jeakes, to ditto.

Ditto 10th.—Ditto Ship *Mercury*, Captain Thomas Snee, to ditto.

Ditto 10th.—Ditto Honorable Company's Schooner *Sephyr*, Lieutenant Hardy, to Beypoor.

BOMBAY COURIER,—Jan. 20, 1810.

Jan. 13th, Arrived Cutter *Dwarf*, Capt. Williams, from Columbo.

14th, Ship *Industry*, Capt. Thomas Ross, from Calcutta. Upon her passage, in latitude 13 North, longitude 85 30 East, spoke 5 Arab Ships from Calcutta bound to the Red Sea.

Ditto, Hon'ble Company's Ketch *Rodney*, Acting Lieutenant Charles Wright, from Surat.

18th, Cutter *Gurtruzda*, Capt. D. Sutherland, from: Columbo.

Ditto, Ship *Bombay Merchant*, Captain Campbell, from Calcutta, passed the China fleet off Anjengo;—Passengers Mr. Speak, Mr. and Mrs. Tarmarthaw.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,

JANUARY 3, 1810.

COLOMBO.]—Arrived, December the 30th. *Grab Cader Bux*, Nacodah Sopiagie, Poolo Penang.

January the 2d, Brig *Dorothea*, Captain Mitchell, from Point de Galle.

Ship *Activo*, Captain J. C. Pedroe, from Macao.

January the 3d, H. M. Ship *La Piedmontaise*, Chs. Foot, Esq. Captain, from Point de Galle.

H. M. Ship *Dedaigneuse*, from Point de Galle,—giving convoy to the following Country Ships from China.

Ship *Jchangeer*, Captain Thos. Howell, from China.

Ship *Alexander*, Captain Wm. Robb, from Penang.

Ship *Milford*, Captain Chs. Learmouth, from Penang.

Ship *Loweze Family*, Captain M. Denniston, from Penang.

Ship *Charlotte*, Captain L. Leslie, from Penang.

Ship *Bombay Anna*, Captain F. Smyth, from Penang.

Ship *Udny*, Captain J. C. Collingwood, from Manilla.

Extract of a Letter from Prince of Wales's Island, dated the 20th of December, 1809.

“ The Honorable Sir Edmund Stanley has been deeply engaged since his arrival at Prince of Wales's Island in establishing all the Jurisdictions and Courts under the Charter, and endeavouring to reform the depraved and immoral state of society, in establishing Laws and regulations for the protection of the persons and property of His Majesty's European and Native Subjects, for the suppression of Vice and Immorality, and in establishing a System of the most rigid Economy in all the legal departments—And he has also established a System of efficient Police and Rules and Regulations for the better execution of the office of Justices of the Peace and defining the duties and powers of Peace of

ficers—he also framed a Proclamation for erecting a Court of Requests for the Recovery of small Debts, and formed Rules of practice for that Court, and ordained that all the fees and emoluments in all the legal departments should be paid into the Company's Treasury, and applied to the Public Service and to support the legal Establishments.”



Bombay General Intelligence.

BOMBAY, JANUARY 27, 1810.

GENERAL ORDERS,

Monday, 15th January, 1810.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct, that the following letter, from the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, under date the 1st of December last, shall be published in orders.

*The Hon'ble JONATHAN DUNCAN, Governor in Council,
Esq. &c. Bombay.*

HON'BLE SIR,

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of 31st October, together with its enclosures, containing the proceedings held by the Commander in Chief of the Forces serving under the presidency of Bombay, for obtaining a formal disavowal of the fabricated Paper which purported to be a promise of support to the disaffected part of the Coast Army, in the name of the officers of your establishment, and which had been circulated by the Committees on the Coast, with a view to promote the success of the criminal transactions in which they were engaged.

The result of this investigation is entirely agreeable to my firm and confident expectations, and is highly satisfactory to my mind, as it must be to that of every man who feels a warm concern either in the public interests, or in the honour of the Bombay army. That honor, has ever been, and I am assured will ever continue unsullied, by any deviation, from the purest principles of the military character.

Neither the inquiry instituted by Major General Jones, respecting that contemptible fabrication, nor the subsequent transmil-

tion of the same scandalous Paper, from the Supreme Government, were founded in distrust, or conveyed any indications of suspicion; but the unhappy circumstances of that extraordinary and lamentable period, indispensably required the communication of such a document, to the respectable body of men, whose sentiments and conduct it misrepresented in a manner so slanderous towards them, and so prejudicial to the public peace and security.—If that obviously necessary measure had been omitted, Government would on one hand, have deprived the army of Bombay, of an opportunity to repel so foul and so treacherous an imputation, and to give utterance to their own true, and honorable sentiments, in a moment of public anxiety, and alarm, and on the other, would have left the fomentors of public trouble, in possession of a formidable Engine, actually employed with much diligence, and not without some success, for misleading the public mind, and strengthening the hands of disaffection and revolt.

I derive therefore, the greatest satisfaction, from observing, that (with an exception or two, entirely unworthy of notice,) the whole body of the Bombay army, in disowning all fellowship, with those who had forgot their duty, has confirmed the high reputation, which has ever been attached to it, and I cannot conclude without requesting you to convey to the members of the Bombay military establishment the sincere and cordial expression of those sentiments of respect, regard and confidence, which I have ever professed, and shall ever retain for that distinguished portion of the Company's forces and that highly meritorious body of British officers.

I have the Honor to be.

&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

MINFO,

FORT ST. GEORGE.

1st December, 1809.

*Published by Order of the Hon'ble
the Governor in Council.*

F. WARDEN,

Chief Secretary.

We have already announced the fall of the fort of Shinaas, The force by which this enterprize was accomplished, failed

from Muscat on the 24th of December last and arrived at Shinafa on the evening of the 31st. In this expedition the English were accompanied by nearly 4000 of the Imaum's troops. The fort was summoned to surrender; and on refusal was bombarded by the ships and gun boats. Its situation however being too distant to admit of such a mode of attack being efficacious, the troops were landed on the morning of the 2d January about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to the Southward of the town, on a sandy beach, which is overflowed during high spring tides and a southerly wind; the position was an excellent one, as they had a back water running parallel to the sea about 40 yards in front. The Imaum's troops were posted on the left of the British.

A 10½-inch mortar, with a couple of field pieces were taken across the creek, with an intention of attacking the fort on its Southern side, when a party of the enemy's cavalry made their appearance from the woods which run along the coast, about a mile distant from the sea and commenced an attack; but they were at length put to flight by the advanced party. This circumstance which shewed that this plan of operations was exposed to frequent interruptions of this kind, determined Lieutenant Colonel Smith to change his plan. He accordingly entrenched himself in the position abovementioned, and erected a battery against the sea face of the fort. The zeal of Captain Wainewright soon lined this battery with twenty four pounders, one twelve pounder cannonade and three brass twelve pounders from the fleet, in addition to the three field pieces belonging to the detachment. A very heavy fire was opened at day break, on the 3d, and between 9 and 10 o'clock a breach was made in the curtain, and shortly afterwards one of the towers of the fort fell in. The guns were then directed to the other towers, from which however, it was found impossible to drive the enemy. Two o'clock was the hour appointed for storming; in which a body of 400 of the Imaum's troops were to assist. While the different detachments were taking up their stations of attack, the Imaum's troops from misunderstanding the orders, got before the British and entered the breach first, but our soldiers observing this soon got up to them and passed them;

on which the Imaumes readily yielded up the remaining labor and honor of the day.

By five o'clock the fort was intirely surrendered, and shortly afterwards was given up to the Imaum's troops.

It is impossible to contemplate a more obstinate resistance than was made by the enemy in this position. His defences were nearly battered to ruins and the greatest part of his Garrison lay around in mangled heaps; still in this hopeless condition, while the body of his fort was occupied by the British and Imaumes, he persevered, at every least cessation of musketry to fire upon them from two of his Towers which were not sufficiently destroyed to admit of an immediate dislodgement. Every attempt to scale these Towers was made in vain; every access to them was strongly harricadned & defended by long spears, with showers of large stones from their tops. Evening was now fast approaching, when humanity and every other consideration calling for a termination to such a dreadful scene of carnage, the few survivors in the fort were called upon to surrender and save their lives. Death sooner than submission was the answer they sent. Two 12 pounders and 3 pieces were now brought up from the battery and a heavy fire with double shot was opened close under the towers in order to level them. The enemy still kept up his fire and seemed determined to bury himself in the ruins. The hand grenades and fire balls which were made use of, were returned upon the British before they could burst with deliberate resolution. As the towers were rapidly falling in and every soul must in a short time have perished, the firing was ordered to cease and another effort made to save their lives.

Happily one man acquainted with the English character at length came forward, and after reiterated assurances of protection, the remainder were through this man's means prevailed upon to surrender.

It is impossible to do adequate justice to the great and unwearied exertions of the British officers and soldiers to save the lives of their conquered enemies.

Mén who profess it is to give no quarter, are not easily persuaded that any offer of it by an enemy is sincere. The difficulty of producing such a persuasion on the minds of the unhappy wretches on the present occasion, was enhanced.

ed by the desperate animosity which prevailed between them and our Allies.

Our officers frequently interfered at the risk of their own lives to protect the former from the ferocious rage of the latter. The personal exertions of Lieut. Col. Smith, we are authorized to say, were eminently conspicuous.

We are happy to find that our loss was trifling, amounting only to one killed and 11 wounded; amongst the latter are Lieuts. W. C. Harvey and H. Taylor of H. M. 65th Regiment.

The loss of the enemy was 400 killed.

The Fort was so greatly demolished by the fire, that H. did not think it prudent to keep possession of it.

It is a source of satisfaction to reflect that in the approaching conflict with Meer Khan, the British arms may become the instrument of divine vengeance in punishing the blackest crimes that can stain human nature, atrocious murder and sacrilegious perjury.

The following anecdote is of recent date and fresh in the memories of those who were near the bloody scene of action, leaving an impression upon every mind which must prove fatal to that sanguinary Chieftain in the day of danger and adversity.

Maun Sing the present Rajah of Jodepoor has been for some time past engaged in a conflict with his tributaries, and principal chieftains, who in combination with the Rajah of Jeypoor, support the claims of an infant son of the late Rajah Bheen Sing, but born after the death of that Prince.

Finding himself deprived of his dominions and driven for refuge to a Fortress near Jodepoor, Maun Sing called in the assistance of Meer Khan, who was at that period in the service of Holkar.

The reinforcement however proved insufficient, to enable him to cope with so powerful a combination, and he saw himself reduced to the necessity of either surrendering or removing some of his most powerful opponents by stratagem; this he proposed to Meer Khan who instantly consented to become the instrument of treachery under certain conditions of remuneration.

This scheme was facilitated by the separation of the combined chiefs, who had laid waste the country, and were returning to Pokran the Capital of Suwasee Sing, who led the combination; and the Jaypoor troops were at the same time called to co-operate with the British Army in Hindostan.

In execution of his dark designs, Meer Khan under Pretence of being disgusted with Maun Sing's conduct, left Jodepoor, with every appearance of rage and discontent and offered his services to Suwasee Sing as anxious to avenge his own wrongs by associating with that party.

The Rajpoot chiefs however doubting his sincerity required him to give proof of it by destroying some of the neighbouring villages belonging to Jodepoor; to which he consented without hesitation, secretly conveying the intelligence to Maun Sing.

This test being still deemed insufficient, Meer Khan, in the most solemn manner at the tomb of a celebrated Saint, invoked the name of God, the Koran and the Saint to witness his sincerity.

Suwasee Sing now no longer doubting, they exchanged Turbans, the most sacred and unequivocal pledge of friendship, and Meer Khan invited him with the other Chieftains to partake of an entertainment in his Camp.

Although strongly urged by his confederates to beware of treachery, Suwasee Sing accepted the invitation, declaring it to be his belief that after such solemn vows, Meer Khan could not possibly prove false.

The other Chieftains of the party finding their efforts to detain their leader were all fruitless, returned to their respective Camps, while Suwasee Sing proceeded with Meer Khan, accompanied by 500 Guards and attendants, and Juggut Sing, a near relation, who was resolved to share the fate which he also had foreseen, but had endeavoured in vain to avert.

The previous arrangements for this dreadful Tragedy displayed in the strongest colours the Monster who directed them.

A Tent of uncommon size called a dubaudul was thoroughly soaked with water to render it heavier; men were stationed at each of the ropes, who upon a preconceived signal were to cut them, and a party of armed Soldiers around were instructed to finish the scene.

On arriving at the encampment Suwace Sing's Guards dispersed themselves, and he, with his relation Juggut Sing, and a considerable number of his Officers, entered the Tent.

After sitting a short time in friendly conversation, Meer Khan on some slight pretence left the Tent, requesting his guests to excuse his temporary absence; two of his relations also who were seated on each side of Juggut Sing, attempted to rise and follow, but were detained by that chief, who insisted, in a jocular manner, on their remaining.

Meer Khan seeing the impossibility of saving his relation, gave the fatal signal, and the immense Tent was suddenly dropped upon the assembly.

The guards stationed without, immediately commenced the massacre by firing a volley upon the tent, and then with the sword butchered all those who endeavoured to escape.

Juggut Sing on the first alarm of the tent falling, dispatched with two blows of his dagger the relations of Meer Khan on each side of him, then drew his sword and cut his way through the tent and did not fall until he had killed many of his blood-thirsty assassins.



SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1810.

Calcutta General Intelligence.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 6, 1810.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to authorize double the proportion of spare Paunchways, mentioned in General Orders of the 13th May 181, for the purpose of attendance on Fleets of Boats conveying Troops or Stores to the Upper Provinces, in the rainy Season, or from the 1st June to 1st October Annually.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that from the Sum allowed to the Officers Commanding Companies of Europeans in lieu of half mounting each man, shall in future be annually provided in the first instance, with two Banyans and two pairs of short Drawers of Europe Flannel, or (if flannel cannot be procured) of good Country Looee; and that the surplus, if any, of such allowance, be laid out under the direction of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment in the purchase of such other articles as may be found most useful to the men. The half mounting is for the future, to be always issued on the 1st October in each year.

The date of rank assigned to Ensign John James Hamilton, by General Orders of the 26th December 1809, is cancelled, and that Gentleman is to have rank from the 19th December 1809.

His Excellency the Vice President in Council is pleased to promote the undermentioned Cadets of Infantry to be Ensigns, from the dates expressed opposite their respective names:

| <i>Names</i> | <i>To have Rank from</i> |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Wm. Henry Winfield, | Dec. 23, 1809. |
| Andrew Goldie, | Jan. 1, 1810 |
| Wm. Botton Girdlestone, | 5, ditto. |
| Robert McDonald, | 5, ditto. |
| Neil Campbell, | 5, ditto. |
| James Houstoun McKimlay, | 8, ditto. |

The leave of absence granted by General Orders under date the 11th August 1809, to Lieutenant John Kimlay, Adjutant of the Calcutta Native Militia, is extended for two months from the 10th instant.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FOR FEBRUARY, 1810.

127

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 6, 1810.

The Vice President in Council thinks it necessary to notify to the Army, that all Officers having accounts with Government, are on receipt of advice from the Office of Audit of their Bills having been passed and sent to the Military Pay Master General, for adjustment, to apply to that Office without further notice, for an adjustment of their accounts, or for payment of any balance that may be due to them.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 6, 1810.

The Vice President in Council has much satisfaction, in declaring the high sense which he entertains of the real activity and strict integrity so uniformly manifested by Mr. William Farlie, in the discharge of the various important and extensive Contract Engagements which he has held under this Presidency for a considerable term of years, and in thus publicly acknowledging Mr. Farlie's claim to the recorded approbation of Government.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 6, 1810.

His Excellency the Vice President in Council is pleased to determine, that the half Batta allowed to the Native Invalids stationed at Allahabad and Chunar, shall be continued to them in all situations where they may be employed on separate or detached duties from the divisions, at those Stations respectively. His Excellency in Council is further pleased to resolve, that half Batta shall be granted from this date to all Native Invalids, belonging to the Stations of Mongheer, Patna and Buxar, who may be occasionally employed on any separate or detached duties, as long as they are absent from the Head Quarters or fixed Stations of the Divisions to which they may respectively belong.

J. ADAM Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 6, 1810.

The Establishment of Lascars at present allowed to Quarter Masters of European Corps, having been revised, His Excellency the Vice President in Council is pleased to determine, that the same be in future regulated and drawn for as follows.

For a single company of Artillery incamped of the full strength (102,) including Noncommissioned and Drummers.

For the service of eight Tents (of the new pattern, to contain sixteen men each,) for eight divisions as usually sold out to Brigades of Field Pieces in Line, at the rate of twelve men for

| | <i>Tent.</i> | <i>Lascars</i> |
|--|--------------|----------------|
| every two 6-pounders (giving the odd six men for sickness or absence.) | | |
| For the Camp Colours, Reel, and Line, to go in front to mark out the ground, | | |
| For the custody of the Regimental Stores, | | |
| Total Tent Lascars for 1 Company. | | |
| To which add one Tindal to superintend. | | |
| N. B.— The number of Tents to be Certified Monthly on the Muster Roll of each Company. | | |

FOR EUROPEAN CORPS IN GENERAL.

| | <i>Classes</i> |
|---|----------------|
| For the Camp Colours, Reel, and Line, | |
| For the care of the Regimental Stores, | |
| For every Tent (of the new pattern, to contain sixteen men each) actually pitched for the use of the men regulated agreeably to the strength, to be certified Monthly as above, | |
| It is particularly directed, that in all Indents for Camp Equipage, the number of men present, to whom tents are wanted, shall be correctly stated. | |

The Vice President in Council is further pleased to authorize the following extra establishment of lascars to be entertained by the Regimental or Battalion Medical Staff, on all occasions when European Corps are ordered to march unattended by a Field Hospital, viz.

Tent Lascars.

| | |
|--|-------|
| For a single Troop of Cavalry or Horse Artillery, or company of Foot Artillery, or Infantry, | ..... |
| For Two Troops or Companies, | ..... |
| For every Company above two, 1 Lascar to be added to the number 6, making for instance, 14 for a Corps, consisting of ten Companies, a Tindal for the Hospital Establishment of a Regiment of Dragoons, the Corps of Horse Artillery, a Battalion of Foot Artillery, or a Regiment of Infantry; and for every two or more Troops or Companies when detached. | ..... |

The extra establishment to be considered transferable with the Hospital Camp Equipage to the Field Hospital, whenever any Corps so equipped for separate movement shall join a detachment or a division of the army for the sick of which generally a Field Hospital shall have been established; when the Regiment or Battalion Quarter Master's Establishment will as heretofore, manage the small proportion of Regimental Hospital Tents, which will in such cases be required for the convalescent, or occasional sick, remaining, in charge of the Regimental Surgeons.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Depts.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.

PORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 6, 1810.

His Excellency the Vice President in Council is pleased to determine that the proportion of Gram to be allowed for the public Bullocks, shall in no case exceed three seers, and that the dimensions of the Bullock sheds shall be so regulated as to allow for each Bullock a space of ten feet by four; indeed of the proportion of Gram and dimensions of the sheds fixed by the 52nd and 54th Article of the Commissariat Regulations, published in General Orders under date the 22d of December, 1809.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Depts.

Col. Martindell's army encamped on the 29th ultimo, near Kimlssa, a place within three short marches of Seronge, the capital of Meer Kham. Having left Bopal far to the south, their destination was no longer doubtful. They expected to form a junction with Colonel Close, under the walls of Seronge; when it was expected, they would immediately lay siege to the place. In the mean while, they were halting at Kimlassa, in order to allow time for the battering train to come up. Nothing certain was known in Camp, with regard to the movements of the enemy.

By letters from the Presidency of Madras, received in the course of last week, we learn, that the proceedings in the case of Major Storey had been closed at Bangalore, and the decision of the Court forwarded to Government.

The Court-Martial would next proceed to the trial of Lieutenant-Colonel Doveton.

The safe arrival of the valuable fleet of ships from China and Manilla, which for some weeks past has been so much a subject of anxiety to the mercantile world, was notified to the public by the India Gazette of Monday last. The Manilla ships sailed from that place, under convoy of His Majesty's Sloop of War the *Barracouta*, on the 29th of November. On the 10th of the ensuing month, they entered the Straits, and arrived at Malacca on the 13th. After a stay of 3 days, they put to sea again, and reached Penang on the 23d. They were there joined by the ships bound from China to Bengal, which had formed part of the convoy of the *Dedaigneuse*; and the whole together sailed in prosecution of their voyage, on the 29th of December, under charge of the Frigates *Doris* and *Fox*. The *Doris* remained in company until the 9th ultimo; when she returned to Penang. The Spanish Ship *Victoria* and the Country Ship *James Balfour*, both bound to Madras, parted on the 13th. The trade for Bengal came on with the *Fox*, and reached Calcutta, after a tedious passage of 40 days.

The only vessels seen by any of the above ships, in the course of their passage, were the *Phæton* Frigate, and the *Hope*, Captain Donds, of this port.—The former fell in with the Manilla ships, on the 9th of December, near the entrance of the Straits of Malacca; and was again seen by them on the 10th current, off the Sandheads. The latter was spoken with, all well, on the 18th of December, as the Fleet were passing *Pedro Branco*.

The latest advices, received at Penang from this Presidency, had been forwarded by the way of Malacca; where the *Hope* touched, in her voyage to China. The Brig *Martha*, which left this port for Penang, previous to the departure of the *Hope*, not having reached her destination so late as the 29th of December, apprehensions were entertained for her safety.

No intelligence had been received either at China or Penang of the H. C. Ship *True Briton*, subsequent to the gate, in which she was left by the *Cumberland* and *Nep-tune*.

The valuable Portuguese Ship *Oriedo de Pereira*, which sailed from Macao for Bengal on the 21st of November, was also missing; and the *Mary* of Penang continued unaccounted for. It was feared, that these two latter vessels had been intercepted by a French Privateer, which was known to be cruising to the eastward, and in quest of which the *Barracouta* sailed on the 29th ultimo from Penang.

With respect to the state of the markets to the eastward, these ships can of course bring us little information, which has not been anticipated by accounts previously received from the other Presidencies. The following short extract of a letter from Manilla, offers no very cheering picture, of the general fate of the commercial adventures to that settlement.

“ MANILLA, 16th September, 1809.

“ The state of trade here is very unfavourable, in
 “ consequence of the abundance of piece-goods, which
 “ have been imported in about sixteen foreign vessels,
 “ from Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Penang and China,
 “ and which have glutted the market to such a degree,
 “ that very few sales have been effected without loss.

“ It is still hoped however, that matters may take a more favourable turn in the course of three or four months; as an extra ship will probably be dispatched about that time to Acapulco, the annual Galleon having already sailed from hence above a month ago. Should this be the case, a sale without loss may then be hoped for; but that is the utmost, on which any importer of Indian goods can at present rely. A ship from Bombay lately brought to Manilla about 4,000 pieces of European Chintz, which was sold so low as $\frac{1}{8}$ of a dollar per yard.

“ Last night, about 10 P. M. we experienced a pretty severe shock of an earthquake.”

On the arrival of the Fleet in the river, we were favoured by a friend, with translated copies of a late correspondence between the Commander of the French Corvette *Entrepreneante*, and the Government of the Philippines, which had been made public at Manilla by authority.—Though anticipated by other newspapers in the publication of these documents, the interesting nature of the subject to which they relate, will, we trust, be a sufficient apology for their appearance in this day's Hurkaru.

From Prince of Wales' Island, our mercantile advices are little, if at all, more propitious, than those from Manilla. We are happy to find however, that the Baggese prows had again ventured to the English settlements,—though hitherto not quite in the same numbers as formerly.

His Majesty's Ship *Diomedé*, of 20 guns, has been cruising, it appears, off the West Coast of Sumatra. She had latterly touched at Penang, and was still there when the Fleet sailed.

On the 2d current, a new Chittagong ship, named the *Hibernia*, and commanded by Captain Wilson, struck on a sand-bank in the Chittagong river, and was completely wrecked. She is said to be insured in Calcutta, to a considerable amount. Her crew were happily saved.

The Madras Courier of the 30th ultimo, announces the return to that port of His Majesty's Ship *Russell*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Drury. His Excellency the Rear-Admiral landed on the evening of the 28th, and was received with the usual honours.

On Tuesday se'ennight, about one P. M., a large Chittagong boat, having on board from 20 to 30 people, was upset by the bore, and lost, close to the sand-bank at Howrah. The circumstances of the accident are detailed in the last India Gazette.—Every soul on board was most providentially saved.

The two Prizes of 50 000 Rupees each, which came up at the last Drawing of the Lottery on this day se'ennight, are the property,—the former of the family of William Fairlie, Esq. and the latter of a Native named Pentamher Ghose. The ticket, which was drawn on the same day a prize of 20,000 Rupees, had been purchased by Messrs. Palmer and Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

On Sunday last, arrived in the river, the Brig *Euphrosyne*, Captain Hack, from Madras the 13th ultimo, and and Vizagapatam the 2d current. Passenger, Captain George Henderson, of the country service.

Yesterday se'ennight, arrived the following vessels, from China and Manilla, and last from Penang, under convoy of His Majesty's ship *Fox*, Captain Hart; viz. the Country Ships, *Auspicious*, Captain Mackay, *Aurora*, Captain Glass, and *Baring*, Captain Elliott,—Brigs, *Experiment*, Captain Cripps, *Britannia*, Captain Court, *Eagle*, Captain Webster, & *Union*, Captain Thomas,—and the Portuguese Ships, *Luz* and *Carmo*. The above Fleet sailed from Prince of Wales's Island, on the 31st of December last.

The Ship *Bussorah Packet*, Captain Clement, from Bussorah the 15th of October, and last from Bombay, came in on Monday.

On Monday, the American Schooner *Hannah*, S. Goldsbury master, sailed, on her return to Boston.

The *Hastings*, Pilot Schooner, proceeding to Madras for the reception of Lord Minto's baggage, passed Kedgerree, at half past 10 A. M., on Wednesday last.

On Wednesday, the H. C. Ship, *Lady Eushington*, dropped down past Kedgerree, on her way to Saugor.

The *Eliza*, Captain Babcock, of this port is said to have reached Bussorah in safety.

PENANG GAZETTE,—Dec. 9, 1809.

Last Sunday, the Honorable Company's Cutter *Arethusa*, Captain Smith, anchored off the pier from Malacca. —Passenger, James Consens, Esq. of the civil service.

Arrivals and Departures, from Nov. 25th.

ARRIVALS.

26, *Futty Keir*, J. D. Fleming; Malacca. 30, *Hope*; Morrison; Chittagong.

Dec. 6, *Abdoolah*, Ambah; Malacca.

7, *Margaret*, Britto; Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

23, *Brig Calcutta*, Bellinger; Calcutta.

28, *Ditto Daphne*, Hall, ditto.

Cauder Bur, Shophce Hadjee; Tolosomoy.

29, *Fitz Allum*, Mahomed Allykhan; Rangoon.

Hunter, Robson; Calcutta.

Dec. 2, *Doude*, Joaquim; Tolosomoy.

Java, Cunnemes; Soosoo.

3, *Sollimany*, Merican Saib; Quedah.

6, *Nancy*, Bloomfield; Olive Branch.

Cowcher and Mary, Wood; Madras.

Mohammed Shah, Shouldham and *Meerah Modduh*, Hakim Saib; Telosomoy.

Ditto 8, *Fyzee Sophanny*, Seid Mohammed; Muscat.

DECEMBER 16, 1809.

On Thursday, the Honorable Company's Brig *Marianne*, Lieutenant Barrett, arrived from Malacca; as also the grab ship *Dudalay*, Captain Blayd, from China.

The first India fleet from China, viz.—*Lowajee Family*, Denniston, *Charlotte*, Leslie, *Jehungeer*, Howell, *Milford*, Learmouth, *Annu*, Smith, *Aurora*, Glass, *Auspicious*, Mackay, *Alexander*, Robb, *General Wellesley*, Scott, and three Portuguese ships—under the convoy of *La Dedaigneuse*, George Bell, Esq. are arrived at Malacca; their arrival here may be hourly expected.

The *Hope*, from Calcutta, had arrived at Malacca, after a quick passage of only seventeen days.

The *Olivia*, Stewart, arrived at Malacca on the 30th ultimo, and sailed the 1st instant, for China.

DECEMBER 23, 1809.

Extract of a letter from Malacca.

Dec. 8—Sailed the brig *Malacca*, H. Ross, for the coast of Pedier.

The Ship *Margaret*, Stirling, was to sail for Penang and Bengal, on the 10th instant.

The Buggees Prows, are coming in, by degrees.

Captain Porteous and Lady, arrived here on the ship *Hope*, Captain Dodds:—Captain P. is to command the Bengal Sepoys.

The Bombay fleet, which we noticed in our last, as having been at Malacca, arrived during the week, and sailed again on the evening of Thursday.

The passengers by the above fleet are, Messrs. Wedderburn, Forbes, McKinnon, Graham, Ramsay, Major Chiene, &c. &c. from China:—For Bombay, Mrs. Forbes, Messrs. Forbes, and Wedderburn and Major Chiene.

On Thursday, H. M. ship *Barracouta*, anchored in the harbour from Manilla, and with her the *Experiment*, Cripps.

Captain Cripps informed us, that the *Experiment* had sailed from Manilla on the 28th October, in company with the *Mary* of this port.

There were outside the island, the *Baring*, *Udny*, a Spanish ship and a ship belonging to Seyed Hussein; also the brigs *Eagle*, *James Balfour*, *Union*, and *Britannia*; these vessels left Manilla, on the 26th November, and touched at Malacca, and came to anchor in the harbour yesterday afternoon, with the exception of the *Udny*, which joined the Bombay fleet.

The *General Wellesley*, against which ship so many claims have been made, was immediately on coming to anchor last Monday morning, sequestered at the suit of Mr. D. Murray.

BOMBAY COURIER,—JAN. 27, 1810.

Arrived on the 24th January, the *Tweed*, Captain W. Trantum, from Surat, left the 24th instant.

Ditto, Ship *Deriah Dowlet*, Capt. William Trounce, from Surat left the 23d January.

January 25th, Ships *Logjee Family*, Denniston, *Charlotte*, Leslie, *Anna*, Smyth, *Alexander*, Robb, and *Jehungeer*, Howell, from China, under convoy all the way of His Majesty's Ship *La Dadaigneuse*; left Chumpee the 20th November in company with the *Aurora* and *Auspicious* for Bengal, and the *Dudaloy* Grab; were joined by His Majesty's Ship *Fox* off Point Romana; arrived at Malacca the 5th December, where they were also joined by His Majesty's Ship *Doris*; proceeded to Penang, where they anchored on the 16th December and the *Fox* and *Doris* parted Company, also the *Aurora*, *Auspicious* and *Dudaloy*; sailed from Penang the 21st December, reinforced by His Majesty's Ship *La Piedmontaise* across the Bay and accompanied by the Ship *Udny* from Manilla; made Ceylon the 30th, touched at Point de Galle, Columbo, and Mangalore.

PASSENGERS.

By the *Alexander*; Major Sheen, Hon. Company's service.

By the *Milford*; Mr. Charrety, and Mr. Jackson, late of the *Europe*.

By the *Anna*; Mr. and Mrs. John Forbes and Mr. Wedderburne.

By the *Charlotte* ; Mr. Dickenson.

By the *Lowjee Family* ; Mr. MacIntosh, Mr. Ogilvy, and Lieut. Robinson, R. Company's Marine.

By the *Sham Jehangeer* ; Mrs. Howell and child, Capt. Larkins, His Majesty's 78th Regiment, and Lieut. Lewis, R. N.

By the *Udny* ; Mr. Thompson, Mr. Blackburn and Mr. Gollisch, late Officers of the Ship *Resolution*.

MADRAS GAZETTE,—JAN. 27, 1810.

The Brig *James Balfour*, Captain Eaton and the Spanish ship *Victoria*, Captain Palacios, have arrived from Manilla, which port they left on the 28th of November.

On Thursday arrived the *Palmer*, Capt. Sidney, from Trincomallee, left the 13th Instant.

MADRAS COURIER,—JAN. 30, 1810.

On Sunday evening anchored in the roads His Majesty's Ship *Russell* Captain Caulfield, bearing the flag of His Excellency Rear Admiral Dury. The Commander in Chief received the accustomed salute from the battery of Fort St. George at sun rise yesterday morning, which was returned by the Flag Ship. Shortly after, His Excellency landed and again received the compliment of 15 guns.

The H. C. Ship *City of London* and the Ship *Portsea* returned at the same time as the *Russell*.

Yesterday arrived His Majesty's Frigate *Piedmontaise*, Captain Foote.

The following are the Passengers proceeding to Europe on the fleet lately despatched.

Per Marquis Wellesley.—Mrs. Roebuck,—Mrs. Maitland,—Lieutenant Colonel Norris of the Engineers,—Mrs. Norris,—George Stratton, Esq. Senior Merchant, Madras Establishment,—Lieutenant G. S. Cotter, 69th Regt.—Mr. Hugh Falvey.—Mrs. Falvey, and an Infant Child,—Miss Harriet Haslewood,—Masters Freeman and William Haslewood, and Master John Westcott.

Per Castle Eden :—Mrs. Wood,—Col. Stewart,—Fownes Disney, Esq.—Mrs. Disney,—Capt. T. W.

Chambers, 30th Regt.—T. N. Aufrere, Esq. Senior Merchant, Madras Establishment.—Lieut. Col. A. Baillie,—Miss Corry, and her two children,—Miss Sarah Disney, and Master Alexander Disney.

Per Baring:—Lieut. Newman, H. M. 25th Regt. L. D.—Capt. Ratray, ditto, 69th Regt.—Ensign Braithwaite Christie, 25th Regt. N. I.—*For Colombo*: Miss Flower,—Miss Georgiana Henrietta Flower, and Master Charles Henry Flower.

The Packets for the above fleet remain open at the General Post Office, and will be forwarded to the port of final departure by the Honorable Company's Ship *Surry*, and *Castlereagh*.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT CAZETTE,

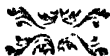
JANUARY 10, 1810.

POINT DE GALLE] Arrived, January 8th, ship *Marchioness We'lls*, Captain Robert Dickie, from Bombay.—Passengers, Détor Briggs and Family,—Mr. Ibbetson, Civil Service,—and Ensign Hodgkinson, Madras Establishment.

JANUARY 17, 1810.

POINT DE GALLE] Arrived, January the 15th, Schooner *Dorothea*, Capt. Mitchell, from Colombo.

TRINCOMALI] Arrived, January the 2d, Ship *Ceres*, Captain Nichol, from Madras—Passengers Major Nichol and Officers of His Majesty's 66th Regiment.



M A N I L L A.

PUBLIC NOTICE,

August 27th.—In the afternoon the Telegraph Officer at Corregidore, announced a suspicious looking brig, and in the evening that she had spoke a Country vessel.

28th.—In the morning the Governor received from Corregidore a parcel of letters, which the Captain of the French brig *Intrepnant*, had sent in there by the Country vessel, with some English prisoners. The letters are,

1st. A duplicate of the despatches dated 8th February, which the Governor of the Isle of France sent to this Government, and which were published the 2d June.

2d. A second letter from the Governor of the Isle of France, as follows.

“ To His Excellency Mariano Fernandes de Folgueras,
“ Acting Governor and Captain General of the Philippine
“ Islands, Manilla,

“ Isle of France, 27th May, 1803.

“ I have the honor to inform Your Excellency of the success
“ lately obtained in Spain, and hope that the packet which I
“ dispatched some time ago, did reach Your Excellency safe,
“ and so early, that being in possession of the communications
“ which I was anxious to impart by that conveyance, Your
“ Excellency may have been enabled to prevent the treacherous
“ influence of the English, and above all preserve the Philippine
“ Islands, from still greater misfortunes, than those under which
“ Spain is now labouring.

“ In my former letter (a duplicate, of which is inclosed,) I
“ imparted to Your Excellency the dispositions and measures
“ adopted by the Great Emperor, and I prepared Your Excel-
“ lency to receive shortly more positive information, that the ge-
“ nius of the Emperor, and the strength of his armies, would
“ soon restore things to their former state. It was only necessary
“ for this great man to present himself on the other side of Pyren-
“ ees, to stimulate his invincible legions, and to destroy the whole
“ Mass of Insurgents. The greatest part of Spain is subdued,
“ Madrid and several other Towns implore the mercy of the
“ Conqueror,

" The English armies sent over to protect the Partisans of
 " sedition, and involve the Nation in the most dreadful of all cala-
 " mities, have been obliged to fly to their ships, and have done
 " nothing but excite those wretches to insurrection, instead of
 " marching to their assistance.

" These are the boasted protectors of mankind.

" Your Excellency may be assured of the truth of the
 " accounts in the public papers, which I lose no time in for-
 " warding, in order to convince Your Excellency of my sincere
 " attachment, and to co-operate (if not too late) in preventing
 " Manilla, from experiencing the terrible consequences, which
 " preceding circumstances may have occasioned, and from suffer-
 " ing by the machinations of England, and the pernicious advices
 " of the Enemies of France and Spain, who in their insidious con-
 " duct, have only their own interest in view, and by no means
 " the welfare of the Spanish Nation.

" It will give me great satisfaction if Captain Bouvet, who is
 " charged with the present dispatches for Your Excellency,
 " brings me soon the happy news of having found Manilla in
 " that state, which only is suitable to maintain tranquillity, and
 " that Your Excellency has been able to keep it thus, in spite
 " of the spirit of disobedience and disorders, which the Eng-
 " lish may have tried to introduce.

" How glorious will it be for your Excellency to pay the
 " first homage to the Sovereign destined by God Almighty to
 " regenerate Spain, and to give to that respectable Nation, all
 " the Splendor which it deserves.

" I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) " DE CAEN."

3d. " The Commander of His Imperial Majesty's brig *Intrep-
 " prenant*, to His Excellency the Governor of Manilla.

" SIR,

" His Excellency the Governor General of the French Settle-
 " ments, the East of the Cape of Good Hope, has charged
 " me to bring his dispatches to Your Excellency, and to receive
 " your reply.

" In February last, the *Mouche No. 6*, was dispatched by
 " his order to this Colony. I beg Your Excellency to give
 " me some information about this little vessel and about the
 " measure taken with the French, who may still remain in
 " this Colony. If it is the intention of Your Excellency to

" consider them as prisoners of war, I propose to Your Ex-
 " cellency to exchange them against some English prisoners, consist-
 " ing of the crew of an English Company's keich, and several
 " Captains of Merchant ships, which I captured on my passage,
 " and liberated all of them on parole. If Your Excellency is
 " determined to remain neutral, I hope the French, who wish
 " to return to the Isle of France, particularly the Commercial
 " Agent, Mr. Du Camper, may be permitted to embark with
 " me, provided it suits their convenience. I am afraid some
 " Enemies of force, superior to mine, are cruising off this
 " Island; the apprehension makes it advisable for me not to
 " anchor, but remain under sail, to be able, in case of necessity,
 " to leave this place without loss of time. I therefore solicit
 " your Excellency to send the reply to my dispatches as quickly
 " as possible, and I shall wait for it at the entrance of the
 " Bay. Wed. of Corregidore.

" I have the honor to be, &c., &c. &c.
 (Signed) " PIERRE BOUVET."

The letter from the Governor of the Isle of France being
 nearly of the same tenor with his former one of 8th Feb-
 ruary, the Governor thought proper (as the Brig remained out-
 side of the Bay, and in a situation which rendered any attempt
 to take her impossible) to answer it in the following manner.

" To His Excellency Captain General D'Caen, Governor
 of the French Settlements, East of the Cape of Good Hope.
 " The Inhabitants of this Settlement have taken the Oath
 " of fidelity to Ferdinand the 7th our lawful Sovereign,
 " with the highest enthusiasm of Loyalty and affection, and have
 " declared as Enemies to their Country, all those who try to
 " attack this principle, corresponding with the fidelity and honor
 " of every Spaniard.

" In consequence of which, War has been, declared against
 " the Emperor of France and against all those who have contri-
 " buted to the unjust Oppression of our Sovereign, " Ferdi-
 " nand the 7th, and to the misfortunes of our Native Country.
 " Upon this principle, the vessel Your Excellency dispa-
 " ched to me 8th February last has been seized. Considering it
 " that Your Excellency tells me as improper to be addressed
 " to a true Spaniard, who loves his King and his Country,
 " I am with the greatest respect, &c., &c. &c.

(Signed)

" MARIANO FERNANDES DE FOLGUERAS.

" Manila, 28th August, 1809."

" To Mr. Bouvet, commanding the Brig *Intrepente*.

" In answer to your letter of yesterday, it is my duty to
 " inform you, that this colony is faithful to its lawful Sovereign,
 " Ferdinand the 7th, and has declared War against the Emperor
 " of France, and all those who occasion the oppression of our
 " Monarch, and have contributed to the misfortunes of our
 " beloved Country;— in consequence, the crew of the *Mancha*,
 " have been made prisoners of War, and I have looked upon
 " the dispatches she brought, as well as those you sent me with
 " all the contempt, with which every faithful Spaniard ought
 " to be inspired, who loves his King and the glory of his Coun-
 " try.

" I am, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

" MARIANO FERNANDES DE FOLGUERAS.

" Manila, 28th August."

" To Mr. Gruet, Commanding Officer, Corregidore.

" It is really the French Brig *Intrepente* which you see;
 " she brings duplicates of the dispatches per *La Mancha*. You
 " will let the inclosed Packet, containing Answer to her dis-
 " patches, be delivered by a Boat, which shall approach the Brig,
 " with the greatest caution, and return as soon as the dispatches
 " are delivered. You will behave with the utmost vigilance
 " and activity, in case the Brig approach a second time, and do
 " every thing in your power to attack and take her; for
 " that end four Gun Boats are ordered down to Corregidore.
 " I have not the least doubt of your zeal in fighting the Enemies
 " of your King and Country.

(Signed)

" MARIANO FERNANDES DE FOLGUERAS.

" Manila, 28th August."

Four Gun Boats were at the same time ordered to reinforce the
 Corregidore, and the Commander directed to follow the preceding
 order.

At noon the 28th August, the French Brig changed her po-
 sition and entered the Bay without noticing two Guns, fired from

Corrigidore, as he ought to have done. This circumstance made the Government give stricter orders to the Commanding officer at Cavite and Corrigidore, to fire upon the said Brig and take her if possible.

When she had entered the Bay, the Captain sent his Boat, with an Officer, a Midshipman and six Sailors, with a letter as follows.

"The Captain of His Imperial Majesty's Brig *Intrepide* sends to His Excellency the Governor of the Philippine Islands.

"Sir,

"By a Country vessel, I sent your Excellency the letters under my charge, from the Governor of the French Settlements in India. I beg you will deliver the answer to the Officer. I have the honor of sending to Your Excellency, and believe me to be, with the greatest respect, &c. &c.

(Signed) "PIERRE BOUVET.

"29th August 1809."

The circumstance of the War, as well as the proceedings of the French Brig induced us to seize the Boat, and make the Officer and crew, prisoners, and confine them in the Barracks of the King's Regiment at St. Jago.

The fine evening between eight and nine, the report of several guns, was heard from Caganao tide, which the Governor of Cavite reported, proceeded from the English brig *Antelope* and Ship *Alary*, and the Portuguese *Astrea*, firing at a vessel, they perceived approaching the harbour; when the moon rose the suspected vessel proved to be Country craft; the other guns heard were from the French brig who followed the craft, and fired five guns in tack ng.

The 29th at three in the afternoon, she came to anchor at Caganao, and the ships in the harbour; as well as a gun boat, fired at her when she was obliged to cut her cable and make sail out of the Bay.

The 31st, in the evening, when outside of the Bay, the French Commander stopped a Country vessel, on the following morning he gave her up, and sent a letter for Government by her, which was received 2d September as follows.

"Captain Pierre Bouvet, to His Excellency the Governor of Manila,

" I have presented myself in this Bay with every sign
 " of good faith. Several guns were fired at me when I entered
 " the Northern Channel, which I did not return, and not-
 " withstanding which, I sent my boat to Your Excellency,
 " to facilitate a correspondence I was anxious for. To insure
 " the boat's return without risk, and not to lose time, I came
 " to anchor at Cavite, a great distance from the ship, to
 " convince them that I had no hostile intentions.

" In consequence of my preceding communications, I had
 " cause to believe I would be respected, but all the English
 " ships began to fire at me, and a gun boat followed their ex-
 " ample, particularly the merchantmen, whose crew are com-
 " posed of people of all colors. What authority have they
 " had for such conduct ?

" Four days I have been waiting Your Excellency's answer
 " to my dispatches, and I declare, if I do not receive it before
 " Sunday evening, as well as my boat with an anchor of 12
 " cwt. and an 11-inch cable, nothing shall pass me without
 " being destroyed, and I shall carry the same destruction every
 " where round Your Excellency's Island.

" The French are good, but they cease to be so when they
 " are ill used.

" I have the honor to be, with respect, &c.

(Signed) " PIERRE BOUVER.

" 1st September, 1809 "

From the contents of this letter it was thought proper to
 return the French prisoners, to save the expence of maintaining
 them and to answer the letter as follows :

" The Acting Governor of the Phillippine Islands, to Mr.
 " Bouver, commanding the *Intrepnant*.

" If you had observed the regulation adopted by civilized
 " nations, we should have avoided all misunderstanding, and
 " settled every thing between us.

" After delivering your dispatches to the craft you detained,
 " you ought to have waited outside the Corridor for my
 " answer, which was despatched the same day I received your
 " letters, and a copy of it accompanies this.

" Your entering the bay in spite of the guns fired, is a
 " violation of the security of the Bay, which I have returned

"I ought to do, by firing at you; I send you the Officers and Crew of the *Mouche*. The anchor and cable you mention having lost, have not been found yet.

"The expressions you make use of in your last letter, are quite useless, as the Spaniards know no other sentiments but their honor, and the glory of their King and Country.

"This is my last answer. I remain, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) "MARIANO FERNANDES DE FOLGUERAS.

"Manila, 2d September".

Several boats, with the French prisoners, were sent to the brig, the commander whereof returned the following letter.

"The Captain of His Imperial Majesty's Brig *Inespre-*
"sent, to His Excellency the Governor of Manila.

"Sir.—I have had the honor to receive Your Excellency's answer to my dispatches. I have also received my boat and its crew, except a man called Bernard Peynado, naturalized in France, who I must anxiously reclaim from Your Excellency. I have also received the Officers and Crew of the *Mouche* No. 6 accompanied by Mr. D. Rhaphael Gomes, Commissioner of the guns boats, and finally, Your Excellency's letter for General De Cagn.

"When I entered this Bay I had every thing to fear, my boats and people were in Your Excellency's possession, and I had nothing in return. Nevertheless I had no apprehension of Your Excellency's abusing my confidence. The weather was extremely boisterous outside, and anxiously expecting the return of my boat. I ventured to enter and approach the batteries, having the tompons in my guns, it would not reasonably be supposed, that while my boat and so many of my countrymen were in Your Excellency's possession, I would be guilty of the least aggression, which would be exposing them to the most just revenge; and this idea, united with that I have always had of Spanish honor, induced me to act as I have done with full confidence.

"I am sorry that Your Excellency has not sent me my Anchor, and that I have not been permitted to fill a few Casks of water. Notwithstanding I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) "PIZZARZ BOUVET.

"September 5, 1809."

These are the contents of the Papers received and the answers given by this Government. And altho' the French Bulletins and Moniteurs represent nothing but the misfortunes our arms have met with, it is great satisfaction to see from the English papers sent to this Government, by the Adjutant who was in charge of the prisoners, that although they do not contradict what is mentioned in the French papers, they manifest however the energy and enthusiasm which exist in our beloved Country, to support the just cause of our King, our Religion, and our Independence.

Manilla, 11th September, 1806.

PENANG, DECEMBER 9, 1800.

The Ambassador from the Supreme Government to the King of Ava was still at Rangoon, waiting the equipment of the State Barge, to proceed up the river.

The Peguers appeared, probably from apprehension, or awe, of Mr. Canning's presence during the late levy on foreigners for carrying on the war, with the Siamese, to favor the English greatly, to the annoyance of every other person residing there.

Captain Fleming, who for several years has resided at Rangoon, as a merchant and agent, has purchased a large ship built by order of the King, for 40 000 Ticals, in which he intended, it is said, to quit that country.

Captain Cotton had not arrived at Rangoon when the Margaret sailed; but a large junk, which left this some months ago had, after touching at the Nicobars with a cargo of Cocoanuts.—

There was not any report of the enemy's cruisers being about the Birmah shores.

DECEMBER 16, 1800.

The Europe Fleet were detained forty days at the second bar, before they were allowed to proceed to Whampoa.

The Margaret, under Birmah colours, arrived from Rangoon on Thursday last, after a passage of twelve days:

DECEMBER 23, 1800.

Accounts received via Malacca from Batavia, state that General Dendel has occasioned a Post road to be made from the South

on the North end of Java; and having ascertained that immense forests of teak, have been found in the interior, he intends prohibiting the exportation of that valuable commodity.

It is conjectured by the person who communicates this information, that the General intends sending to Europe for workmen, to construct ships of large dimensions, as merchantmen, and vessels of war.

DECEMBER 30. 1809.

On Christmas Day, one of the Seamen of H. M. ship *Barracouta* fell over board and was drowned. When here some time since, the ship lost out of her men, who was destroyed by an alligator.

There is a report about town, that H. M. ship *Diomedes*, fell in with the Cutter *Sylvia*, who had spoke five Indiamen, late from England in their way to Madras.

BOMBAY, JANUARY 27, 1809.

PRIZE COURT.

On Wednesday last, the Hon'ble Sir James Mackintosh pronounced sentence of condemnation on the American ship *Rebecca* and Cargo, Macneil commander, which had been detained by His Majesty's ships *Doris* and *Psyche* on her voyage from Batavia to Japan, for having a Dutch cargo on board. The cargo as being enemy's property, was of course condemned, no claim having been put in, but the ship being claimed as American property, was condemned as having been engaged in trade, in opposition to His Majesty's Orders in Council of the 7th January, 1807.



SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1810.

Calcutta General Intelligence.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council,
FORT WILLIAM, FEB. 6, 1810.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to authorize the Commissary General and his Deputy to issue one Dram of Liquor per gallon to the European Troops, to cover the wastage which occurs in serving it out.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Deps.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council,

FORT WILLIAM, FEB. 13, 1810.

The Vice President in Council has received with sentiments of equal concern and displeasure, the report of further acts of violence and outrage committed by some of the Cadets attached to the institution at Barasut.

After a full and impartial investigation into the origin and progress of those disgraceful transactions, it has been satisfactorily shewn to Government, that the most conspicuous and criminal among those who were implicated in them, were Cadets W. D. Monfel and Edouard J. A. Fyler. In order therefore to mark his just sense of their peculiarly aggravated misconduct, the Vice President in Council has determined to suspend them from the service of the Honorable Company, until the pleasure of the Honorable Court of Directors shall be known, and to direct them to proceed to England by the earliest opportunity.

The Commander in Chief is requested to direct the remaining Cadets who were put in restraint, to be kept under close arrest, until a final decision shall be passed on their case.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Deps.

General Orders; by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, FEB. 13, 1810.

The Vice President in Council with reference to the present disposition of Troops and Military Stations in the Upper Provinces, is pleased to direct, that Agra shall be made the Station for a Chaplain, instead of Furruckghur, and to appoint the Rev Mr. Corrie, to the above Station, in the room of the Reverend W. Jeffreys, returned to Europe on Furlough.

Mr. Corrie's appointment to have effect from the date of the departure of the Ship on which Mr. Jeffreys embarked for Europe.

The Reverend William Eales, is appointed Chaplain at the Station of Benares, in the room of Mr. Corrie, from the same date.

The duties of Chaplain to the Garrison of Fort William, are to be performed by one of the Presidency Chaplains, until the state of the Establishment shall admit of the appointment of a Chaplain to that special duty.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to resolve, that the Clause in the Regulations of Government, under date the 9th September 1802, for the Native Invalid Establishment under this Presidency, "directing that all Native Officers Invalided by the Station Committees, which are held annually on the 1st March, shall be kept on the Rolls of their Corps, until recommended by a General Committee at Allahabad and afterwards finally transferred to the Invalid Establishment by the Commander in Chief," be rescinded, and that all Native Commission Officers, Non Commission Officers and Privates, and other of Regular Native Corps and Departments, as well as of Provincial Corps, who may be deemed proper objects for the Invalid Establishment by the Annual Station Medical Committees shall for the future be struck off the strength of Corps, as formerly practised upon the publication in General Orders by the Commander in Chief, of the proceedings of the several Station Committees, and that all who may not be finally admitted to the Invalid Establishment by the General Committees, shall rejoin their own Corps and be returned a Subject to the usual rates, until vacancies may occur.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion.

17th REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Senior Ensign William Bayley, to be Lieut. from the 23d January 1810, vac. Brooks, resigned.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council,

FORT WILLIAM, — FEBRUARY 16, 1810.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to extend the indulgence of exemption from Postage, to the official correspondence of Offreckoning Committees, and Committees of Compensation; their Letters being Supercribed "Offreckoning or Compensation Committees, for the year——," and signed in the usual manner, with the Name, Rank, and Corps, of the President of the Committee.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council,

FORT WILLIAM, — FEBRUARY 20, 1810.

Captain Clement Browne, of Artillery, and Commissary of Ordnance in charge of the expence Magazine in Fort William, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his private Affairs.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

The Army under the command of Colonel Martindell, had not moved from the neighbourhood of Khemlassa, at the date of our latest advices; nor was it expected, that they would proceed, until joined by the battering train from Bundelcund. They had halted from the 27th of January down to the 7th of February. The following is the most recent information from that quarter, which has reached us.

" CAMP NEAR KHEMLASSA,

" February 7, 1810.

" Ameer Khan has fallen back on Sheerghur, a fort on the western bank of the Purbuttee river, without manifesting the least disposition to oppose our advance, had such been thought necessary. This army is encamped on the west bank of the Narrain Nuddee, Khemlassa lying about four coss to the N. W. The country in our vicinity is richly cultivated. The army is in the highest possible effective state; and, had they an opportunity, there cannot exist a doubt, but they would add another laurel to the British military character in this country."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A PASSENGER ON ONE
OF THE HOMEWARD-BOUND COTTON SHIPS.

CAPE TOWN; 6th December, 1809.

“ In our voyage hither, after keeping along the Coast
“ for a few days, we met a westerly wind between Gana-
“ jam and Vizagapatam, which enabled us to run direct-
“ ly south, until we got completely clear of the Bay.
“ —When abreast of Madras, we were chased by a
“ ship under English colours, which, although she had
“ every appearance of a man of war, gave up the
“ chase on the evening of the 3d October.—I thought
“ she was like the *Dover*; but there were diverse opi-
“ nions respecting her. We were not so fortunate in
“ our weather between 5 N. lat. & 12 S.; but we had
“ nothing like a tempest. We then got into the trades;
“ and, keeping tolerably clear of the Mauritius, we nearly
“ made the southern part of the east coast of Africa;
“ when we experienced a dreadful gale from the westward,
“ which lasted from the 18th till the 20th; on the morn-
“ ing after which, it moderated. But, the wind being
“ still strong from the same point, and the sea extremely
“ high, we found it impossible to proceed; and therefore
“ lay to for several days.—We then worked on to this
“ place, which we made, and got to our anchorage on
“ the 27th November.

“ The night before last, the inhabitants of Cape Town
“ and all the country within ten or twelve miles round,
“ were greatly alarmed, about a quarter past ten o'clock,
“ on hearing a rumbling noise under ground, immedi-
“ ately followed by a tremulous motion,—which, though
“ general, was more violent in some places than others.
“ Many (I believe, almost the greatest part) of the
“ houses in Cape Town have received some damage; but
“ not one has fallen.—On Robin Island, which is a very
“ small spot at the mouth of the Table Bay, not one
“ house remains standing. The ships were so much agi-
“ tated, that, as I have heard from several Officers who
“ were on board, many were thrown out of their cots.

“ —It is reported, but not much credited, that partial
 “ eruptions of lava and water were observed on the
 “ opposite side of the Bay, from where we are. The
 “ rumbling noise, accompanied by slight motion, has
 “ recurred several times since; and, for the last two
 “ nights, all the inhabitants have slept in tents, pitched
 “ in those places within the town, that are most distant
 “ from the houses.—Alarm and inexperience in such
 “ cases has caused more distress, than might otherwise
 “ be expected to arise from such a commotion. West
 “ Indians say, it is nothing; but, there is no defining
 “ the probable extent of an earthquake, from appear-
 “ ances, in a country where such occurrences are un-
 “ common. For the greater part of the past night and
 “ all this morning, even those most susceptible of fear
 “ have not ventured to declare, that they have felt
 “ the repetition of it. We therefore consider it as over.
 “ —The weather has a tempestuous appearance; and we
 “ are watching the expected change of wind from west
 “ to south-east (which is the usual point from which it
 “ blows here,) to be off.

“ We found the troops here, all ready for embarkation
 “ for India; but their departure is put off, in conse-
 “ quence of the late news.—No hopes are entertained
 “ for the safety of the missing Ships; and, it seems time
 “ to give up our friends as lost. The *Bourbonnese*,
 “ (which is the name of the French *Caroline*,) and the
 “ *Streatham*, are fitting out for Europe. You have
 “ heard of the attack on St. Pauls, which has put us
 “ in possession of these ships, the *Europe*, and others.”

We are concerned to find, that apprehensions are en-
 tertained for the safety of the *Diana* transport, com-
 manded by Lieutenant Kempthorne, which sailed from
 Malacca in July last for Pontiana. She had not been
 heard of at the latter place, so late as the 15th of
 October.

Late on Sunday evening last, an embargo was laid by
 proclamation on all ships and vessels, of every description,
 in the river Hoogly, and at the anchorage of Saugor.

By late letters from Agra, the contents of which were given in the India Gazette of Monday, it appears, that the robbers in that part of the Doab, had latterly become unusually formidable to the inhabitants.—Two horses belonging to Officers at the station, had, within the space of a few weeks, been seized from the hands of their Syces, and carried out of the cantonments. In one instance, the Syce was knocked down; — in the other, severely wounded.

The 2d Battalion of the 16th Native Infantry, under the command of Captain Wilson, have reached their station at the entrance of the South-east ghats on the frontier of Bundelcund,—where they remain for the protection of the province against the further irroads of Gopaul Sing. Other detachments are marching in different directions, to reinforce Captain Wilson, and enable him, if necessary, to resume offensive operations.

His Majesty's 67th Regiment have arrived at Benares, and will be quartered at Ghazeepore, as soon as the cantonments there can be prepared for their reception.

Lieutenant Gillman of the 8th Native Infantry is appointed to succeed Captain Majendie, as one of the Aide-Camps to His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

On Monday last, between 4 & 5 P. M., His Majesty's 14th Regiment of Foot, was reviewed on the glacis of Fort William, by Major-General Macan. It is hardly necessary to say, that their appearance was highly demonstrative of the discipline and efficiency of the corps.

On Sunday evening last, about 7 P. M. a dreadful fire broke out in the Perutollah, immediately behind Tirteta's Bazar, and continued to spread destruction for upwards of three hours, when it was at length subdued by the exertions of the Firemen. It is said to have originated in the hut of a Prostitute. Some hundred huts, and one small pukka dwelling-house, were consumed. A grove of Cocoaunt trees also caught the blaze and presented a

singular and picturesque spectacle. One unfortunate Portuguese woman and her child were surprised, while asleep, by the flames:—and, before they could be extricated, the child was burnt to death, and the woman so severely scorched, that she survived only a few hours.

Two other Fires also broke out in different quarters of Calcutta on the evenings of Saturday and Monday; but they proved less extensive in their ravages.



At the sale of Company's Opium, which took place on Saturday last, the Patna Opium brought an average price of from 1525 to 1565 Rupees per Chest, and that of Benares from 1425 to 1465 Rupees.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. . .

On Thursday se'ennight, arrived in the river a Telingah Brig, named the *Radakistno Samee*, last from Coringa.

The Brig *Hope*, Captain Merison, which sailed with the Fleet from Penang on the 29th of December, and the Ship *Cape Packet*, Captain Young, last from Vizagapatam, arrived yesterday se'ennight.

On Monday last, arrived at Kedgerce, His Majesty's Ship *Modeste*, Captain the Hon. George Elliott, from Madras the 9th current.

On the same day, arrived the American ship *Recovery*, Captain Carlton, from Salem the 20th of June, Pernambuco the 8th of August, Rio de Janeiro the 8th of October, and the Cape of Good Hope the 9th of December.

The Brig *Margaret*, from Coringa the 15th of February, came in on Wednesday.

On Thursday se'ennight, the American Ship *London Packet*, Captain Rutter, sailed from the river, on her return to Baltimore.

On Sunday last, the *Europa*, Captain Douglas, bound for Penang, and the *Martha*, Captain Burgh, for China, passed Kedgerce.

The Grab *Hamadee*, Captain Williams, sailed for Bombay, on Tuesday; and, on the same day, the Ship *Anna*, Capt. Scott, outward-bound for Penang and Bencoolen, anchored at Kedgerce.

BOMBAY GAZETTE,—JAN. 31, 1810.

January 24th, arrived the Arab Ship *Shaw Allum*,
Nacodah Abdulraiman, from Bengal.

Ditto 25th, sailed brig *Industry*, commander Thomas
Ross, to Bussorah.

BOMBAY COURIER,—FEB. 3, 1810.

Arrived, on the 30th ultimo *Sephyr* Schooner, Lieute-
nant H. Hardy, from Boypoor.

MADRAS GOVT. GAZETTE,

FEBRUARY 1, 1810.

Arrived yesterday, the Ship *Carron*, W. Doig, from
Calcutta—which she left 16th January.

MADRAS COURIER EXTRAORDINARY,

FEBRUARY 7, 1810.

Correct list of Passengers, from Madras, by a recent
opportunity.

Per Marquis Wellesley :—Mrs. Norris, Mrs. Harriot Hasle-
wood, Mrs. Roebuck, Mrs. Maitland, Mrs. Maxtone, and Mrs.
Falvey.—Lieut. Col. Norris of the Engineers, W. H. Toriano,
Esq. late Senior Merchant, Mad. Est.—George Stratton, Esq.
Senior Merchant, Mad. Est.—Lieut. G. S. Cotter, H. M. 69th
Regt.—Mr. Hugh Falvey—CHILDREN :—Miss Ann Strachey,
—Masters Freeman and W. Haslewood, —Master John West-
cott,—Master George W. Moore, and an infant child of Mrs.
Falvey.

Per Surrey :—Mrs. Casamaijor, Mrs. Sarah Underwood, Mrs.
Guthrie, Mrs. Taylor, and 2 Children—Misses Elvina Ramier,
and Caroline Jane Underwood,—Master Frederick Forbes
Underwood, and Master Randall Rumley—Major Tichborne,
Madras European Regiment,—Lieut. Ralston, H. M. 25th
Regt. L. D.—Lieut. Fireworker,—A. C. Crichton, 2d Bat Ar-
tillery.—Mr. Surgeon Paterson, H. M. 25th Rt. L. Dragoons,
—John Underwood, Esq. Surgeon Mad. Est.—W. W. Harring-
ton, Esq. Free Merchant,—Mr. John Sennett,—Mr. G. H.
Furlong, and Mr. Christopher Demonte

Per Lady Castlereagh.—Mrs. Marsh, and an infant Child,—
Miss Charlotte Taylor & Master John Taylor, Children of Co-
lonel Taylor.—Sir Benjamin Sullivan, Puisne Judge of the Sup-

reme Court,—Charles Marsh, Esq. Barrister at Law,—Lieut. Col. Nash, 6th Regt. N. I.—Captain Bissett, H. M. 69th Regt. Lieut. Crichton, of the Artillery,—Mr. Christian A. Fearon late Purser of the Charlton,—Mr. Thomas Daniel Burn, late 2d Officer of the United Kingdom,—Harvey Combe, Esq. Writer,—W. A. Fraser, Esq. Writer, Madras Establishment.

Per Retreat.—M^{rs}. Mackenzie,—M^{rs}. Cockburn and family,—M^{rs}. Ann Stevens,—Master Robert Charles Stevens,—Miss Ann, Eliza, and Mary Anne Stevens,—Master John Lloyd Jones,—Masters Henry and Agnew Mackintosh.—Lieut. Col. G. Hamilton, M. E. Regt.—Lieut. Skirrow, H. M. 30th Regt.—Ensign Curry,—Mr. Samuel Parr,—Mr. Chaternet,—Mr. Joseph Mackenzie.

Per Castle Eden :—M^{rs}. Disney,—Miss Sarah Disney, and Master Alexander Disney.—M^{rs}. Corry and her two children.—Captain T. W. Chambers, H. M. 30th Regt.—Lieut. Col. A. Baillie,—F. Disney, Esq.—T. N. Aufrac, Esq. Senior Merchant, Mad. Est.—Mr. W. Swinton, late midshipman of the Charlton.—Mr. Arthur De Vaux.

Per Devonshire :—Lieut. Col. John Cuppage, 5th Regt. N. I.—Captain Pears of the Artillery. CHILDREN.—Misses Eliza Whyte, & Jesse Freese—Master George Scott,—Master George Woods.

Per Lord Castlereagh :—Sir David Ogilvy,—CHILDREN.—Master Alexander Ogilvy,—Miss Mary Tyler and Julia Christiana Ogilvy.

Per Henry Addington :—Captain Pereira, 2d Bat. 1st Rt. N.—Stevens D'nehy Tolton, Esq.

Per Baring :—Captain Railtray, H. M. 69th Regt.—Lieut. Newnan, H. M. 25th Light. D.—Ensign B. Christie, 25th Regt. N. I.

Per Walthamstow :—Mr. Thomas E. Ward.

Per Melcalfe :—Mr. James Martyn.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,

JANUARY 17, 1810.

POINT DE GALLE.] Arrived, January the 15th, Schooner *Dorothea*, Capt. Mitchell, from Colombo.

TRINCOMALE.] Arrived, January the 2d, Ship *Ceres*, Captain Nichol, from Madras Passengers, Major Nichol, and Officers of His Majesty's 68th Regiment.

JANUARY 21, 1810.

COLOMBO.] Arrived, January the 18th Brig *Cader Bux*, *Mamanor Lebbe Tindal*, from Killecare.

MARRIAGES.

At Bombay, by the Rev. R. C. Jackson, John Ludlow, Esq. Captain in the Hon. Company's Military service on the Bengal Establishment, to Miss Jane Brown. 4, at Columbo, Thomas Eden, Esq. of His Majesty's Ceylon Civil service, to Miss Frances Rodney, daughter of the Hon. John Rodney. Jan. 14, at Madras, Capt. Taylor, Aid-de-camp to the Governor General, to Miss Ann Petrie. 30, at the house of Colonel Hardwicke, Cawnpore, the Reverend Joseph Parson, to Miss Hardwicke.

FEBRUARY. 4, Capt. Stephen Nation, 3 Regt. N. I. to Miss Ann Brady. 8, at St. John's Church, by the Reverend Dr. Ward, Rene Even, Esq. of Mirzapore, to Miss Crutenden. 11, Mr. Edward Henry Phillips to Miss Ann Farrell. 13, Mr. Thomas Templeton, to Miss Ann Dolby. 16, Capt. Allan Graham, of the H. C. Artillery, to Miss Harriet Becher.

BIRTHS.

JANUARY. 2, at Cawnpore, Mrs. Henry Ord, of a Son. 3, at Spar Villa, the Lady of J. Goldie, Esq. of a Daughter. 7, at Bombay, Mrs. Faria, of a Daughter. 8, at the Mount, the Lady of Capt. Barrow, of H. M. 69th regiment of a Daughter. 9, at Madras, the Lady of the Reverend Mr. Thompson, of a Daughter. 11, at Madras, Lady Strange, of a Daughter. 23, at Berhampore, the Lady of Colonel Dalrymple, of H. M. 22d regt. of a Daughter; at Chinsurah, the Lady of Jacob Pluiker, Esq. of a Daughter. 24, the Lady of Capt. L. B. Morris, of a Son. 25, at the House of Capt. J. Robertson Engineer, Allahabad, the Lady of Capt. W. H. L. Frith, Horse Artillery of Son. 26, at Lucknow, at the House of D. C. Braganca, Esq. Mrs. M. D. E. Bonny, of a Son.

FEBRUARY. 1, Mrs. Edmond of a Son; the Lady of Capt. John Canning commanding the Provincial Battalion at Moorshedabad, and Agent for Government at the Court of Ava, of a Daughter. 2, at Burdwan, Mrs. Joseph Greenway, of a Son. 3, the Lady of B. Saunders, Esq. of a Daughter. 4, the Lady of O. L. Bie, Esq. Judge and Magistrate of the Native Courts at Serampore, of a Son; at Patna, the Lady of George Chester, Esq. of the Civil service, of a Daughter. 6, the Lady of H. Young, Esq. of a Son. 7, at Rungpore, the Lady of D. Darling, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, of a Son. 12, the Lady of Robert Downie, Esq. of a Son and heir. 12, the Lady of Capt. Smith, of H. M. 22d regiment of a Son. 15, at Tipperah, the Lady of James Wemyss, Esq. of a Son. 16, at the house of Lieut. Col. Hawkins, at Ruffapuglah, the Lady of Major R. Houston, of the 6th regiment Native Cavalry, of a Son. 17, Mrs. Amelia Egglestone, of a Son. At Bombay, the Lady of Brigadier General Malcolm, of a Son.

D E A T H S.

NOVEMBER. 24, at Cape Town, Mr. Gordon Adams, late of Calcutta, proceeding to England on the H. C. ship *Lord Keith*, for the recovery of his health, off Cape Lagullus.

DEC. 7, at Quillon, Lieut. Peter Fenouillet, 2d Bat. 14th Regt. N. I. Madras establishment. 30, Mrs. Sarah Maria Francis Hold, Widow of Jacques Fabre Van Seaden, Esq. Senior Merchant and Chief of Trucomallee, under the Dutch Government. 31, at Madura, John Boodle, Esq. Surgeon on the establishment; at Cochín, Madame Borel.

JANUARY. 19, at Madras, the infant Daughter of the Hon'ble Sir T. A. Strange, Knight, Chief Justice, 20, at Balafore, Mr. Brown, late Surgeon of the H. C.'s ship *Unwed Kngdon*. 22, at Liert, Colonel McCulloch's, commanding Balafore, Lieut. H. Dalrymple, of the 8th Regt. Madras Native Cavalry. Lately at Mulcat, William Chichley Bunce, Esq. resident of that place. 24, at Culpee, the Lady of Captain John Gibbs.

FEBRUARY 1, Mrs. Mary Birmingham, Widow of the late Mr. John Birmingham, Conductor of Ordnance; at Dinapore, Mr. James Robertson. 3, at Chinsurah, the Lady of Jacob Plusker, Esq. much lamented by those who had the pleasure of being acquainted with her. 4, at the house of the Hon. C. A. Bruce, Sir Alexander Seton, Baronet, of the Hon. Company's Civil service, — deeply lamented by his friends and acquaintance; at Chittagong, J. J. Pendergast, Esq. aged 44 years, late a Lieutenant in His Majesty's service on the Ceylon establishment, leaving a wife and three children to lament his loss. 5, Patrick Moir, Esq. Sheriff of the Town of Calcutta, and one of the Commissioners of the Court of Requests; at Serampore, in the prime of life, the Lady of Capt. C. Rordom; in the 25th year of her age, Mrs. Louisa Scallor. 7, the infant Son of O. L. Bie, Esq. 8, at Chandernagore, Miss Mary Breton, aged 16 years; at Ramnaud, Mr. William Wheatly. At Buccoolen, Graham, Esq. — This gentleman, whilst bathing in the sea, in company with several friends, was suddenly seized with cramp, and unfortunately drowned.



Current value of Government Securities.

BUY.—FRIDAY, FEB. 2, 1810.—SELL.

| Rs. | A. | | Rs. | A. |
|-----|----|---|-----|----|
| 4 | 8 | New Eight per Cents. Interest payable half-yearly | 4 | 4 |
| 3 | 8 | Eight per Cents. of 1801, to 1806, ditto | 3 | 4 |

BUY.—FRIDAY, FEB. 9, 1810.—SELL.

| Rs. | A. | | Rs. | A. |
|-----|----|---|-----|----|
| 4 | 8 | New Eight per Cents. Interest payable half-yearly | 4 | 4 |
| | 8 | Eight per Cents. of 1801, to 1806, ditto | 3 | 4 |

BUY.—FRIDAY, FEB. 16, 1810.—SELL.

| Rs. | A. | | Rs. | A. |
|-----|----|---|-----|----|
| 4 | 12 | New Eight per Cents. Interest payable half-yearly | 4 | 8 |
| 3 | 12 | Eight per Cents. of 1801, to 1806, ditto | 3 | 8 |

BUY.—FRIDAY, FEB. 23, 1810.—SELL.

| Rs. | A. | | Rs. | A. |
|-----|----|---|-----|----|
| 4 | 12 | New Eight per Cents. Interest payable half-yearly | 4 | 8 |
| 3 | 12 | Eight per Cents. of 1801, to 1806, ditto | 3 | 8 |

MARCH 1810.—Thirty-one Days.

D. H. M.

- NEW MOON, - - 5 7 17 Evening.
- ☾ FIRST QUARTER, - - 13 8 41 Morning.
- FULL MOON, - - 21 8 25 Morning.
- ☾ LAST QUARTER, - - 28 9 33 Morning.
- ☉ ENTERS ♈ ARIES, - 21 - 6 Afternoon.

MIN. || ENG.

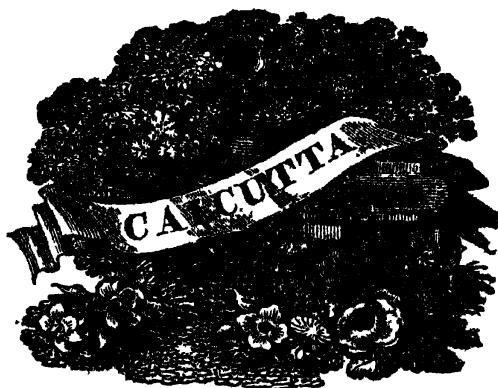
| Month. | D. | Mo. | D. | Hk. | HOLIDAYS, REMARKS,
&c. | Sun | | Moon's Age. | | HIGH WA-
TER. | |
|------------------|----|-----|------|-----|----------------------------|--------|-------|-------------|-------|------------------|-----|
| | | | | | | Rises. | Sets. | Mor. | Ev. | Mor. | Ev. |
| FEBRUARY
1810 | 19 | 1 | Th. | | David. | 6 13 | 5 47 | 26 | 11 31 | 11 55 | |
| | 20 | 2 | Fri. | | Chad. | 6 1 | 5 48 | 27 | — 28 | — 52 | |
| | 21 | 3 | Sat. | | | — | — | 28 | 1 23 | 1 47 | |
| | 22 | 4 | G | | Quinquagesima Sunday. | 6 11 | 5 49 | 29 | 2 17 | 2 41 | |
| | 23 | 5 | Mo. | | | 6 10 | 5 50 | 1 | 2 48 | 3 6 | |
| | 24 | 6 | Tu. | | Peace of Seringapatam, 92. | 6 9 | 5 51 | 2 | 3 8 | 3 32 | |
| | 25 | 7 | We. | | Ash Wednesday. Perpetus. | — | — | 3 | 3 59 | 4 23 | |
| | 26 | 8 | Th. | | | 6 8 | 5 52 | 4 | 4 18 | 5 12 | |
| | 27 | 9 | Fr. | | | — | — | 5 | 5 37 | 6 1 | |
| | 28 | 10 | Sat. | | | 6 7 | 5 53 | 6 | 6 27 | 6 49 | |
| MARCH
1810 | 29 | 11 | G | | 1st Sunday in Lent. | — | — | 7 | 7 1 | 7 38 | |
| | 30 | 12 | Mo | | Gregory M. | 6 6 | 5 51 | 8 | 8 5 | 8 26 | |
| | 1 | 13 | Tu. | | | 6 5 | 5 55 | 9 | 8 5 | 8 14 | |
| | 2 | 14 | We. | | | 6 4 | 5 56 | 10 | 9 37 | 10 1 | |
| | 3 | 15 | Th. | | | 6 3 | 5 57 | 11 | 10 24 | 10 18 | |
| | 4 | 16 | Fr. | | | — | — | 12 | 11 11 | 11 35 | |
| | 5 | 17 | Sat. | | St. Patrick. | — | — | 13 | 11 57 | — 21 | |
| | 6 | 18 | G | | 2d Sunday in Lent—Edwd | 6 2 | 5 58 | 14 | — 48 | 1 7 | |
| | 7 | 19 | Mo. | | [King of the West Sax- | — | — | 15 | 1 30 | 1 54 | |
| | 8 | 20 | Tu | | [ons. | 6 | — | 16 | 2 17 | 2 41 | |
| | 9 | 21 | We. | | Benedict. | — | — | 17 | 3 5 | 3 29 | |
| APRIL
1810 | 10 | 22 | Th. | | | 5 59 | — | 18 | 3 27 | 3 51 | |
| | 11 | 23 | Fr. | | | 5 58 | — | 19 | 4 47 | 5 11 | |
| | 12 | 24 | Sat. | | [ciation of B. V. Mary | — | — | 20 | 5 41 | 6 5 | |
| | 13 | 25 | G | | 3d Sunday in Lent—Annun- | 5 57 | — | 21 | 6 3 | 7 2 | |
| | 14 | 26 | Mo. | | | — | — | 22 | 7 35 | 7 59 | |
| | 15 | 27 | Tu. | | | 5 56 | — | 23 | 8 35 | 8 57 | |
| | 16 | 28 | We. | | | 5 55 | — | 24 | 9 31 | 9 55 | |
| | 17 | 29 | Th. | | | 5 54 | — | 25 | 10 27 | 10 51 | |
| | 18 | 30 | Fr. | | | 5 53 | — | 26 | 11 21 | 11 45 | |
| | 19 | 31 | Sat. | | | — | — | 27 | — 1 | — 39 | |

THE
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MARCH, 1810.

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FOR
MARCH, 1810.

VOL. XVI.] SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1810. [No. 185.

Calcutta General Intelligence.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

FEBRUARY 23, 1810.

Mr. J. Ahmuty, Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Tirhoot.
Mr. R. Cunyngname, Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Behar.
Mr. R. Barlow, Assistant to the Collector of Benares.
Mr. R. Chamberlain, Assistant to the Collector of Bareilly.

*General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council,
FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 20, 1810.*

The Vice President in Council directs, that the following Reports which have been submitted to him respecting the qualifications of Gentlemen Cadets removed from the Institution at Barasut, for the purpose of joining Corps of the Army, be published in General orders:—

To CAPT. STUART, *Comd. Cadet Company.*

SIR,

We have this day examined fifteen of the Gentlemen Cadets on their proficiency in the Hindoostanee Language, and have the pleasure to report the following Gentlemen as qualified to join their respective Corps, viz. *

Messrs. McKinlay, Low, Teulon, Bagnold, Davidson, Nind, Hailes, Debrett. Of these Gentlemen, Messrs McKinlay and Low, appear to merit particular distinction for their accurate grammatical knowledge and acquaintance with the idiom of the language, as evinced by their translations from the English into Hindoostanee; the great elegance with which Mr. McKinlay writes the Persian character, is also deserving of high commendation.

"We are, &c.

(Signed) "W. HUNTER, *Examiner.*
"A. LOCKET, *Examiner.*

"BARASUT, January 31, 1810.

"(TRUE COPY.)
(Signed) "J. GORDON, A. A. A. G."

"The Gentlemen whose names are borne on the Roll, have been instructed in the general duties as Officers and Soldiers, have brought up their Book of Orders, Regulations, Forms, &c. &c. and are in my opinion qualified to join their Corps.

(Signed) "CHARLES STUART,

"Capt. Comd. Cadet Company."

"I hereby Certify, that the conduct in general of Messrs. John Hailes, James Houston McKinly, John Henry Bagnold, George Gibson Debratt, George Teylon, and Robert Lew, has been orderly and correct since they have been under my command; from this Certificate I am under the necessity of excluding Messrs. William Davidson, James Henderson Henry Merfield, in consequence of the part those Gentlemen took in the disturbances which occurred on the night of the 18th ultimo.

(Signed) "CHARLES STUART,

"Capt. Comd. Cadet Company."

His Excellency in Council is pleased to allow a Park and Magazine Sergeant in one person, for the depot of Guns and Military Stores at Kurnaul.

His Excellency in Council is pleased to authorize the usual Allowance to a Company of Gholandaze, for repairs of Arms, and for Stationary, and a Pay Havildar to each of the Companies of Independent Gholandaze, which have been formed for the duties of the Lower Provinces and the Islands, from the 1st of January 1810.

Mr. E. Crooke, Surgeon, doing duty with the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to make a Voyage to the Cape of Good Hope or St. Helena, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for Ten Months.

MEMORANDUM.

Errata in the Commissariat Regulations.

ARTICLE 50. At the head of the List of Ordnance insert "Balls."
Ditto ditto, for "10-Pounder," read "18-Pounder."

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

A communication from Loodehauneh, with which we were favoured about ten days ago, details an adventure of a British detachment in that quarter; which, though it took place upwards of two months ago, and was attended with circumstances of considerable interest, is not, we believe, very generally known at the Presidency.

Lieutenant White, of the Company's service, had, for some years, been employed under the orders of Government, in surveying our newly-acquired territories, and the countries adjacent. Some time ago, he set out from Kurnaul, and proceeded towards the Lackee Jungle, partly in the capacity of an Agent for the purchase of cavalry horses, and partly for the purpose of surveying the unfrequented tract, which extends in that direction between

the Dnoab and the country of the Seiks. He was furnished with letters of credit on the different towns in his route; and was attended by an escort of one company of Sepoys, under an European Officer. He had nearly completed his survey without molestation, when, one morning, (about the 17th or 18th of December,) shortly after he had reached his ground, and just as the people were pitching his tent, a body of horse was observed approaching rather in an hostile manner. Shortly afterwards, a host of irregular foot, armed with matchlocks, made their appearance, and opened a very hot fire on the detachment. As their numbers appeared to be rapidly augmenting, Lieutenant White determined, (as the only course, that seemed to hold out a chance of safety,) to abandon his baggage, and to fall back on a village, named Pakoke, which he had left in the morning, and the inhabitants of which were understood to be friendly. The baggage proved a successful bait; and the party obtained in the first instance a short respite. As soon, however, as the materials for plunder were exhausted, the enemy came up again, and renewed their attack by a heavy but ill-directed fire. Fortunately, the only camel that had been preserved, was one loaded with spare ammunition. And the Sepoys conducted themselves with their characteristic coolness and intrepidity,—each man appearing to take his aim, before he discharged his piece. As they proceeded, the banditti received a reinforcement of armed men from every village on their route; and the fight was kept up with great spirit on both sides, during the whole retreat. At length, after a march of about ten miles, the detachment reached Pakoke; where, to their no small mortification, they found the gate shut against them, and the walls lined with troops. Every thing, in short, indicated, that the inhabitants had taken part with the people of the country. There was no time for delay; and, highly to the honor of this small but resolute band of soldiers, every man appeared to move with one determination. The gate was instantly forced; and the entrance was found crowded with armed men. They were received by a volley from the first section of the Company,—which killed and wounded many, and dispersed the rest. The place was instantly carried; and

the chief man of the village was seized and placed in custody, as a security for the good conduct of his people. Lieutenant White, at the same time, immediately dispatched an hurkarra, to apprise Colonel Ochterlony of his situation. The dispatch reached Loodaunah on the 20th; and, early on the morning of the 21st, the 4th Regiment of Native Cavalry, and two Companies of the 27th Native Infantry, the whole under the command of Captain Ridge, marched to the relief of the party. They had orders, if necessary, to go the whole distance (about forty-eight coss,) in three days. On the first morning, they got as far as Muhaer Kotelah, a place about twenty-five miles from the cantonments. There, Captain Ridge had the satisfaction to learn, that Lieutenant White had been already relieved by a nephew of Jeswant Sing, (the Warbah chieftain.) We are happy to add, that the casualties on our side, in this affair, were few, considering the nature of the service. Three Sepoys only were killed, and about ten or twelve wounded. The killed and wounded on the part of the country people, are said to have amounted to nearly 200.

A parapet and ditch have been lately constructed, under the direction of Colonel Ochterlony, for the defence of the town of Loodaunah; and the place is now so well secured, that, in the course of a few days, it might be rendered perfectly tenable against the whole force of Runjeet Sing. The fort, which is situated at the western extremity of the town, has been considered by the Natives as a place of strength, and has been improved in several respects since it came into our possession. The walls however being cemented with mud only, it is apprehended, that they would not stand the concussion, that would attend the repeated discharge of the twelve pounders, which are mounted on the bastions. In the event of an attack therefore, it would probably be necessary, to entrust the defence principally to musketry.

A large frontier depot of ordnance stores, has lately been formed at Kurnaul. It consists of 1,000 barrels of gunpowder, from 60 to 80 tumbrils of prepared ammunition, a complete battering train, and a plentiful store of shot and shells.

ARMY IN MALWA.

By the last accounts from Colonel Martindell's Detachment, it would appear, that they had made a retrograde movement towards the frontier, for the purpose of protecting the province of Bundelcund from any eventual incursion, which Meer Khan might have the hardihood to attempt. The Khan was collecting his followers among the hills, and was expected shortly to commence those predatory operations, which are peculiar to Marhatta warfare. It was understood, that Colonel Martindell would take up a central position, covering the company's frontier; while the Madras force would advance into the country, and attack the few strongholds, which Meer Khan possesses.

Colonel Martindell's Detachment had halted for the space of thirteen days, at Darrewar on the banks of the Narrainee, where he waited for advices from Colonel Close. On the receipt of these, he made a movement in advance towards Seronge. Meanwhile, so far back as the 28th ultimo, that city had been evacuated by Meer Khan, who fled on the first news of Colonel Martindell's approach. On the 10th current, Colonel Close entered the place, and took possession of it without resistance. On the 15th, Colonel Martindell was again encamped, two miles to the north of Khemlassa.

Letters of the 8th current from Serroor, represent that station as completely deserted; the whole of the Bombay troops serving there, having taken the field, and marched to reinforce the army of Colonel Close in Malwa. A considerable force, however, still remained at Poonah.

Letters were yesterday received from Penang, of so late a date as the 1st of February. They had been forwarded from that Presidency, on the ship *Venus*, by the way of Madras.

These letters give information, of the safe arrival at Penang, of the Brig *Martha* of this port, which had for some time been considered as a missing vessel. The ship *Thames*, and the *Mary*, Capt. Young, from hence, had also reached Penang in safety.

By advices received in town from Ceylon on Thursday last, we have the satisfaction to learn, that the French Brig

privateer *L'Henri* has been captured off the Basses, by His Majesty's Frigate *Clorinde*. The Privateer carries 10 guns, and, at the time of her capture, had on board a complement of 60 men. She had been eight months out from the Isle of France; during which time, she had made a few trifling captures.

The *Clorinde*, when she fell in with this vessel, was escorting three of the Indiamen, *Baring*, *Marquis Wellesley* and *Castle Eden*, from Madras. All these ships had arrived in safety at Columbo.

On the 19th ultimo, His Majesty's 69th Regiment marched from Benares to their new cantonments at Ghazee-pore; where, it is supposed, they will for some time be permanently stationed.

We are happy to find, by letters from Benares of the same date, that the Mohurru had passed away there in the most perfect tranquillity. As soon as the five remaining companies of the 4th Native Infantry should join the station, it was understood, that the march of the 1st Battalion of the 5th, (which had been ordered to advance into Bundelcund,) would be no longer delayed. Those five companies had reached Allahabad, on the 18th ultimo.

On the morning of the 15th ultimo, the first Division of the 2d Battalion, of the 16th Native Infantry, under the command of Major J. J. Bird, arrived at the station of Muttra, after a march of 362 miles. This detachment had been on service, with Lieut.-Col. McGrath, at Nundparra, the dominions of His Highness the Vizier. They arrived in the best health and condition. The commotions lately subsisting in the district of Nundparra, (which they had just quitted,) are now, we believe, entirely at an end.

The embargo on all ships and vessels in this river still remains in force. In the mean time, besides the *Sarah Christiana* Indiaman, the Country ship *Anna*, proceeding with stores to the eastward, has been allowed to sail.

The Country ship *Aurora* has been taken up on account of Government, to carry round a cargo of salt-petre to Bombay. The *Aurora* will also take in a supply of stores for Columbo,—at which port she touches in her passage.

We have much pleasure in recording the following testimonies to the success of a very ingenious artist of this place, in his exertions to improve the manufacture of Bengal cordage and canvas.

“ To MR. JONES.

“ Sir,

“ I have the pleasure of sending you a report of the manner in which your rope and canvas has worn. I shall be very glad to find, that we may be able to produce more of it, as it is infinitely superior to either Europe rope or any Country rope I have seen, and is in my opinion fully equal to the Manilla rope.

“ I am,

“ Sir,

“ Your obedient servant,

“ (Signed) FLEETWOOD FELLEW,

“ *Captain.*”

“ *Phaeton, off the Sand Heads,*

“ *February 10, 1810.*

“ A report of the wear of some rope and canvas sent on board His Majesty's ship *Phaeton*, in June, 1809, by Mr. Jones of Calcutta, on trial.

“ The rope has been rove and in continued wear as a jib-down-haul and foretop-gallant haul-yards ever since, the ship having been nearly all the time at sea, and in very rainy bad weather for a considerable portion of it. It has already worn out Europe rope of double its size twice over, and all other Country rope furnished us bears no competition whatever with it. It possesses great strength, and resists wet to an uncommon degree, which the other Country rope of different sorts, some with and others without tar, did not; it still looks as well as when newly rove. The canvas is extremely

“ good, and in our opinions fully equal or stronger than Europe canvas of a similar number.

“ (Signed) WM. GODFREY, MASTER.

“ J. BARRY, BOARSWAIN,

“ *Of H. M. ship Phœton.*”

The rope mentioned in the above documents, is made of Bengal Sunn, prepared in a manner, known only to Mr. Jones him-self. The importance of a discovery has not often been established by evidence more satisfactory or decisive.

On Thursday last, the second Term for 1810 commenced at the Court-house. No question of any interest came forward at the first sitting.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday se'nnight, His Majesty's ship *Fox*, Captain Hart, sailed from Saugur on a cruise.

On Saturday last, the H. C. homeward bound ships *Sarah Christiana*, Captain Mackeson, and *Sir William Pulteney*, Captain Christopher, anchored at Kedgerree. The *Sarah Christiana* weighed again, at half past 9 A. M. on Wednesday, and proceeded on her voyage.

The Country ship *Anna*, Captain Scott, bound to Penang and Bencoolen, sailed from Kedgerree on Monday, the 26th ultimo.

The late advices from the Gulph of Persia, mention the arrival of the Ship *Rahimshaw* from this port, at Muscat.

PASSENGERS ON THE HOMEWARD-BOUND INDIANEN.

PER *SARAH CHRISTIANA*, CAPTAIN MACKESON. TO EUROPE:—Captain Clements Browne, of the Artillery,—Mr. Murtough O'Brien. CHILDREN:—Miss Henrietta Mary-Ann Watson, and Miss Harriet Emily Cochane.

PER *WILLIAM PITT*, CAPTAIN CROWDER. TO FORT ST. GEORGE:—Miss Eliza Chippendale,—H. G. Keene, Esq. of the

Madras Civil Service.—H. Mortlock, Esq. ditto.—W. Sargent, Esq. Second Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad,—and Mr. John Reddall.

MADRAS COURIER,—FEB. 13, 1810.

Since our last, the ship *Mysore*, Captain W. Dawson, has arrived,—left Calcutta the 27th January. Also the American brig *Clarissa*, Captain Page, from Boston,—left the 5th of August.

BOMBAY COURIER,—FEB. 10, 1810.

February 3d.—Sailed H. M. ship *Dedaigneuse*, William Wilbarham, Esq. Captain, to Point de Galle.

Ditto 3d.—Ditto ship *Dover Castle*, George Richardson Esq. Captain, to England.

Ditto 3d.—Ditto ship *Marchioness of Exeter*, Alexander Nash Esq. Captain, to ditto.

Ditto 3d.—Ditto ship *Northampton*, Thomas Saunders, Esq. Captain, to ditto.

Ditto 3d.—Ditto ship *Union*, Frederick Gaillard, Esq. Captain, to ditto.

Ditto 3d.—Ditto ship *Europe*, William Gelston, Esq. Captain, to ditto.

Ditto 3d.—Ditto ship *Cambrian*, Capt. John Tate, to Europe.

Ditto 5th.—Arrived H. C. schooner *Zephyr*, Lieutenant H. Hardy, from a cruize.

Ditto 5th.—Ditto ship *Maria*, Captain Peter Pavin, from Bushire.

Ditto 5th.—Ditto H. C. ship *Malabar*, Lieutenant J. Praun, from Bepoor.

Ditto 5th.—Ship *Eliza*, Captain Robert Babcock, from Bussora.

Ditto 7th.—H. M. ship *Diomede*, Hugh Cook, Esq. Captain, from a cruize.

Ditto Brig *Surat Castle*, Dean, from Pulo Penang.

Passengers by the Northampton.—J. Skelton, Lieut. Col.—Mrs. Skelton,—R. Bates, Lieut. H. M. 65th Regt —F. G. Dickenson, Esq. and Lieuts. Martinant, proceeding to Point de Galle.

Passengers by the Marchioness of Exeter—Mrs. Cumberlege, and 4 Children.—Mrs. Sandwith,—Lieut. Col. James Drummond, —Captain Isaac Kennerley,—Lieut. George Drew,—Mr. William Currie,—Miss Mary Boye,—Miss Eliza Boye,—Master William Boye, and Miss Elizabeth Sand with.

Passengers by the Union :—Capt Horton, M. M. 84th Regt. —Capt. G. M. Gibson, Mad as, do. do.—Lieut. Church, do. do. —Ensign Turner, 1st Bat 5th Regt. N. I. do. do.—Captain Budden, H. C. Marine,—Lieut. Salter, H. C. Marine—Doctor Murrav,—Mrs. Horton,—Mrs. Logie, son and daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. Felce and 3 Children.

Passengers by the Europe :—Capt. Octavius Bond —Lieut. Lucey,—Lieut. Grant,—Ensign Brown,—Mr Paul Shewcraft,—Mrs. Lucinda Shewcraft,—Miss Mary Richardson,—Mr. Wilkins,—Mrs. Wilkins,—Miss Anne Stevens,—Miss Jane Rebena Seton,—Master John Seton—Master David Seton and Mr. E. Jacobs.

Passengers by the Dover Castle :—Lieut. Col. Walker,—Col. C. Boye,—Stewart M. Threipland, Esq.—James Augustus Grant, Esq.—E. Nali, Esq.—Capt. Rebemack,—William Broughton, Esq. and Lieut. McFarlane.

Master William Crawford,—Master C. Boye,—Master T. Rebeuack and Miss Holmes.

FOR CEYLON.

Lieut. Crotty and Family,—Lieut. Col. James Cuming and Mrs. Cuming.

Passengers by the Cumbrian :—Lady Mackintosh,—Miss T. Mackintosh,—Miss E. Mackintosh,—Master R. Mackintosh,—Surgeon Wm. Guarlay,—Mr. J. Higenbotham, and Charles Buckhime.

TO CEYLON.

Sir James Mackintosh,—Captain and Mrs. Graham, R. N. and Captain J. Dyson, H. C. N. I.

Bombay General Intelligence.

BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1810.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,

JANUARY 19, 1810.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Lieut. Col. Alexander Walker to proceed to England, with the opinion

of retiring from or returning to the service at the expiration of his furlough.

The sentiments of Government on the high professional characters and distinguished merits of Lieutenant Colonel Walker, were expressed in the orders dated the 19th of January 1809, on the occasion of that Officer's former embarkation for Europe. The communication of the wishes of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, that the residence of Colonel Walker in this country, might be prolonged for the purpose of carrying in effect an arrangement of great political importance, determined the Lieutenant Colonel to return to his station and to re-assume the functions of his office.

Having immediately entered upon the delicate duties committed to his able management, the progress of his negotiations, and the success of his measures, have been marked by that judgement, ability and address of which he has afforded so many decided proofs: at the same time that the reputation of the British arms has been maintained and extended under his approved Military talents, and skill, in a degree that has already attracted the distinguished approbation of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, the Governor in Council therefore, in announcing Lieutenant Colonel Walker's ultimate return to his native country, embraces the opportunity of renewing the expression of the obligations of this Government for those important services, which have already received its cordial and unqualified testimony; and which have been enhanced by the eminent and substantial benefits that this Presidency has derived from his protracted residence in India.

By the Ships lately arrived from the Gulph, we have the satisfaction to learn, that General Malcolm and his suite, and Mr. N. H. Smith, had reached Muscat, in pursuance of their respective Missions; and that the gallant officers in command of the Expedition against the Pirates, were successfully prosecuting the service of annihilating the floating power of these cruel and unprincipled freebooters.

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 13, 1810.

A salute of thirteen guns was fired on Tuesday last, on account of the embarkation of the Hon'ble Sir Benjamin Sullivan, for his Native country.

FEBRUARY 16, 1810.

This morning anchored in the Roads the Hon. Company's Packet *Georgiana*, Captain H. Leigh, left England 5th October, 1809. She saluted the Flag Ship in the offing, which the *Russell* returned, and afterwards the Fort, which returned the Salute.

Yesterday, arrived the Ship *Venus*, Captain Arnott, from Penang 1st February.

This vessel brings accounts of the capture of the Dutch National Brig *Sephir*, in Manado Bay in Celebes, by His Majesty's Brig *Diana*, Lieutenant Kempthorne. The *Sephir* carries 14 guns, 4 pounders, and had a crew of 45 men. The action lasted an hour. The loss of the enemy was 5 killed, and two wounded. The acting Lieutenant was amongst the former, and the Commander of the Brig one of the latter. The *Diana* had the master slightly wounded, and one seaman. His Majesty's Ship and her prize had arrived at Penang.

We further learn, that the *Javanese* are threatening a general insurrection against their Dutch masters. An attempt has several times been made to assassinate GENERAL DAENDLES, who is very desirous of resigning his situation.

Ceylon General Intelligence.

CEYLON, JANUARY 31, 1810.

HEAD QUARTERS.

MOUNT LAVINIA, 25th Jan. 1810.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant General Maitland publishes the following Letter received from General Sir David Dundas, K. B. Commander in Chief, for the Information of the Army under his Orders.

FOR MARCH, 1810.

175

HORSE GUARDS, 19th May, 1809.

SIR,

" Having laid before the King the Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at the King House, Colombo, on the 14th of April 1808, and continued by Adjournments to the 18th of the same month, for the trial of Captain D. Phillips of the 3d Ceylon Regiment, who was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges viz."

1st. For being incapable from Drunkenness to execute the duty of President of a Regimental Court Martial at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 14th instant, and which duty he had been ordered on the antecedent day in Regimental Orders, and which had been communicated to him.

2d. For Habitual Drunkenness.

" Upon which charges, the Court came to the following decision."

With respect to the 1st Charge the Prisoner, Captain D. Phillips, of the 3d Ceylon Regiment, having pleaded Guilty, the Court proceeds to the consideration of the 2d Charge, and having maturely weighed and considered the evidence in support of that Charge, as well as what the Prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion that the Prisoner is Guilty of both Charges, which being a breach of the Articles of War, Sentence him to be Dismissed His Majesty's Service.

" I am to acquaint you, that His Majesty was pleased to approve and confirm the Sentence of the Court.

" You will therefore acquaint me with the day upon which the Sentence is made known to the Prisoner, Captain Phillips, as from that day he will cease to receive pay in His Majesty's Service.

I have the Honor to be,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Humble Servant,

(Signed)

D DUNDAS.

Commander in Chief.

By The Lieutenant General's Command,

(Signed)

ROBT M'NAR,

Acting Dep. Adj. Genl.

To Lieutenant General the Right Hon'ble Thomas Maitland, or
Officer Commanding in Ceylon.

BENGAL HURKARU EXTRAORDINAIRE,

MARCH 5, 1810.

We hasten to publish the following article of intelligence, from the Ceylon Gazette Extraordinary of the 5th ultimo, this moment received.—The information, which it conveys, was brought to Ceylon by the *Eugenia* transport, which sailed from Rodrigues on the 2d of January, and reached Point de Galle on the 4th of February.

“We are happy to announce the recapture of the
“Honorable Company’s Ship *Windham*; which, it
“seems, had been captured by *La Venus* French
“National Frigate,—after an action in which she had
“altogether 4 Men killed and 22 wounded.—She was
“retaken by the *Magicienne*, and carried in Ro-
“drigues.”



SATURDAY MARCH 10, 1810.

Calcutta General Intelligence.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 20 1810.

His Excellency the Vice President in Council is pleased to determine, that twenty-five Elephants and eighty-two Camels be immediately added to the present Establishment of Army Cattle, to provide for the Public Service of the Commander in Chief, General Staff, and the augmented Corps of Horse Artillery, agreeably to the following calculation, viz.

ELEPHANTS.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Required for the revised proportion of Camp Equipage for the Commander in Chief, and General Staff, | 40 |
| Ditto for the Corps of Horse Artillery, | 12 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 52 |
| Deduct allowed in the present proportion for the former, .. | 25 |
| Ditto for the latter, | 2 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 27 |
| | <hr/> |
| Addition | 25 |
| | <hr/> |

CAMELS.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Required for the revised proportion of Camp Equipage for the Commander in Chief, and General Staff, (for which no Camels are allowed in the existing proportion,) | 80 |
| Deduct for the Carriages for 6 Paals (2 per Troop) for the 6 in Lascars of Horse Artillery, | 2 |
| | <hr/> |
| Addition | 82 |
| | <hr/> |

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council,

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 27, 1810.

The conditional permission granted by General Orders under date the 7th September 1809, to Mr. Murphy, Conductor of Ordnance on this Establishment, to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health, is confirmed.

Mr. Murphy's furlough to commence from the date of the dispatch of the Ship Larkins, from this Port.

His Excellency the Vice President in Council having received from the Commander in Chief a representation from Ensign Lawrie of the Corps of Engineers, by which it appears that the delay which took place in that Officer's examination preparatory to his appointment to the Engineer Corps, while it occasioned his supersession by a junior Officer, was yet owing to no neglect or omission of prescribed form on his part, but solely to be ascribed to circumstances which he could not controul, His Excellency in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of the Commander in Chief, to cancel the date of rank assigned to Ensign Lawrie in the corps of Engineers by General Orders of the 19th December 1809, and with reference to his original standing in the list of Cadets of this season, to direct that Ensign Lawrie shall take rank from the 15th December 1808, his rank in the army to continue as at present fixed, viz. the 27th September 1808.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions in the Infantry, to complete the Establishment.

Cadet Thomas Webster, to be Ensign from the 17th January 1810.

Cadet Robert Law, to be Ensign, from the 23d January 1810.

His Excellency the Vice President in Council is pleased to determine, that the provision of Galloper Harness and Saddlery for the service of this Presidency, shall devolve upon the Department of the Commissariat from this date.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 27, 1810.

His Excellency the Vice President in Council, is pleased to authorize the Agents for the 1st, 2d, and 3d Divisions of Army Clothing, to correspond with the Officers and Departments hereafter specified, free postage, on all matters relating to the concerns of their respective Departments, as Agents for Army Clothing; their letters to be superscribed:—

“ On the Service,”

“ Clothing Department,”

FOR MARCH, 1810.

176

* 1st, 2d, or 3d Division," with their Official Signature at full length on the envelope of each letter, conforming in every respect to the Post Office Regulations on this head.

Adjutant General,

Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief,

Military Paymaster General and Paymaster at the Presidency,

Military Auditor General,

Secretary to the Military Board,

Commanding Officers of Corps, and their Staff comprehended in the division of each Agent respectively,

Brigade Majors of Public Staff,

Officers of Stations, within the division of each Agent respectively,

Agents for Army Clothing,

Import Warehouse Keeper,

* Barrack-master at Cawnpore,

† Judge and Magistrate and Collector of Boglepore,

† Commercial Residents at Cossimbazar and Patna,

† Collectors of Government Customs at Moorshedabad and Patna,

† Officers Commanding Detachments of Artillery from the Presidency, agreeably to a list to be furnished to the Post Master General, by the Brigade Major of Artillery.

His Excellency in Council also resolves, that the Bounty Clothing supplied to recruits on their first arrival from Europe, shall be prepared by the Agent for Army Clothing, at the presidency, upon indentations according to the number of men, with which he will be furnished by the Town Major of Fort William, and that such other Bounty Clothing as may be required hereafter, be prepared by the Agent in whose division the want occurs.

The Agents are to maintain separate accounts of Bounty Clothing, and to transmit them from time to time for audit, through the Office of the Military Pay-Master General, without writing for the annual adjustment of the General Accounts of the Office-reckoning Funds, to which the Expense of Bounty Clothing is not chargeable.

* The principal Agent only.

† The Agent for the 2d Division only.

‡ The Agent for the 3d Division only.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council,

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 2, 1810.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. William Mansell, Assistant Surgeon, at present attached to the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry, to perform the Medical duties of the Station of the Resident at Calpee and Etawah.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 5, 1810.

Ensign R. T. Burney, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to make a Voyage to Sea, for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account, for Six Months.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

Garrison Orders, by his Excellency the Deputy Governor, 7th March, 1810.

The St. George's Gate is to be shut on the morning of the 9th instant, and will continue so during some repairs required on a Draw Bridge in Smith's Ravelin.

We have advices from Scindia's Camp, of so late a date as the 18th ultimo,—at which time, that chieftain, with his forces, was encamped at a place called Dunnoop.

According to the last accounts received there, Ameer Khan was plundering the country in the neighbourhood of Oujein. The junction of the Bengal and Madras armies, and the occupation of Serouge by Colonel Close, were known at Dunnoop.

Mahomed Shah Khan, the principal Sirdar in the service of Holkar, was at the head of a force of 12,000 men, at no great distance from Scindia's camp. He had received injunctions from Holkar's ministers, to lend no assistance whatever to Ameer Khan. Holkar himself continued quite incapable of business.

It does not appear, that any prizes worthy of mention had been made by the French privateer *L'Henri* (recently carried into Ceylon,) during the latter part of her cruise. When off the Malabar coast in September last, our readers already know, that she captured a Bombay ship, named the *Macaulay*, which was afterwards retaken by her own crew. It is also known, that the *Henri* had previously seized and detained some Arab vessels in the Persian Gulph. These probably include the whole of the small prizes, alluded to in our accounts from Ceylon.

OUTRAGE AT KEERPOY.

The chief particulars of the brutal out rage lately committed at Keerpoy, are all ready perhaps known to the majority of our readers. It is satisfactory to reflect, that such acts of barbarity, instigated (as this appears to have been) merely by a spirit of vindictive malice, are of very rare occurrence in this part of India,—so much so indeed, that they are generally conceived to be quite foreign to the character of its inhabitants. And, it is still more satisfactory to know, that the rancour which has shewn itself on the present occasion, has not only been defeated of its principal object, but is likely soon to be overtaken by the fate which it had prepared.

The attack on the bungalow of Mrs. Stevens, was commenced on the 2d current, about the hour of eleven at night, by a body of armed men, to the number of between thirty and forty. Miss Weaver, and two children of Mr. Dring. were residing at the time in Mrs. Stevens's Family. The assassins proceeded directly to the apartment of Mrs. Stevens; and, finding two servants sleeping in the antichamber, they struck them with their spears, and killed them on the spot. Mrs. Stevens, alarmed by the noise, arose from bed, and attempted to escape. She was prevented however by two of the ruffians, who entered the chamber by an opposite door, and brought her to the ground by two successive blows with their spears. At the first stroke, the weapon entered her

body, a little below the breast; and, at the second, it penetrated her thigh.—Notwithstanding these wounds, however, she contrived to crawl out of the bungalow unperceived; and had sufficient strength and resolution left, to make for the nearest dwelling-house in the neighbourhood, which happened to be that of Mr. Hogg, the Surgeon of the station. The handitti, taking it for granted that she was murdered, proceeded immediately to ransack the house; where they destroyed part of the furniture, and broke open every chest, drawer, trunk and box, which they could find. It was supposed, that their object was, to search for valuables; but, not finding any, they left the clothes and other contents of the chests, untouched.

In the mean time, the alarm spread to the house of Mr. Swinton, the Commercial Resident; who presently learned, that Mrs. Stevens's Bungalow was attacked. He immediately fired off a gun; and, having collected what people he could on the instant, proceeded to the spot, calling out aloud, that Sepoys were coming. Hearing this, the desperadoes took to flight.

The servants killed, were, Mrs. Stevens's Ayah, and a Peon belonging to Miss Weaver. Four other servants were dreadfully wounded. Some time after Mr. Swinton's arrival, Miss Weaver and the children were found concealed, in an adjoining hut. All the accounts, which we have seen, concur in ascribing the preservation of those who remained, to the extraordinary alertness and presence of mind, which Mr. Swinton displayed.

Very active measures were immediately taken by the Officers of the Police Department, for detecting the authors of this horrid affair. On the night of the 6th, the Register arrived from Hoogley. And, one or more of the assassins having consented, for the usual reward, to give evidence against the rest, thirteen of the gang were immediately apprehended.

It appears, we understand, that some dispute had previously subsisted, between Mrs. Stevens, and a Talookdar, from whom she rented a part of her Indigo grounds: and that this man, from motives of revenge, had instigated

ed a number of the villagers of Keerpooy, by a promise of 50 rupees each, to the act in question. The people undertook, it is said, to beat Mrs. Stevens to death, and to murder all the rest of the family. They proceeded to the attack, well prepared with bang, and other intoxicating drugs used by the Natives on such occasions. The Talookdar, we are happy to add, is among the number of those, who have been taken.

By the last accounts, Mrs. Stevens was at the house of Mr. Hogg; and, we have the satisfaction to say, was recovering apace from her wounds, and proposed shortly to come up to Calcutta. It was at first apprehended, that the wound below her breast, which was the most severe of the two, had penetrated to her stomach. No symptoms however, indicative of any injury in that part, having subsequently appeared, she was considered to be nearly out of danger.

Since writing the above, we have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from Keerpooy, dated on Saturday last; from which it appears, that the wound, which Mrs. Stevens had received in the chest, continued to do well; but, that the other wound had proved more serious, than was at first apprehended,—having been latterly attended with considerable inflammation and fever.

On Tuesday last, about 3 P. M. a fine Ship of 700 tons, was launched from the dock-yard of Messrs. John Gilmore and Co. in presence of a numerous concourse of spectators. She was named the *Fairlie*; and made her descent into the water in a very fine style.

In an action for Assault and False Imprisonment, brought, on Saturday last, in the Supreme Court of Judicature, by J. W. Parker, Esq. *versus* G. D. Guthrie, Esq. the Defendant was cast in damages to the amount of 1,500 Rupees. Some particulars of the trial will probably be given in a future number.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

On Monday last, the American Brig *Clarissa*, Captain Page, from Salem the 5th of March, and Madras the 19th ultimo, arrived in the river.

On the same day, arrived a Chinese Junk from Pegue, having left Rangoon on the 19th of February.

The Country Brig *Helen*, Captain Greenway, from Vizagapatam the 1st of February, came in on Tuesday.

The H. C. outward bound Ship *William Pitt* passed Kedgere, in her way to Saugor, on Monday last. The *Sir William Pulteney* remains at Kedgere.

MADRAS COURIER, FEB. 20, 1810,

Since our last H. M. Cutter *Sylvia*, has arrived ; likewise, the Country Ship *Anna*, Capt. J. M'Arthy, from Bengal the 4th inst. and Brig *Two Brothers*, from Calcutta the 28th January.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, FEB. 14, 1810,

February 9th.—Arrived ship *Princess Lagolaw*, Captain Jeronimo L. Maher, from Pulo Penang.

Ditto 9th.—Sailed ship *Udney*, Captain J. C. Collingwood, to Bengal.

Ditto 12th.—Arrived ship *Futty Khair*, Captain James Hardie, from Bushire,

Ditto 12th.—Ditto ship *Benares*, commander Robert Dean, from Muscat.

BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1810.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, FEB. 14, 1810.

At a general court-martial, held at Bombay, on the 7th day of November 1809, and continued by adjournment to the 24th day of January following, Lieut. N. C. Maw, of

the Regt. of European infantry, was arraigned upon various charges of drunkenness, riotous and ungentlemanlike behaviour during the voyage from England, exhibited against him by Captain Nash, commander of the H. C.'s ship *Marchioness of Exeter*.

The Court passed the following sentence, viz.

"The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence in support of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner, Lieut. N. C. Maw has adduced in his defence, are of opinion, that he is 'Not guilty' of the 1st part of the 1st charge, viz. 'insulting Capt. Nash at his own table, on the 14th of July 1809,' but the Court find the prisoner guilty of having made use of an unguarded and improper expression, in calling Capt. Nash a 'Blackguard,' when going out of the Cuddy.

"On the 2d charge, the Court are of opinion that the prisoner is 'not guilty,' and do therefore honorably acquit him of this charge."

"On the 3d charge, the Court are of opinion that the prisoner is not guilty of the crime stated in this charge, and do therefore honorably acquit him.

"The Court having found the prisoner *in part only* of the first charge, which being a breach of the articles of war, in such cases made and provided, adjudge, that he the prisoner, Lieutenant N. C. Maw, of the honorable company's Regiment of European infantry, shall be admonished, in such manner, as the commander in chief may please to direct.

"In passing the above sentence on the prisoner, Lieut. Maw, the Court are anxious to express, that they do not in the smallest degree attach any description of conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, as set forward against him in the charges, the two last of which, in the opinion of the Court, are altogether '*vexatious, frivolous and malicious*,' and appear not to have been preferred from any motive of public justice.

The commander in chief approves and confirms the sentence of the Court; and in carrying it into execution, he desires it to be known, that the extent to which the charges preferred against Lieutenant Maw have been proved, is so

clearly expressed on the sentence of the Court martial, that the Commander in Chief considers the publication of their opinion, in general orders, to be a sufficient admonition.

"Lieutenant Maw is released from his arrest and ordered to join his corps without delay."

BOMBAY JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

DATED THE 9th FEB. 1810.

Hugh George Macklin, Esq. to be Advocate General and Reporter to the Court of Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, vice Threipland resigned and proceeded to Europe.

Since our last publication, two vessels have arrived from the Gulph, but have brought no further European intelligence. We understand that Sir H. Jones, had quitted the Persian Court at Tahiran, and had proceeded towards Constantinople, on his way to England. An invitation to proceed to Tahiran, couched in the most flattering terms had been sent to Brigadier General Malcolm.

The Expedition under the Command of Captain Wainwright and Lieutenant Colonel Smith, was on its return to Bombay and may be now hourly expected to arrive.

It may not perhaps be uninteresting to our readers at large as well as to the friends of the individuals who are so honorably mentioned in the following orders by Lieutenant Colonel Smith to be furnished with the persual of them in addition to the account which we have already given of the fall of the fort of Schenass.

Lieutenant Colonel Smith avails himself of the first moment of leisure after re-embarking of the Troops to express his perfect admiration and applause at the conduct of all Ranks in the capture of Schenass on the 3d instant: their exertions in throwing up entrenchments and alertness during the siege, their patience under fatigue and gallantry in the assault alike deserve the Lieut. Colonel's praise and thanks.

The humanity of British Soldiers will be honoured and long remembered throughout Arabia from the fate of

Schenass, defended as it was with such mad resolutions and persevering obstinacy. The generous treatment shown to the few survivors after the fall of the Fort will never be forgotten and must, compell even savages to feel and practise mercy.

The Lieutenant Colonel rejoices that the success of this little Force has never been stained by a single act of cruelty and he rests confident that every soldier will continue to observe that degree of moderation which is never separated from true courage.

The Lieutenant Colonel's thanks are due to all who served under him on this occasion, but he feels it just to offer his special acknowledgements to Major Milnes of H. M. 65th Regiment and the Officers and men who composed the storming party for the firmness and good order with which they marched to the assault, also to Captain Clutterback 65th Regiment and the brave little Band of Volunteers who headed the party. His thanks are also due to Major Garstin who commanded the reserve and to Captain Storey in command of the detachment 65th Regiment and Native Troops to guard our most exposed flank against any attempt of the enterprizing cavalry which that officer so handsomely put to flight on the preceeding day. The commanding officer makes his full acknowledgements of the skill and unwearied exertions of Capt. Sealy commanding the Artillery, and he begs him to accept and communicate his best thanks. The indefatigable zeal of Captain Tucker attached to the Artillery displayed itself to the same advantage as at Rusulkhyma and is most thankfully noticed.

The Lieutenant Colonel's particular thanks are likewise due to Mr. Surgeon Young and the Officers of the Medical department for their humane attention not only to our own wounded but to those of our allies and the unfortunate prisoners.

(Signed)

N. WARREN,

M. B.

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 20, 1810.

Letters received on Saturday from Rangoon detail a most dreadful account of the state of affairs at that place—from these it appears that the King of Ava, being at war with the Siamese, had ordered an enrolment of all men capable of bearing arms.

In consequence of the above Order an insurrection took place at Rangoon, the whole of the House, with the exception of one, had been burnt, and the loss of the Merchants, particularly the Armenians, was very great—one respectable Merchant of that Nation, is mentioned to have lost his life in endeavouring to preserve his property—the accounts before us state that it was a general scene of devallation and plunder.



SATURDAY MARCH 17, 1810.

Calcutta General Intelligence.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 27 1810.

Mr. H. Okeley, Register of the Zillah Court at Jessore.

Mr. P. Morckon, Register of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit, for the Division of Calcutta.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 6, 1810.

Mr. Charles Stuart, Assistant Surgeon, attached to the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to perform the Medical duties of the Commercial Residency at Malda.

The conditional permission granted by General Orders, under date the 21st November 1809, to Mr. Edward Turner, Surgeon of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his health, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted by General Orders of the 25th September 1809, to Captain L. Grant, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, Major of Brigade at the Station of Benares, is extended for six Months from the 25th Instant.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept..

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 6, 1810.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the Bullocks required for the undermentioned purposes shall be provided and led by the Officers of the Commissariat, and the Driver

shall be paid under the same system, with exception to those for the Bullocks, in the Department of the Commissary of Stores in Fort William, for which Drivers, are to be provided from the Corps of Ordnance Drivers.

Bullocks.

At the Powder Mills at Ishapore, 1000
 Ditto, Allahabad, 148
 At the boring Machine in Fort William, 16
 For the Draft of Waggon, Carts &c. for Arsenal purposes 44
 in Fort William,

That part of the General Orders of 22d December, directing that these Bullocks shall be provided and managed, and the Drivers hired and paid by the Officers under whose superintendence they are employed, is accordingly reconfirmed.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice-President in Council
 FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 9, 1810.

His Excellency the Vice President in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant J. S. Brownrigg, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, to be an Assistant Commissary General, with a Salary of Sonars Runes 1,000 per mensem, exclusive of the Pay, full Batta, Gratuity, and Tent allowance of his Regimental Rank. Lieutenant Brownrigg's appointment is to take effect from the 1st instant.

Lieutenant A. Dilvell, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to resign the Honorable Company's Service, on producing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dep.

It was stated a few days ago, on very respectable authority, that Colonel Close, with the Madras Cavalry, had come up with the main body of Amcer Khan's army, between Scourge and Onjein, and had cut to pieces from two to three hundred of his Infantry. It was only, we must stand, owing to the accident of some of our corps having sounded their trumpets prematurely, that the whole force of the enemy was not surprised and destroyed.

Meanwhile, Colonel Martindell's army continued to fall back towards the Company's Provinces; but whether, with the intention of taking up a position for the protec-

tion of the frontier, or of breaking up and returning to cantonments, is yet uncertain. The former supposition is countenanced by letters from the Camp, and also by the route which the detachment have taken. They are not retracing their steps to Chatterpore; but are marching along the northern road, which leads to Kalpee. Advice from some of the military stations in Bundelcund, however, talk of the campaign as concluded.

The Bombay force, which we stated some time ago to have marched from Serroor, had passed Jaulna, and was within a short distance of Jafferabad, on the 9th ultimo. The force consisted of four battalions. They still continued to advance.

It was reported in town, a few days ago, that the force at Kokherettee, (now commanded by Major Delamain,) had been a second time unsuccessful, in an action with Gopaul Sing. We are happy to say, that the report is wholly unfounded in truth. By letters from Major Delamain's camp, it appears, that Gopaul Sing had again retreated into the mountains, and that the British force had taken up a position, by which they blockade the entrance of the ghauts.

The attack made by Captain Wilson on Gopaul Sing's position, on the 18th ultimo, appears to have failed, in consequence of the great strength of the ground occupied by the left of the enemy. The Officers wounded on that occasion, were Lieutenant De Waal and Ensign Agnew of the 16th Native Infantry, Lieutenant Aspinwell of the 7th, and Lieutenant-Fireworker Timbrell of the Artillery.

By an extract of an ukhbar, published in the Mirror of Wednesday, it appears, that Soojah-ul-Moo'k, the deposed sovereign of Cabul, had arrived, on the 14th ultimo, at Lahore, where he was received by Rajah Runjeet Sing, with every mark of distinction.

DISTURBANCES AT MANDOWEE.

We noticed in our last number, the existence of certain commotions, proceeding from a new spirit of religious fanaticism, which had arisen in the West of India, and had shewn itself more especially in the neighbourhood of Surat. Our information on this subject is derived, partly from an extract of a letter received in the course of last week from Bombay, and partly from a communication which has reached us by the circuitous route of Calicut. The details of the story, however, as reported from these opposite quarters, are so much at variance with each other, that it seems hardly possible to reconcile them, but by supposing, that they allude to distinct events. Under such circumstances of uncertainty, we shall perhaps best perform our duty to our readers, by presenting them with the original documents.

“ *CALICUT ; February 7, 1810.*

“ A respectable Merchant here has received a letter
 “ from Surat, informing him, that a Seid or Mussulman
 “ Priest, who assumed great pomp and show, going about
 “ Su rat and its environs on horseback,—having observed
 “ that the Dewan of the Rajah of Mandowee, (whose
 “ territories are about 15 miles from Surat,) had used
 “ the stones belonging to a decayed Mosque, in building
 “ a causeway on the banks of a river,—went to him,
 “ and told him, that he was a Cofre, and that he was
 “ guilty of prophanation in having applied these stones to
 “ such a purpose. The man told him, that he had done
 “ so for the public benefit, but was willing to replace
 “ them. This however did not satisfy the Seid. He
 “ collected a body of Mahomedans, with the intent of
 “ killing the Dewan. The latter took refuge with his
 “ master; and the insurgents entered the country, and
 “ destroyed many poor people with their families. The
 “ Rajah then sent four of his principal men, with a detachment of 100 mercenary Arab troops in his pay,
 “ joined to some Native Hindoo troops, with a view to
 “ conciliate matters. The Arabs, however, deserted to
 “ the Mussulman standard, alleging, that they could
 “ not fight against their own tribe, the rest of the troops

“ were cut to pieces ;—and the four principal Hindoos,
 “ were compelled to abjure their religion. The Seid
 “ then proceeded to ravage the Rajah's dominions,
 “ killing men, women, and children, and giving the
 “ whole country up to plunder. The Rajah fled, but
 “ was enticed back by the promise of having his dominions
 “ restored to him. And, on his return, he also was
 “ compelled to become a Mussulman.

“ The Rajah then applied to Mr. Crowe, the Resident
 “ at Surat, for the interference of the British Govern-
 “ ment. And Mr. Crowe accordingly sent a detach-
 “ ment of 200 Cavalry, and 6 guns. An English Offi-
 “ cer, accompanied by three Native Assistants, went to
 “ summon the Seid to Surat ; while the troops remained
 “ at some distance without. No sooner had they entered,
 “ his presence, than the Seid ordered his people to put
 “ them to death. The Officer was wounded, two of the
 “ Natives were killed, and the third only escaped to
 “ carry information of what had happened to the Camp.
 “ The troops immediately attacked, with their guns
 “ charged with grape ; and destroyed many of the in-
 “ surgents, and the Seid himself among the rest. He
 “ thought himself invulnerable, by enchantment. Strict
 “ enquiry is making at Surat, after those who had joined
 “ this man. The Rajah, it is said, has offered to give
 “ up his Country to the English, on condition of enjoying
 “ half its revenues.”

“ *Бомбай, February 15, 1810.*

“ The religious dissensions, that have prevailed so long
 “ in Arabia, are now extending into our territories.
 “ They have broke out at several places, in and near
 “ Guzerat ; and it will soon require a regular Crusade to
 “ quell them. The fanatics are all headed by Fakcers,
 “ who have even contrived in some instances to poison
 “ the minds of the Sepoys. An alarming disturbance
 “ took place lately at Surat, in which a Battalion, sent
 “ out to disperse the insurgents, went over to them.
 “ They were then attacked by 200 of the 17th Light
 “ Dragoons, under Captain Supple ; but he was sur-
 “ rounded in a Village, and, in forcing his way out, lost

“ one or two men, and a good many horses. Another
 “ Sepoy Battalion, however, behaved most steadily, un-
 “ der Captain Cunyngham, and charged, together with
 “ the Dragoons, in the open plain,—giving no quarter.
 “ The greatest part of the insurgents were destroyed;
 “ and, among others, a Rajah, who had joined them,
 “ and whose property, amounting to *eleven lacs*, has
 “ been secreted. A number of these fanatics are taken
 “ up every day in Bombay. They endeavour to per-
 “ suade the Natives, that the balls and the swords of the
 “ Infidels are perfectly harmless, when directed against
 “ their followers.”

The whole of the troops, lately employed on the expedi-
 tion against the Pirate States in the Gulph of Persia,
 have returned to Bombay, with the exception of about
 100 men, who remain in that quarter, with Captain
 Wainwright of the *Chiffonne*, and his detachment of
 Company's Cruizers. After their success at Schenass,
 the expedition had proceeded against other ports in the
 Gulph; but no further military operations were found
 necessary,—the terror of their name being sufficient, to
 induce the Pirates to comply with their demands. At
 these places, according to the report of the Bombay pa-
 pers, the Pirates themselves undertook the destruction of
 the dows and other craft lying in their harbours.

FIRE AT RANGOON, &c.

By the late arrivals from the Eastward, we have been
 favored with Penang Newspapers, and other communica-
 tions from the same quarter, down to the latter end of
 February.

The Penang Gazette of the 17th ultimo, presents us
 with the following particulars of the late dreadful con-
 flagration at Rangoon.

“ This most disastrous event took place about two
 “ o'clock, on the morning of the 13th ultimo; and,
 “ as it is reported, commenced at an arrack shop, situat-
 “ ed in the center of the town, kept by one Van Hart.

“ The flame having communicated to some casks of liquor,
 “ they burst, and spread their destructive influence
 “ through the streets adjacent. The houses, nearly seven
 “ thousand in number, being built entirely of wood,
 “ immediately caught fire, and were shortly after in one
 “ continued blaze. The whole of the buildings, public
 “ or private, with the exception of the following, were
 “ destroyed : viz : the Portuguese Church, Round Eye,
 “ Ryhoun’s House, Minister’s House, Agaza’s House,
 “ and Mr. Taylor’s House.

“ The bridges and walls, the latter built of keel and
 “ mast pieces to the height of 26 or 30 feet, are com-
 “ pletely burnt ; and, it is, we understand, the determi-
 “ nation of the Burmah Government, not to allow any
 “ timber to be exported, until the town is rebuilt.

“ Several Burmahs, and one Armenian, were destroy-
 “ ed by the falling in of houses. In consequence of the
 “ destruction of Rangoon, every thing was in great
 “ demand.”

Our readers will doubtless observe, that the above detail gives no countenance whatever, to the story previously received by the way of Madras, which represented the conflagration in question as the effect of design, and as connected with the existing political troubles of the Burmah Empire.

It appears from the same accounts, that Captain Can-
 ning, the British Envoy to the Court of Ava, had set out from Rangoon, on the 20th of December, on his journey towards the capital. Subsequent to his departure, no advices have been received from him.

A Burmah Army of thirty thousand men, had invaded and taken the Island of Junk Ceylon, and had sent all the inhabitants in slavery to Pegu. The Siamese, it is said, were collecting a force, for the purpose of attempting the recapture of this possession.

Previous to the departure of the *Lord Minto* from Malacca, the Commander, and part of the crew of the ship *Commerce*, of Bombay, had arrived at that settlement, in quest of masts and other stores, for the repair of their ship ; which they had left, in a disabled state,

anchored off an Island, in lat. 1° 45' N. The *Com merce* had encountered a severe storm, in her return from Manilla; and, having lost her masts and rudder, had drifted to the spot above described.

The homeward-bound Fleet from China, had not reached Malacca, on the 25th of February.

No accounts had been received of the missing ships, *True Briton*, *Oviedo de Pereira*, or *Mary*.

His Majesty's ship *Doris* was left at Malacca, by the *Lord Minto*.

Previous to the departure of the Portuguese ship *Andromeda* from Macao, a large Company's ship is stated to have arrived at China from Bengal. It is concluded of course, that this ship must have been the *Warren Hastings*. So late; however, as yesterday morning, we understand, that no letters had been received from Captain Larkins.

The markets at Manilla, according to every account, continued in a very low condition. And, at China, the price of Opium had fallen again to 1000 dollars per chest.



By the *Procris* sloop of war, which left Madras on the 3d current, we have information of the safe arrival at Ceylon, on the 17th ultimo, of His Majesty's ship *Belgiqueux*, and her convoy of homeward-bound Indiamen, consisting of the ships, *Lord Duncan*, *Henry Addington*, *Carnatic*, *Lord Melville*, *Lord Castlereagh*, *Walhamston* and *Metcalfe*.

All the remaining Packets of the *Georgiana*, consisting of thirteen boxes, have been sent round to Bengal on the *Procris*. The best part of their contents were distributed in the course of Thursday and yesterday.

As far as we have been able to collect, there is no good ground for the supposition, that the *Georgiana* will now come on to Calcutta.

The ticket, No. 5401, in the Second Calcutta Lottery, which came up a prize of one lac of Rupees, proves

to be the property of R. Honnor, Esq. late Major in His Majesty's 19th Foot, and at present resident in Bombay. Another prize of 10,000 Rupees, it is said, has also fallen to the same gentleman.

We learn with pleasure, by accounts from Keerpoy of the 13th current, that Mrs. Stevens was then much better than she had been for some days before, and that there was every prospect of her speedy recovery from the wounds inflicted by the banditti.

The farces of the *Lame Lover* and *Cross Purposes*, which were represented on Saturday evening last at the Barrackpore Theatre, went off, we understand, with distinguished eclat. The parts of *Sir Duke Limp* in the former, and of *Chapeau* and *Grub* in the latter, are said to have been sustained with particular ability.

Two other pieces of deserved celebrity, the *Citizen* and *Commissary*, are in preparation, we learn, at the same Theatre, for the evening of Saturday the 24th instant.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday se'nnight, arrived in the river, the American Ship *Euphrates*, from New-York the 29th of July, and Madaira the 26th of September.

Yesterday se'nnight, arrived the Country Brig *Augusta*, W. Dallas master, from Cuttack.

His Majesty's Sloop of War *Procris*, Captain Mansell, came in on Monday, having sailed from Madras on the 2d current.

On the same day, arrived His Majesty's Frigate *Phæton*, Captain Pellew, from a cruise.

On Tuesday, arrived the Country Ship *Lord Minto*.

Captain Greig, from the eastward. The *Lord Minto* left Malacca on the 25th of February. PASSENGERS; Mr. J. B. Beckman, and Mr. J. DaCruz.

On the afternoon of the same day, arrived the Spanish Ship *Mariana*, and the Portuguese Ship *Andromeda*, the former from Manilla the 19th, and the latter from the same place the 18th of January,—both from Penang the 22d of February.

The *Silenus*, from Penang the 20th of February, came in on Wednesday.

The H. C. Ship *William Pitt*, Captain Crowder, sailed finally from Saugor, on Saturday morning last.

On the same day, the outward-bound Country Ship, *Cape Packet*, Captain Young, and Brig *Margaret*, Captain Myers, passed Kedgerree.

Yesterday se'nnight, sailed the Brig *Daphne*, Captain Holl, bound to the eastward.

The Brig *Helen*, Captain Becher, destined for Bencoolen, anchored at Kedgerree on the same day, and on Tuesday stood out to sea.

Yesterday se'nnight, the H. C. Ship, *Sir William Pulteney*, dropped down from Kedgerree to Saugor; where she remains, with the *Earl Howe* and *Lady Lushington*.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS ON THE HOMEWARD-BOUND INDIAMEN.

PER *EARL HOWE*, CAPTAIN W. J. EASTFIELD TO EUROPE; CHILDREN;—Masters Charles Mailliardet, and William Mailliardet, To ST. HELENA:—Padre Roderigo; Captain Eusebio Salgado.

PER *SIR WILLIAM PULTENEY*, CAPTAIN HENRY CHRISTOPHER. TO EUROPE: Mrs James; Mrs; Thornton; Mrs. Turner; Lieutenant Thos. Price, of H. M. 8th Light Dragoons; Mr Edward Turner, Surgeon 15th Native Infantry. CHILDREN —Masters, H. T. Thornton, J. J. Thornton, and William Gregory.—Misses, Mary James, Ruth James, Eliza Sophia Templeton, Anna Templeton, Anna Frances Brietzcke, and Caroline Cook. TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, OR ST. HELENA; Mrs. Dickson; Lieutenant R. L. Dickson. 2d Regiment of Cavalry; Mr. Edward Cooke. CHILDREN: Masters, Lothian Dickson, and Geo. Dickson.

PER *LADY LUSHINGTON*, CAPTAIN GEORGE NICHOLLS. Lady Seton, Mrs. Brown, and child; Captain G. Brown, H. M. 8th Light Dragoons; Captain F. P. Noble, H. M. 67th Foot; Mr. T. Simpson, late Surgeon of H. M. Ship *Modeste*; Mr. S. John; Mr. C. W. Johnson; Mr. George Knox, late of the H. C. Ship *Charlton*.

PENANG GAZETTE, — JAN, 6, 1810.

On Wednesday last, the brig *Martha*, Captain Howell, so long anxiously looked for, entered the harbour through the southern channel, owing to the strong north-east winds which have lately prevailed, and heavy currents having carried her past the island: her procrastination on the voyage proceeded from touching at Nancowry, one of the Nicobars.

She left the pilot on the 18th, and arrived at Nancowry on the 29th November, whence she sailed for this port on the 1st ultimo.

While at Nancowry, Captain Howell learnt, from four Manilla lascars, who had ran from the *Cannonier*, that ship with another frigate and a corvette, had wooded and watered there in the month of October; That H. M. ships *Belliquis* and *Drake*, had also visited that port; and that the enemy having discovered our ships approaching, slipped and made sail through the opposite passage, and effected their escape!

PENANG JANUARY 6. 1810.

By letters from Malacca received by a prow, we learn, that H. M. Brig *Diana*, Captain Kemphorne, is safely arrived at Malacca, and brought with him a Dutch corvette of 16 guns, which he captured after a most determined resistance of the enemy. We have not been able to gather any of the particulars; Capt. Kemphorne's arrival here, will, no doubt put us in possession of what we so much desire. It is said he has two or three prizes in company.

JANUARY 13, 1810.

The missing ships, which formed a part of the China and Manilla fleets, are the *Mary* of this port, and *Ovidor Pereira* of Macao, both richly laden.

We are apprehensive that these ships fell a prey either to the Cannonier, or Entreprenance, or both, off Palo Lamran or Palo Aor, in the month of November.

FEBRUARY 17, 1810.

The Burmah army, consisting of thirty thousand men, had taken Junk Ceylon, and sent many of the inhabitants, men, women, and children, slaves to Pegue. The Siamese army is collecting in great force at Tullebung, to retake, if possible, that island:—All prows from Quedah to Tullebung were put in a state of requisition to transport the Siamese army over; but, we are apprehensive, too late, to prevent every soul being sent away from Junk Ceylon.

BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1810.

MARINE PROMOTION.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased in consequence of the decease of Captain John Wales, to promote George Barnes, Esq. Commander, to the rank of Junior Captain, from the 14th day of January last.

By Order of the Superintendent,

W. J. HAMILTON, *Assistant.*

Bombay, 20th Feb. 1810.

The Bombay Troops which have marched from Seroor, were on the 9th instant at Sailgom, a place 12 miles N. E. of Jafferabad.

At Jaulna they were formed into Brigades as follows; the 1st Brigade consisting of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment, and 1st Battalion 7th, under the command of Major Burt, and the 2d Brigade consisting of the 6th, and 2d of the 9th, under the command of Major Smith.

At Sailgom advices had been received from Col. Closte's camp at Omerall, dated the 1st Feb. At which period the cavalry, with the exception of one Regiment, the 3d Brigade of Native Infantry, consisting of two Battalions; the flank companies of H. Majesty's 34th Regt. the Horse Artillery and the artillery men of the Park, were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice to a place about 30 miles distant from the camp. The Park &c. were to remain behind, and the two battalions were to take no guns with them, and officers were requested to take no tents with them larger than a private's and as little baggage as possible. The 12th, 9th and 7th Battalions, the 34th Regiment and one Regiment of cavalry, were to remain in the rear under the command of Colonel Conran.

MADRAS, FEB. 24, 1810.

Extract of a Letter from Point de Galle, under date Feb. 6th 1810.

"There were some Cadets from the *Windham* on board the *Eugenia*; they all speak highly of Captain Stewart; and the French Captain, it would appear, thought highly of him; for he returned him his Sword, saying, he deserved to wear it.—The *Windham* was taken by the *Fenus* after a chase of four days, during which time they flatted and purposed out all the Wine, 4 or 500 pipes, to lighten the ship, and had gained on the Frigate, but she brought the breeze up with her and was nearly alongside, before the *Windham* got the wind.—They rejoined the *Manche* and other ships ten or twelve days after being taken, and all proceeded for the Ile de France, but parted company in a gale of wind, eight or ten days before they fell in with the *Magicienne*.—They seem to have no doubt of the *Windham* being a head, so that the other ships, it is hoped, will meet the same fate."

HURKARU EXTRAORDINARY, — MARCH 18, 1810.

Late on Saturday evening, a despatch was received in town from Madras, brought round by the H. C. Pilot-schooner *Hastings*, which left that Presidency on the 10th current..

The *Hastings* reports the arrival at Madras on the 3d current, of His Majesty's Sloop of war the *Hesper*, left Portsmouth on the 11th of October, touched at Madeira and the Cape, and sailed from the latter settlement early in January..

The *Hastings* brings intelligence of the departure of the homeward-bound Fleet of Indiamen, on the 23d ult. from Pointe de Galle. They had not been joined by the China Fleet; but sailed under convoy of His Majesty's ship *Belliqueux* and *Dedaigneuse*. The former accompanies them to the southward of the line, and the latter to England.

His Majesty's Frigate *Fox* arrived Madras on the evening of the 8th current, and remained there with the *Russell*.

The *Mysore* of this port also remained in the Roads;—while the *Ann* had proceeded to Colombo,

HURKARU EXTRAORDINARY,—MARCH 20, 1810.

*General Orders, by the Right Honorable the
Governor General in Council,*

FORT ST. GEORGE, MARCH 3, 1810.

The following Extracts of Letters from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Honorable the Governor in Council, dated the 15th and 29th September 1809, are published.

Extract of a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 15th September 1809.

Para. 2.—We have received your letters of the 29th and 31st January, 3d and 28th February 1809, together with their several enclosures, and we view with the deepest concern the transactions thus brought under our consideration.

3.—We have at all times entertained a just sense of the merits and services of the Officers of our Army, and have taken every proper opportunity to evince that sense and our consequent regard and attachment to their interests.

4.—Of this habitual and deep rooted sentiment, we have repeatedly given the most unequivocal proofs, and particularly in our late instructions to our Governments abroad, in support of the fair pretensions of our Officers to posts of honor and command; thus endeavouring to render the periods of their service in India both honorable and advantageous; whilst the ample provision made for their retirement in Europe, at an immense and indefinite expense, affords an instance of the regard and liberality of their employers, not to be paralleled in any other service. In aid of this last mentioned object, we have very recently (in our answer to some of the last Dispatches to Madras and Bengal) made liberal donations to the funds established at those Presidencies for the maintenance and support of distressed Officers, their wives and families.

5.—Whilst, however, we are thus attentive on the one hand, from sentiments not of justice and liberality only, but of attachment and esteem, to the interests and just pretensions of our Officers; we must not, on the other hand, lose sight of the necessity and paramount duty imposed upon us, of supporting the authority of the Governments under which those Officers serve.

6.—The support of the supreme authority of our several Governments in India is essential to the preservation of those Governments, to the maintenance of civil order, to the protection of society, and even to the well being and existence of the Army itself.

7.—We are at all times desirous to pay due regard to the representations of our Officers, and extremely unwilling to impute censurable, or unworthy motives to any of their actions; but it is impossible for us to consider their conduct, in the transactions now brought before us, otherwise than as highly improper and unmilitary.

8.—It appears from the papers now brought under our consideration, that about the month of June 1807, your Quarter Master General, Lieutenant Colonel Munro, in obedience to the orders of our then Commander in Chief at Fort St. George, Sir John Cradock (which orders were communicated to the Quarter Master General by a Letter of the 7th of February, marked private and confidential) submitted to his consideration and approval, a paper purporting to be a plan for the provision of Tents, and the carriage of the Tents and Stores of Native Corps, which articles had previously been supplied by a Contract with the Commanding Officers of those Corps respectively.

9.—This Paper was soon afterwards laid before the Governor in Council by Sir John Cradock, who stated in the minute which accompanied it, that “it would be superfluous in the extreme to urge at any length the validity of the arguments set forth in the Quarter Master General’s Report, as he might say they conveyed the result of their joint reflections upon the subject, and were the issue of that experience which arose from their respective situations.” It was approved by Mr. Petre, when President, who observed in his minute on considering that paper—that the result of many of the statements which he had delivered in 1803, when he opposed the opinions of General Stuart, who brought forward the measure of the Tent Contract, had been by the experience of past years completely verified, as well as the apprehensions he expressed that both the public and individuals would suffer by that arrangement.

10.—The plan, so approved, was, together with the Report, which stated the ground of it, transmitted to the Government of Bengal, and being returned with their complete approbation and sanction, was adopted by the Government of Fort St. George, and was in consequence published to the Army, and carried into effect in May 1803.

11.—On the 25th of September 1808, a charge was transmitted to the Head Quarters, of the Army against Lieut. Colonel Munro, signed by the Officers then in command of five Regiments of Native Cavalry, and twenty-three Bataillons of Native Infantry, for “conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in having, in his proposed plan for the abolition of the Tent Contract, lately held by Officers Com-

manding Native Corps, made use of false and infamous insinuations, thereby tending to injure their characters as Officers, and otherwise injurious to their reputations as Gentlemen; and upon this charge, Lieutenant Colonel Munro was, on the 20th January 1809, ordered into arrest by Lieutenant General Macdowall.

12.—The charge thus preferred against the Quarter Master General appears to have been founded on certain expressions in his Report which had received the sanction and approbation of all the authorities in India competent to decide upon it.—Admitting for a moment that those expressions had been exceptionable, deference to those authorities ought to have imposed forbearance—Officers who thought themselves aggrieved by them, were at liberty to adopt a line of conduct, which might have afforded them an opportunity of vindicating their own individual characters, without departing from their respect for those authorities which they were bound to obey.

13.—If any Officer thought himself alluded to, or aggrieved by any thing that Colonel Munro had said, he might easily have repelled the supposed imputation by demanding that, if he were suspected, he should be brought to trial upon it—Government would then either have granted a Court Martial, or would have officially and publicly declared that no imputation rested upon such Officer.

14.—Each individual Officer would have had an undoubted right to have demanded such a clearance or trial for himself; but an Officer in command of one particular Corps cannot, in the nature of things, undertake to answer for the conduct of an Officer in command of another Corps, far removed perhaps from his possible observation, much less for a whole body of such Officers so circumstanced.

15.—The character of each individual must be distinct and particular, and a combination therefore of many Officers to repel insinuations (supposing such to have been advanced) against unnamed individuals of their body or class, respecting whose conduct the personal knowledge of the members generally of that body could not enable them to speak, does not seem to be founded in any principle of equity; nor would it be justified by alleging that, general insinuations against the whole body, but pointing to no Officer by name, could not be met in any other manner; for, the obvious course to be followed in that case would still be, that every individual Officer who conceived his character to be brought into question, should desire to have his own conduct separately investigated.

16.—But we are the more astonished at their proceeding, when we consider the expressions which have been assigned as the ground of the charge. Detached as they have been from their context, they still appear to us to be couched in the usual style of official discussion, and to be as far from conveying any imputation against individual characters, as the minutes of Sir John Cradock and Mr. Petrie, by which the plan was supported. But when they are considered as they actually stand in the paper prepared by Colonel Munro, forming a part of the chain of reasoning founded upon general principles, it appears to us that no inference can fairly be drawn from them unfavourable to the character of the Madras Army.

17.—While therefore we condemn the conduct of the officers who preferred this charge, we approve of the terms in which you have stated your opinion of the grounds of it in your General Orders of the 6th of February.—It was a proper attention to their feelings, and still more to the feelings of those Officers who had no share in that irregular and unjustifiable proceeding, to declare in a public document that no injurious imputations upon their previous conduct were conceived by the Governor in Council to have been intended in the report of Colonel Munro.

18.—We cannot dismiss this part of the subject without observing, that the circumstances of the case before us involve a question of the greatest importance; the claim of individuals who may think themselves aggrieved by the opinions or reflections of an Officer of the Government, communicated by him in obedience to the orders of his superiors and in the discharge of his official duty, to bring such Officer to trial for those communications.

19.—It persons holding responsible situations were liable to be exposed to the vexation and ignominy of public trial, whenever they may, in the discharge of their official duties, have delivered opinions adverse to the sentiments or even the interests of any part of the service; it will be impossible for such persons to do their duty to the public in any instance which may interfere, or may be supposed to interfere with these sentiments or interests; or to give, upon any question, a fair and honest opinion; if that opinion may, by interference or strained application, be construed into a criminal insinuation against the character and conduct of individuals.—If such a claim could be maintained; if the practice which it inculcates were to prevail; it would put an end at once to all official confidence, and leave the Government without the means of obtaining information respecting existing errors, defects or abuses, or of forming plans for the cor-

rection of any arrangements, which have a tendency to produce them.—We have thought it necessary to state these principles generally and broadly, because we are deeply impressed with a sense of their truth and importance—with respect to the particular case of Lieutenant Colonel Munro, it may be observed that, the communication was not only official but confidential—its insertion in the records of Government, was no act of his, but the act of the Commander in Chief—by what means the paper became public, we have no authentic information; no reason whatever has appeared for supposing that its publicity was owing to the Quarter Master General—were we acquainted with the channel through which it became public, and was afterwards circulated through the different stations of the army, at the possible hazard (though we trust not with the direct view) of creating discontent; we should think it necessary to mark such a breach of confidence, with our high disapprobation.

20.—It appears further, from the 30th Paragraph of your letter of the 29th January 1809, that “the Officers who had preferred the charges against the Quarter Master General of the Army, had, in consequence of the declared sentiments of the Judge Advocate General regarding their illegality, requested that the Commander in Chief would suspend the prosecution of them.” We are induced, from this statement, to indulge a hope that the Officers, who had given in those charges against the Quarter Master General, had become sensible of the impropriety of having preferred them; and this consideration, if it shall turn out to be well founded, may relieve us from the disagreeable necessity of taking further notice of their misconduct in this respect.

21.—Having considered the proceeding of the Officers who preferred the charges against Lieutenant Colonel Munro; we come now to notice the conduct of Lieutenant General Macdowall, our late Commander in Chief at Fort St. George, in relation to this affair.

22.—We enter upon this task with extreme concern, not only because we feel reluctance in passing any animadversion upon an Officer who has, after long services in India, filled so high a situation; but because it has been urged, by some of his friends, that we ought to wait for any justification he might wish to offer of his own conduct.—To this last suggestion, although his proceedings at Fort St. George do not indicate any intention of appealing to us, we should have been willing and even anxious to attend, if we did not consider that his case was fully before us, by his own public documents upon record—and if we deem it essential to the peace and authority of our Government, that no time should be lost in declaring our sentiments upon points which have been brought into question by the public acts of

this Officer—to those public acts alone, and chiefly in respect to the bearings they have upon our present and future interests, our attention will be directed.

23.—It appears that Lieutenant General Macdowall, notwithstanding he had been officially informed by the Judge Advocate General, his constituted legal adviser, that those charges were in their nature illegal; did, on the 20th January 1809, put Lieutenant Colonel Munro under arrest, with the intent that he should be brought to trial upon them.

24.—The obvious reasons on which we have grounded our censure upon the Officers for bringing forward those charges, might well be expected to have occurred to the mind of Lieutenant General Macdowall, and to have determined his conduct with respect to them.—But, in addition to those reasons, the report which had been made upon them by the Judge Advocate General on the 7th November 1808—proved so unanswerably their impropriety and illegality, and furnished such strong grounds for considering them as an unwarrantable attempt to control the Councils of Government, through the medium of bringing one of its official advisers to trial; that it became the clear duty of Lieutenant General Macdowall, to have returned those charges to the Officers who had signed them, with marks of his high displeasure.

25.—The Officers who gave in the charge against Lieutenant Colonel Munro, having in their subsequent Memorial desired that the Commander in Chief would postpone the prosecution of them; you have, in the 30th Paragraph of your letter of the 29th of January 1809, remarked, that it furnished additional ground, in aid of all the other objections, for Lieutenant General Macdowall's refraining from bringing Colonel Munro to trial upon them.—In this observation, we entirely concur.—It would indeed have been a high aggravation of the impropriety of Lieutenant General Macdowall's conduct, in putting Lieutenant Colonel Munro under arrest, on charges which the Judge Advocate General had declared to be inadmissible; if he preserved in subjecting the Quarter Master General to a trial, after the authors of those charges had themselves acquiesced in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General and requested that the proceedings might be suspended.

26.—But we observe that Lieutenant General Macdowall, in his letter of the 28th January 1809, covering that Memorial of the Officers, took occasion distinctly to remark, that it was not before him when he put Lieutenant Colonel Munro in arrest on the 20th of that month.

27.—As, however, a paper of that description, which was to be circulated for signatures, was likely to become known whilst in preparation; it would have been more satisfactory to us to have been informed, that no intimation whatever concerning it had reached Lieutenant General Macdowall, when he put Lieutenant Colonel Munro under arrest.

28.—Waving this circumstance however, we proceed to observe, that Lieutenant General Macdowall, instead of censuring and suppressing those charges, as we think it was the duty of the Commander in Chief to have done, adopted them and pursued their object, by subjecting Lieutenant Colonel Munro to the ignominy of an arrest with a view to his being brought to trial upon them.—It became then, in our opinion, the bounden duty of our Governor in Council at Fort St. George, to interpose the direct authority of Government for the protection of Lieutenant Colonel Munro, by requiring the Commander in Chief to release that Officer from the arrest in which he had placed him.

29.—To have permitted Lieutenant Colonel Munro to be brought to trial, for sentiments and statements delivered by him, in his official capacity, in obedience to the orders of our former Commander in Chief at Madras, Sir John Cradock, by whom they were adopted as his own, as they were also approved, sanctioned, and enforced by the local and supreme Government; would have been, not merely to withhold protection, from a meritorious Officer, in the discharge of his indisputable duties; but to have brought into question, and in fact subjected to trial, the character and acts of the former Commander in Chief, Sir John Cradock, and even those of the Governments themselves.

30.—We consider the General Order left by Lieutenant General Macdowall for publication, on his quitting Madras, as a high aggravation of his previous misconduct, in having put Lieutenant Colonel Munro under an arrest upon charges in so many ways objectionable; which his constituted law adviser had told him were illegal, and which the accusers themselves had desired to wish draw.

31.—This order, left by Lieutenant General Macdowall for publication after his departure, conveys a severe reprimand to Lieutenant Colonel Munro, for having appealed to your Government on the occasion of his arrest; a measure necessarily imposed upon him by the conduct of Lieutenant General Macdowall himself. This appeal had been sanctioned and acted upon by your Government. A reprimand therefore on Lieutenant Colonel Munro, for having made it, became, by necessary inference, a reprimand on the Government itself.

32.—That Supreme Civil and Military power, which in all Governments, must reside somewhere, is in the Presidency of Fort St. George, vested, by act of Parliament, in the Governor in Council of that Presidency, subject to the controul of the super or authorities, in India and Europe, as described by that act.—All other authorities and powers are to be held and exercised in subordination to that Supreme authority.

33.—To contend that any authority can exist separate, independent, and in contradiction to that supreme authority, can only be considered to be an attempt to pervert the useful practice of conducting public business, in certain specified and habitual channels, into a means of checking, resisting, and controuling the Government itself.

34.—Any Military Officer addressing himself directly to the Government, and otherwise than through the usual and ordinary channels of communication, certainly does it at his peril; and it is incumbent upon him in his own justification, to shew, either that the usual channels of application were obstructed, or refused to him; or to state other and satisfactory Causes for the irregularity of his address.—It then becomes the duty of the Government to decide, how far the peculiar circumstances of the case authorise and justify the irregularity of application.

35.—If the Government shall formally, by its declarations, or virtually by its acts, sanction such application and appeal, by acting on the information conveyed in it, and without censuring the mode in which it was received; it then becomes the duty of the Commanding Officer, or Commander in Chief, through whose channel the application, or appeal, was originally offered, to submit his opinion to that of the Government.

36.—It is not competent to a Commanding Officer, or Commander in Chief; after such notification of the sentiments of Government, to reprimand, bring to trial, or otherwise molest, those who have appealed to the Government, for having made that appeal in a mode, which in the opinion of the Government, has been justified by the circumstances of the case.

37.—If Lieutenant General Macdowall thought that Government had exceeded his powers, in accepting the appeal of Lieutenant Colonel Munro, and requiring his release from arrest; it was competent to him to have stated his opinion, in an appeal to us, or to the Supreme Government in India; but a publication in General Orders, that is, a publication addressed to the Army, against the orders of Government; a publication which not only pronounced a severe censure upon Lieutenant Colonel Munro, but declared an intention of bringing him to a Court Martial, for the conduct which the Government held justifiable, and which was therefore, as before stated, a direct

censure and attack upon the conduct and power of the Government; must be considered as a measure unjustifiable in itself, and of the most dangerous tendency.

38.—This measure rendered it in your opinion your duty to assert and maintain your own legitimate authority, thus publicly called in question; and we approve of the orders which you issued upon this occasion, directing the removal of Lieutenant General Macdowall from the command of the troops at Fort St. George, and for expunging the orders which he had issued from all the public records of your presidency from the public records of your Presidency.

39.—We now proceed to take notice of other parts of Lieutenant General Macdowall's correspondence. We consider the insinuation conveyed in Lieutenant General Macdowall's letter of the 21st January 1809, to the Quarter Master General, that "by his not putting the Quarter Master General in arrest, a door would be left open to the possible introduction of undue influence and arbitrary power" to be highly unwarranted and highly blameable.

40.—The observations which Lieutenant General Macdowall has thought fit to record, against his non-appointment by us to a seat in our Council of Fort St. George, are conveyed in terms which appear to us disrespectful and offensive.

41.—The non-appointment of Lieutenant General Macdowall to a seat in our Council of Fort St. George was not determined by considerations personal to him. It was the consequence of a principle adopted by us at that time, upon general views, for the Government of the subordinate Presidencies.—But, whatever motive might have been supposed to have influenced us, in declining to give a seat in Council to the Commander in Chief of Fort St. George; we cannot admit such an exercise of our discretion to have formed a justifiable subject of animadversion on the part of Lieutenant General Macdowall, who, having accepted the office of Commander in Chief, was bound to maintain, to the utmost of his power, the authority of the Government as well as the discipline and subordination of the troops.

42.—The appointment of a Commander in Chief to a seat in Council at any of our Presidencies, is an arrangement at all times purely discretionary with us, and cannot be claimed as a matter of right by any Officer succeeding, by casual promotion, or by specific appointment, to the command of the troops at such Presidency.

43.—We now proceed to another instance in which we feel ourselves under the necessity of expressing the most serious disapprobation of the conduct of Lieut. General Macdowall.—It is in his transmission of a Memorial of the most exceptionable nature from certain Officers of our Army, and on the strong approbation he has conveyed of that Memorial in his Letter to you of the 21st January 1809.

44.—It appears that about May or June 1808, Lieutenant General Macdowall, at the desire of Sir George Barlow (privately communicated to him) wrote to the Officers Commanding the principal Stations of the Army, to require them to repress an Address to the Supreme Government in Bengal, which was at that time in circulation among the Officers of the Madras Army, for the purpose of obtaining an equalization of allowances with the Officers serving in Bengal.

45.—But, on the 23d of January, 1809, Lieutenant General Macdowall, forwarded to the Governor in Council, an address to the Court of Directors from a considerable number of the Officers of the Madras Army, in which among other things they say, “we petition, with one voice, that the Madras Army be placed permanently on the same allowances with that of Bengal, and in urging this request, we presume we only ask what justice demands, our services entitle us to, and what we shall ever consider as our just rights.”

46.—This address was transmitted through Lieutenant General Macdowall to the Government of Fort St. George, with a Letter from himself, in which he strongly recommends and supports this Address of the Officers; notwithstanding that he had, but a few months before, sent directions to the Officers Commanding the principal Stations of the Army to suppress an Address, then in circulation, for the very same purpose, namely, that of obtaining an equalization of allowances at Madras and Bengal. And here we pause, to remark on the very extraordinary and censurable conduct of Lieutenant General Macdowall, in recommending and supporting a Memorial, more reprehensible in its nature and language than that, which at a short preceding period, he had interposed his authority to suppress. We can the less wonder that, if thus encouraged and supported, the Officers find fault with, and complain of, every act of the Government, which in any way affects their personal interests, however necessary it may be to the well being and safety of the State.

47.—Although the Address of the Officers is not yet before us, in an authenticated form; we think it proper to take the present opportunity to make some observations upon the topics contained in it.

48.—The general preliminary representation made by the Officers, of the nature and disadvantages of the Company's Service, we conceive to be highly objectionable and incorrect.—The complaint that, they are banished to a distance from their country and friends, for a considerable portion of their lives, is a complaint applicable to his Majesty's and to most other military services; well known to be essential to theirs, when they first

enter it, and therefore not a becoming topic of complaint in Military men; besides which we have to observe, that no one enters into our military service in India, but on his own application; and with the full knowledge that, he can advance in it only in a course of years; but when the Officers add "we are doomed to toil through many a painful year, on an allowance scarcely adequate to our subsistence, until after a period of twenty-two years service in India, we have the melancholy alternative of returning home, to live in dependence and comparative poverty on the pensions of our ranks; or of continuing with age and infirmities, in a climate avowedly hostile to our constitutions;"—when they make this representation of their situations and prospects; they surely forget, that the military allowances of the Company are higher than those of any other military service in the world, although the necessities of life are comparatively cheap in India: that they attain the highest rank, without purchase or expence: and that the provision for retiring Officers is such, as no other service has ever afforded, and such as the finances of the Company are even strained to support.

49.—After these preliminary observations, the Address proceeds to complain of the abolition of the bazar allowance; an arrangement which is not confined to Madras, but extended to the other Presidences, which is in strict conformity to the articles of war, which prohibit the levy of duties by Military Officers on all articles of consumption, and is evidently founded on the most incontrovertible principles of sound policy.

50.—It is not politic to give Officers an interest in the amount of imports levied in military markets, because it has an evident tendency to make the soldiers discontented with their Officers, by feeling themselves taxed, for the benefit of those who commanded them—in evidence of which a very recent instance might be quoted.

51.—It is further to be observed that, in India, the amount of the collections in military bazars has always depended principally on the extension of the sale of spirituous liquors to the troops, to give an Officer therefore an interest in the amount of duties derivable from such a source, is to set his interest directly at variance with his duty, and to hold out to him a reward for encouraging that intoxication which it is his first duty to discourage and suppress.

52.—It is not meant by those observations to state, that these inconveniences have actually taken place, under the administration of the Company's present Officers; but it is a sufficient reason for the abolition of a general arrangement, that it has a tendency to produce consequences highly injurious to the service.—This observation is applicable to every part of the succeeding argument.

53.—The next complaint stated in the Address is, the abolition of the allowance of full batta to Officers commanding Stations; but the allowance has been rather transferred, and extended than abolished, and that upon principles of the most obvious propriety. For, on the recommendation of Sir John Cradock, the full batta was transferred from the Officers commanding Stations, to Officers commanding Corps, from Officers in a fixed and quiet situation, to Officers engaged in the more active duties of their profession.

54.—The next subject of complaint brought forward is, that the orders of the Court of Directors for removing His Majesty's Officers from the command of Stations, where their regiments are not quartered, and for appointing military men to the pay offices of the Army, have not been carried into effect by the Madras Government.

55.—How far our orders on these subjects have been yet carried into effect, we are unable precisely to ascertain; but we know that they have been executed to a certain extent; and as we have no doubt of the disposition of our Governor in Council, at Fort St. George, to execute these and all other orders in the most punctual manner, and with the greatest practicable expedition; we do not doubt that, ere this time, considerable progress has been made in arrangements, which evidently will not admit of instantaneous adoption, without danger to the public interests and to the regularity of public business.

56.—It is possible, indeed, that cases may occur, in which both the Officers in the King's and Company's service may be properly selected for the command of Stations where their respective regiments are not quartered; and if such should occur, it will be your duty to see that this is done without partiality to either, stating your reasons at large for any deviation from the general rule.

57.—The Address then goes on to complain of the abolition of the Tent Contract, an arrangement founded upon arguments which we believe to be incontrovertible, although some of the facts upon which the arguments for its abolition were grounded, are brought forward in the Address as reasons for its continuation.

58.—The Address states that during war, the allowances for the Tent Contract were unequal to the expenses, a fact which we conceive is decisive against its propriety, although the only inference drawn from it in the Address, is that the Contract should be continued during peace.

59.—This argument might have some force, if the Tent Contract were to be considered only with reference to the advantages of the Officers who held it; although we are of opinion, that even in this limited view of the subject, the continuation

of the Contract had been sufficiently extended in point of time to allow those Officers an opportunity of re-imbursing themselves during peace for the extraordinary expences which they might have incurred during the war.—Some, perhaps many, of the Officers who held the Contract during war, must have been removed since the peace by death, promotion, or retirement, from the command to which it was attached, without having had the opportunity of re-imbursing themselves, and this furnishes another strong argument against the Tent Contract, when viewed only with reference to the interests of individuals.

60.—The reasons, however, for abolishing the Tent Contract, which appear to us of most force, are, that it provided at a great and constant expence for putting all the Native Corps in readiness to move; when, from the nature of things, many of them must at all times necessarily remain stationary; that the expence of fulfilling the terms of the Contract being much greater in the field than in garrison, the Officers contracting were placed in a situation in which their interest might eventually be in opposition to their duty; that it must interfere with the discipline of Corps, by withdrawing the attention and occupying the time of Commanding Officers, in cases not connected with the discipline of their respective regiments and battalions; and finally that it made the commanders of Corps Officers of disbursements and expenditure, not as they always ought to be, of check and controul over the disbursements of others. These reasons had induced Lord Cornwallis, after establishing the Tent Contract in war, to revoke it in time of peace, and upon the obvious ground that it was an arrangement made to promote, not the advantages of the Officers, but the efficiency of the service.

61.—The Address then again reverts to the claim of an equalization of Military Allowances at Madras and Bengal, a claim which, though it neither be grounded on any solid principles, nor can ever be admitted as the basis of any practical regulation, we still examine somewhat more in detail than we have thought necessary in considering the other subjects of the Address, because it is a question of extensive practical embracing many points besides the one now brought before us.

62.—In the different Presidencies of the Company in India, distinctions have from the beginning subsisted in respect to establishments and advantages (not only in the Military but in every other department.) These distinctions have arisen from the comparative importance of the Presidencies themselves and of the public business to be transacted under them.

63.—Thus Bengal, the first great territorial possession to the Company, had its establishments early settled with some analo-

gy to its income, and that country as being the seat of the Supreme Government, the tenure of the British interests in India came to have a standard of public allowances, which could not be exactly imitated at the other Presidencies, under their very different circumstances.

64.—The style of living also among the Europeans, as we may presume, gradually adapted itself to the scale of income.

65.—The persons nominated to Civil and Military employments have entered the service perfectly aware of these inequalities, and are therefore not entitled to expect that they should be afterwards removed.

66.—The Company have hence always resisted the idea of a general equalization of allowance and emoluments of the different Presidencies, as not founded in right or reason, or the nature of things.

67.—Supposing for a moment, that such a principle could be admitted and enforced, the consequence in the present state of the finances of the Company, must be, to reduce the few remaining distinctions of the Bengal Presidency, to a level with those of Madras and Bombay; as it would be utterly impossible to provide for the extreme, of raising the emoluments of the inferior Presidencies to a level with those of Bengal, extended as this rise must be, to all the Civil as well as Military branches of the service, if once the principles of equalization were adopted.

68.—In all the Presidencies, however, the scale of all allowances has been more sufficient for comfortable subsistence, and in the case of all the Privates and Non-Commissioned Officers, of the Army, the rates have been at all times, very generally the same at all the Presidencies.

69.—From a concurrence of circumstances it has also happened, that an approximation to an equalization of allowances, has in fact taken place in so far as to reduce the advantages of the Bengal Military Service generally, almost to an equality with those of the other Presidencies—and if the comparative slowness of promotion at that Presidency be taken into the estimate, it might not be incorrect to say that the Military Service in Bengal has not been for many years past, upon a superior footing, upon the whole, than at either of the other Presidencies—it the Madras Officers should possess a reasonable plea to have all their allowances put on a level with those of Bengal, the Bengal Officers have a plea at least as specious to an equalization of rank in proportion to length of service.—The Infantry have the same plea of complaint against the quicker promotion in the Cavalry, and the Artillery against both.—In short, there can be

no end to the operation of this principle of equality, if it is allowed to supersede all established usages, and all considerations of expediency.

70.—The regimental allowances however both to Officers and men are very nearly the same at all the Presidencies, and wherever more comfortable subsistence is concerned, it has been the object of the public regulations at all times, to approximate as nearly to an equality of allowances as the local circumstances of each Presidency have admitted.

71.—But staff, and other extra allowances, rest upon a different foundation; they are gratuitous advantages conferred on individuals at the pleasure and discretion of the Government, and are calculated not with reference to what other men receive who may perhaps perform similar services in other places, but in reference to the means of the governing power, and the view which it may take of the merits and services of the receiver.

72.—Upon the same principles, of the necessities of the State require that a diminution should take place in the expenditure of any, or of all the settlements in India, it is not to be expected that such reduction shall fall first or only, upon those who receive the higher salaries, whether Civil or Military, at one or at another Presidency, but the Government has an undoubted right, legal and moral, to decide, consistently with the principles of justice, what part of the service will best admit of that reduction, which the necessities of the State demand.

73.—But it is unnecessary to press this principle, however incontestible, as in point of fact reductions have been ordered, and are in a train of execution at all the presidencies, and affecting all the branches of the Company's Service, Civil and Military, reductions which are absolutely necessary to the existence of the Company, and consequently to the maintenance and provision of all their Servants, as well in India as in Europe, as well in the retired and pensioned establishments, as in the more early and active stages of service.

74.—Another subject of complaint made by the Officers of the Madras Army, is that the Commander in Chief, whom, in imitation of himself, they stile, "The Representative of the Army" has been excluded from a seat in Council.

75.—The propriety of granting a seat in Council to Lieutenant General Macdonald, or to any other Commander in Chief, is a question so entirely unconnected with the interests of the Officers themselves, and the constitution of the Army under the Company and the British Government, that it is not easy to consider its introduction into their Address in any other light than as an espousal, on the part of the Officers, of Lieutenant

General Macdowall's unreasonableness complaints on this subject, in return for the countenance which he has so improperly shewn to the equally unreasonable complaints of the Officers.

76 —It is not more necessary that the Commander in Chief should have a seat in Council at Fort St. George, than that the Commander in Chief in England should be a Member of the Cabinet, and although advantages may result from his personal assistance in Council, still the benefits of his advice and co-operation may be obtained, and the military arrangements of Government may be conducted in an efficient manner, even if he should not have a seat at the Board.— This part of the Memorial, however, does not call for any detailed examination: yet it may be proper to observe that, although Officers complain that their interests may suffer by the Commander in Chief not having a seat in Council; in fact most of the measures, of which the Memorial itself complains as grievances, were suggested by the Commander in Chief Sir John Cradock, and adopted whilst he was in Council.

77 —On the striking impropriety and mischievous ambiguity of the phrase "Representative of the Army"—we have commented in another part of this Letter —We shall now therefore only observe that the adopting, by the Officers, of this reprehensible phrase, furnishes another instance of the evil consequences of the countenance before referred to.

The last subject of complaint adduced in the Address, is the formation of a General Fund for the Off reckonings of the Army, which is stated to have been formed for the purpose of equalizing the advantages derivable from that Fund to the Colonels of the three Presidencies; by which the Colonels on the Madras establishment have suffered a diminution of income, whilst those of the Bengal establishment have received an addition to their emoluments.

78 —In reverting to our orders transmitted to India on the subject of the Off-reckonings of the Army, we do not find that any such principle of equalization was alluded to, or in our contemplation.

79 —The only object of the formation of a General Fund for the Off-reckonings of the Indian Army, which was then stated was, to provide a Fund for the retired List of General Officers, whose Pensions, like all others Military Pensions, were made equal; whether those Officers belonged to the establishments of Bengal, Madras or Bombay.

The Off-reckoning fund is, indeed, in its nature and effects, a Pension Fund, and has therefore very naturally been regulated upon

the same principles of equality as are all Pension Establishments.

| | | |
|--|---------------|------|
| Bengal the East. on an average
of 3 Years. | } Each share, | 952 |
| Madras Ditto. | | |
| Bombay Ditto. | | 1294 |
| | | 1458 |

In point of fact however the Madras officers suffered scarcely any diminution of advantages by that arrangement of their Off-reckonings having been nearly an average of the Off-reckonings of Bengal and Bombay.

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| Bengal. | 952 |
| Bombay. | 1458 |
| | 2)2410 |
| | 1205 Average. |

20. This therefore is no fair subject of complaint by the officers on the Madras establishment, even had the formation of a General Fund been made, as it was not, upon a principle of equalizing the allowances to the Officers of the three establishments, besides which the Officers affected by this arrangement, are and most commonly will be, resident in Europe, and cannot there be found among those who have signed the Memorial.

21.—It is impossible for us, on such an occasion as the present, to touch this subject without repeating our strongest disapprobation of a practice thus again revived by the Officers of our Army, of combining and forming associations for the purpose of addressing Government on any imaginary or real grievance which they may suppose themselves to suffer. The evils of such a practice were clearly pointed out, and the practice itself absolutely forbidden in our Military General Letter of the 20th of April 1803, the fourth and fifth Paragraphs of which we shall quote, and we repeat our most positive directions that the strictest attention and obedience be paid to them.

“ We cannot omit taking this opportunity to express in the most pointed terms, the disapprobation with which we have seen the general associations of Officers of different ranks formed for these and similar purposes; associations completely subversive of that system of military correctness and subordination which it must be your and our duty in future more strictly to enforce, since

"any relaxation in a point of such essential consequence would infallibly be attended with the most fatal disorders, as repeated experience has too often proved, when such practices have been permitted to prevail."

5.—"It will at all times be our inclination to attend to the comforts and to the interests of every part of our Army, when made known to us, through the proper channel of communication. But we at the same time must transmit to you our most positive injunction, to adopt the strongest measures which circumstances may require, to countenance alterations of the descriptions to which we have above referred, if a sense of propriety should not render such interference unnecessary."

While we deem it necessary to repeat that combination of this nature are in themselves subversive of the principles of discipline and good order, and calculated to afford an example, highly dangerous to the interests of the State, although they may bear only the appearance of a legitimate appeal to superior authority for the redress of supposed grievances; we think it due to the Officers of our Army at large to state, at the same time, that we are disposed to ascribe improper views exclusively to the projectors of such combinations, and to those who have actively exerted themselves in promoting them,—such Officers as may have acceded to the project, are not probably aware of the true nature and tendency of the combination which they have contributed to form, and are deceived by the plausible pretext of a constitutional appeal to the authority of Government.

82.—But the case will be very different, after having been again apprized by the Government of the dangerous tendency of the practices, to which in the first instance they may have incautiously lent themselves, after the pains which have been taken to shew the unreasonableness of their complaints and the utter impossibility of compliance; they should persevere in urging requests, improper in themselves, and rendered still more so by the manner in which they are brought forward.

83.—We are too sensible of the high military spirit which has all times distinguished our Officers in the field, to suppose it possible that, after these repeated warnings, they can so far forget the sentiments with which that spirit ought to inspire them, as to expose themselves to the imputation of looking more to the pecuniary emoluments of their profession than to the honor derived from an exemplary discharge of their duties, both in Peace and War.—This distinction is not to be obtained solely by gallantry in the field, but by a strict observance of all the duties of the Military Character, and of these there is none more important and essential than the inculcation by their own conduct and example, of those principles of

subordination to superior authority, which can alone ensure the obedience of their inferiors in the service, and render an army useful to the state, or safe even to those who command it.

84.—When we look back to the general character of the Officers in our service, we are persuaded that reflection has long since convinced those, who have been concerned in the transactions animadverted upon in this letter, of their misconduct, and of our substantial regard to their real interests, of which the various beneficial regulations adopted by us in the course of late years, afford the most unequivocal proof.—We shall only further add, that at a time when the exigencies of the State subject every individual in the United Kingdom to great deprivations; we confidently expect the same cheerful acquiescence in our Officers in India, whether Civil or Military, which so conspicuously mark the good sense, zeal, and loyalty of His Majesty's subjects at home.

85.—We now revert to the more immediate consideration of the conduct of our late Commander in Chief. The last act of Lieut. General Macdowall, which we are called upon to notice, in his address to the Army upon the occasion of his quitting the command and embarking for Europe, which though not transmitted by you, has appeared through so many channels, public and private, that we cannot doubt its authenticity.

86.—It is with extreme surprize and concern that we found such sentiments and expressions as the following in an address from a Commander in Chief to the troops under him.

“ The circumstances of his appointment (to the command of the Army at Fort St. George) were, he says, so humiliating and unpropitious, that he declined addressing the Army upon his first assuming the command of it, in the anxious hope that the Court of Directors might, on further deliberation, be induced, to restore him to his right, by altering the new and extraordinary forms of Government, and have enabled him to exercise the functions of his station as the representative of the Army, with honor to the service, and credit to himself.”

87.—On the evident impropriety of a Commander of our Forces claiming as a right that situation in the Councils of our Government, which our discretion is free to grant or withhold, we have already remarked.

88.—The authority of the governing power can never be liable to be arranged by those whom it employs, for the limitations it may think fit to impose on their authority.

89.—Reprehensible and unmilitary as it is in a Commander in Chief, to censure and stigmatize the conduct of his superiors in the public orderly books of the Army, the designation of “ Representative of the Army; by which Lieutenant General Macdowall has, on this occasion, chosen to describe himself, is, if possible, still

more reprehensible, and has an obvious tendency to excite dissatisfaction and discontent in the Army against our Government, by leading them to consider themselves as injured and humiliated by us, in the person of their Representative.

90.—There is no sense in which this term could be understood, in which it could be applied with propriety, to the position of Commander in Chief; and there are senses which it might bear, by no forced construction, which are so highly improper, and imply doctrines so directly subversive of the whole frame of our Government, that we are unwilling to suppose that either Lieutenant General Macdowall, or the Officers in whose Memorial it appears, could have been aware of them.

91.—The term "Representative of the Army" is altogether novel and extraordinary. It might be understood to imply that the Military Class were, by a Representative, to have a share in the legislation, and all the political and financial measures of the Government. The admission of the term though applied in a sense much more limited, would, according to its use in our language, soon give it that import.

92.—But supposing it only to be intended to mean that the Army should have their Commander in Council, in order to take care of their interests and their supplies, claims and services; this would, in the first place, imply that the Civil Members of Government, would not be sufficiently attentive to the fair claims of the Army, which is contrary to all past experience, even when no Military Officer had a seat in the Council; and would require for the military body a privilege in the formation of the Government, which no other class has, or according to the constitution of our Government, can have.

93.—The term "Representative of the Army" would further imply that the Commander of the Army is responsible to it for his acts; that he is, in fact, delegated by it; and that it is not, as a British Army, according to the laws and constitution of Great Britain is, an instrument in the hands of the Executive Government; but is competent, through its Representative the Commander in Chief, to judge and control the public acts and counsels.

94.—Lieutenant General Macdowall has not, as already observed, thought fit to record or transmit to us any vindication of his conduct in proceedings which imperiously demand our most prompt and decisive animadversion, neither have we any reason to suppose from the tenor of his correspondence with the Governor in Council, that it is the intention of Lieutenant General Macdowall, further to remit his conduct to our judgment and decision.

95.—We are of opinion, however, that the official documents and the letters from Lieutenant General Macdowall recorded in your proceedings, afforded ad quite ground for passing a decisive judgment, which cannot, with any propriety, be delayed, in expectation of possible future communications from Lieutenant General Macdowall, or any other Officer implicated in these proceedings.

96.—Therefore, upon the whole of Lieutenant General Macdowall's case, as now submitted to our consideration, we felt ourselves bound to record our decided opinion, that the conduct of Lieutenant General Macdowall has been highly reprehensible, as having a direct tendency to encourage a spirit of discontent and insubordination, which it was his duty to repress, and that he has therefore justly incurred the censure you have passed upon it, and his subsequent removal from the Command of the Army.

97.—We shall think it our duty to lay the whole of this case, as contained in the documents you have transmitted, before His Majesty's Government.

98.—With respect to the suspension from our service of Major Boles, the Deputy Adjutant General, and of Lieutenant Colonel Capper, the Adjutant General; we are of opinion that, as those Officers were placed in a situation of difficulty, their removal from their respective employments on the Staff, would have been a sufficient mark of your displeasure; and we therefore direct that their suspension from our service be taken off.

99.—On one part of the proceedings of your Government, we feel it necessary in this place to deliver our opinion. We mean your declining to transmit to us the Memorial, presented to you for that purpose by the Officers Commanding Corps, respecting the Tent Contract. As you considered that question to be settled and disposed of, it was competent for you to say to the Officers, that you would not transmit the Memorial and it may implied admission on your part that the question should be again opened; but we think your caution on this head should not have prevented the transmission to us of the Memorial in question.

100.—We shall conclude our observations and decisions on this important reference, by recording as an act of justice, our complete and decided approbation of the conduct of our Governor and Council at Fort St. George, with respect to Lieutenant General Macdowall, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, in which they appear to have shown

no less moderation and temper in their several discussions which the Commander in Chief, than promptitude, energy, and firmness, in supporting the just authority of Government.

101.—We approve the provisional appointment of Major General Francis Gowdie to be Commander in Chief of our Army at Fort St. George, and we rely with confidence upon the experience and zeal of that Officer, to support the good order, discipline and efficiency of the troops committed to his charge.

Extract of a Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors, dated the 29th September 1809.

Para. 1.—Just as we were concluding our answers to your important dispatches, dated in December, January and February last, by the Luskington; your letter of the 13th May following, to the Secret Committee, by His Majesty's brig Virginia, arrived.

2.—The departure of the Georgiana packet; appointed to convey those answers, having been already, from several causes, inconveniently delayed; we feel that it would be highly inexpedient to detain her, for so much longer time as might be requisite, to enter into the subject of the advices now received from you, and the various topics connected with it, so fully as their most interesting nature disposes us to go; but we think it our duty not to lose a moment in giving our general opinion with respect to them.

3.—We view with deep astonishment and concern, the principles, the spirit and the language, exhibited in the paper denominated the Memorial of the Officers of the Madras Army to the Governor General; and in the other paper styled an Address from the same Body to Major Boles. The doctrines and designs which these papers avow are subversive of the foundations of all legitimate Government; the rights they claim for the Army, are such rights as till now have never been arrogated or mentioned in our military service; such as no Army ever can possess with safety to the State to which it belongs. The first of these papers alleges grievances which have no foundation, and under the form of seeking redress, it asserts independent military privileges, which would constitute an independent military power. It demands a representative, that is a share in the Civil, Political and Military Government; it decides upon the measures, and violates the proceedings, of the Government; it requires the removal of the person who is, by the only legal authority, placed at the head of that Government; and by menaces and intimidation dictates to the Supreme Government of India, to which our Armies and all the Officers serving in them are, by the laws of their country, by their engagements to the Company, and by professional obligation, bound to be entirely subordinate and obedient.

4.—It is in vain that these assumptions are accompanied by professions of duty to the parent State, and of respect for the principles of military subordination; they are in their nature in their whole substance and spirit, as well as in the inflammatory terms in which they are conveyed, incompatible with the just principles of military obedience, and with the honor and interest of the Army itself, and breathe the language of faction and sedition.

5.—It is afflicting to us to think, that any of the natives of this country, any Officers of that Army which has been distinguished by so many gallant achievements, could have so far forgotten all the principles which should have regulated their conduct, as subject, & as soldiers, as to give into proceedings of so criminal a nature. Besides all the other ties which bind them to the duties of patriotism and of military fidelity, we should have thought that both the situation of the European body, who administer the power of the British Empire in India, containing so many millions of native subjects, and likewise occurs as still recent in that part of the world, would have been sufficient to keep every Officer of our military establishment, at a distance from the imputation of such a course, as these proceedings open.

6.—We are persuaded that a great majority of our Officers, however some of them may have been influenced for a time, by artful, inflammatory misrepresentations, most actively propagated, can never have countenanced or approved the sentiments which those proceedings so plainly indicate. They could only have been conceived and promoted by a few, under the instigation of bad passions or unhappy prejudice, and by the help of delusive arts imposed upon the young and inexperienced, who could mean only to assert what they were entitled to consider rights and were unaware of consequences.

7.—The authors and promoters of these dangerous and most culpable proceedings undoubtedly merit exemplary punishment; and it is to us peculiarly painful reflection that a sense of duty may oblige us to apply this principle to some persons, whose military services we have so lately applauded: but on such an occasion, punishment ought to be inflicted without respect of persons. A due severity, in so eminent a case, is justice to the State, and mercy to the individuals who live under its protection. It is required also for the support of the discipline, the honor, the efficiency, and the permanence of the Army.

8.—It was your duty as a Government, when you had reason to be convinced of the existing of factious and seditious agitations, not to wait till they should break out into acts of violence; but to endeavour to arrest their progress and to discover the authors of them. It is true as you have observed, that in such cases, where secrecy among the parties is essential, the regular and formal proofs which are required in legal proceedings and in ordinary transactions, are

to be expelled; but it appears to us that the grounds upon which you proceeded to the suggestion of certain Officers from the Service, and to the removal of others from command or staff appointments, either as having been the authors, or active promoters or abettors, of the Memorial to the Governor General, or as adherents to the principle of supporting Officers against the Government, by pecuniary contributions, were sufficient to warrant those proceedings; which therefore have our decided approbation. Before, however, we pass the final judgment which is here required of us; we wish, as in all cases, so in this especially, to weigh the whole with deliberation, including the case of Lieutenant Colonel Martin who is at home; but we shall do so with a determination, that no private solicitation or personal consideration shall have the least influence with us, when a great and solemn public duty, and the public interest are so deeply concerned.

9.—In our letter of the 7th September 1809, we gave our opinion in it, as Major Boles appeared to have been placed in a situation of difficulty, his removal from his staff appointment might be a sufficient mark of your displeasure; and we therefore desired, that he might be restored to the Service. We are sorry however to find now, that Major Boles has not conducted himself merely as an Officer impelled by a conviction of military duty to act in opposition to the sense of Government; but has gloried in that opposition, and must fairly be presumed that it is with his own consent, his case has become one of the rallying points for systematic resistance to the Government in support of the pernicious and unfounded doctrines of the late Commander in Chief, whose cause Major Boles appears to have cordially espoused. Under these circumstances, although we were not disposed to remove him from the service on the score of disobedience, which he might deem to be right, to the order of his Commanding Officer; yet, as there can be no pretence of right or duty, in a factious opposition to Government now become so dangerous, and so much promoted by his means, we direct that he be suspended from our service.

10.—We highly approve the General Orders which you issued on the 1st of May, and we trust that they will have the effect of bringing back such of the Officers of your establishment as have swerved from the true principles of military subordination, to the temper of mind which is no less essential to their own interest and happiness, than to the interests of the State and to that honourable sense of duty upon which the discipline and efficiency of an Army must ever depend.

11.—We are extremely gratified to learn, that the conduct of His Majesty's Officers serving under your Presidency, have through all these agitations been uniformly marked by steady subordinations, and good conduct—and that a large portion of the Officers of your own establishment, among whom you particularly specify the Subsidiary Corps at Hyderabad, have been uninfected by those pernicious examples which seduced others from the line of their duty.

534

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL,

12.—The conduct which Major General Goudie has held, in respect to all these military operations, since he has been at the head of the Army, is entitled to our unqualified commendation.

13.—We cannot conclude without expressing our high approbation of the firmness and temper with which you have maintained the just authority and dignity of Government, amidst very unusual oppositions and difficulties, and whilst you continue thus to discharge your public duties, you may depend upon our support.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

(Signed) A. FALCONER,

Chief Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY, MARCH 3, 1810.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 26TH FEB. 1810.

BY GOVERNMENT.

The armament prepared at this presidency, under the order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, for the purpose of suppressing the depredations of the Jowahnee pirates, in the

which, that armament was purchased in a manner, after the accomplishment of the object of it's equipment, in a manner the most creditable and satisfactory;—The Governor in Council has entire satisfaction, in publishing the following letters, this day received from the Secretary to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, which have so fully anticipated the sentiments of this government, on the conduct of the Forces, under the command of Captain Wainwright of his Majesty's ship La Chiffonne, and Lieutenant Colonel Lionel Smith of his Majesty's 65th Regiment, that it only remains to the Governor in Council to subscribe to the distinguished testimony, which has been afforded by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of the merits of that Detachment.

F. WARDEN Esq.

Chief Secretary to Government,

Sir,

BOMBAY;

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Dispatch of the 24th inst. containing Copies of report of the proceedings of the Expedition in the Gulf of Persia, subsequently to the Capture of Rasool

FOR MARCH 1810.

Khyrna.—s. The Right Hon'ble the Governor General has received these additional proofs of the energy, zeal, and ability of the commanders of the Military, and Naval Forces, employed on the service, of the gallantry and exemplary conduct of the Forces, under their command, with the greatest satisfaction, and admiration. His Lordship considers the success which they have obtained to be of the greatest importance, and is of opinion, that all the operations of the expedition, reflect the highest honor on Captain Wainwright, and Lieutenant Colonel Smith, and all the officers, and men, under their command.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE.

FORT ST. GEORGE,

27th January, 1810.

G. C. OSBORNE Esq.

Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY;

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 27th ultimo, accompanied by detailed accounts, of the brilliant capture of the port of Shinaas, by the forces under the command of Captain Wainwright of his Majesty's Navy, and Lieutenant Colonel Smith.

1d. The Right Hon'ble the Governor General, has perused with great satisfaction the interesting details of that gallant enterprize, and directs me to express his admiration of the professional skill, energy, bravery, and humanity of the commanding officers, and men, employed in that arduous undertaking.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,

14th February 1810,

By order of the Hon'ble the
Governor in Council,

(Signed) F. WARDEN;
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Lieutenant Colonel Smith on his return to the Presidency, was received on his landing by a salute of fifteen guns.

We are happy to learn by letters which have been received by the *Eugenia* from Rodriguez, that the *Taunton Castle* had safely arrived at that Island on the 20th of November, and had sailed again on the 28th.

The luxuriance of the island of Rodriguez and its capabilities of production, if cultivated, are highly spoken of.

But though its fruits and culinary productions are even now in great plenty and of excellent quality the grand staple commodities of subsistence cannot with its present population be produced in sufficient abundance to support the colony without having frequent recourse to the importation of such articles.

It would certainly be a very desirable thing that the island should be supplied with cultivating lands; but from what source they are to be supplied must be left to the wisdom of government to determine. Perhaps the convicts from the different courts might be beneficially employed on this island, if it should be thought worth while to continue the occupation of it for any political or commercial purpose.

The benefits expected to result from the strict system of Blockade which was adopted against the French islands, seem in some measure to have been avoided by the prudent change which the inhabitants of Bourbon made, in consequence thereof, in their system of cultivation, by which their coffee plantations were converted into wheat land; by means of which, so excellent is the soil and so genial is the climate, that they were enabled, it is said, to export a very considerable surplus to Mauritius, notwithstanding the demands at Bourbon of a population of nearly 90,000 souls.



SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1810.

Calcutta General Intelligence.

Fort William, Public Department,

MARCH 21, 1810.

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT GENERAL GEORGE HEWETT, Commander in Chief of the King's and Company's Forces in India, having proceeded to Fort St. George, on the Public Service, THE HONORABLE JOHN LUMSDEN, Esq. has this day, in conformity to the Appointment of THE RIGHT HONORABLE GILBERT LORD MINTO, GOVERNOR GENERAL, taken his Seat as VICE PRESIDENT and DEPUTY GOVERNOR of Fort William, under the usual Salute from the Ramparts of the Fort.

By Order of the Vice President in Council,
G. DOWDESWELL, Acting Chief Sec. to Govt,

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS,

MARCH 21, 1810.

Lieutenant Colonel THOMAS HAWKINS, to be Private Secretary to the Honorable the Vice President.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council,

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 13, 1810.

Ordered, that the following Paragraphs of General Letters from the Honorable Court of Directors, dated 17th and 30th August 1809, Rank of the 4th Class of Assistant Surgeons and of the 4th Class of Cadets for the Infantry and Cavalry of the Establishment of the Season 1808, and Copy of Paragraphs which will be inserted in the next General Letter to Bengal, be published in General Orders,

Letter dated 17th August.

PARA. 2. "We have appointed Mr. Cosmo McDonald, now acting as Midshipman on board the *Retreat*, a Cadet for the Infantry on your Establishment. The friends of Mr. McDonald have delivered to us the necessary Certificates of his age, and his order of rank will be transmitted you by the first opportunity.

3. We have appointed Mr. Geo. Stalkart, now at your Presidency, a Cadet for the Infantry on your Establishment. The friends of Mr. Stalkart have delivered to us the necessary Certificate of his age, and his order of rank will be transmitted you by the first conveyance.

4. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to rejoin in England till the first Ships of next Season,

Lieutenant Col. James McLean,

Captain John G. Wilson,

——— B. Manwarring,

——— Thos. Macan,

Cornet Chas. Scott Waring,

Lieut. T. Scott,

Captain H. Oake,

Lieut. Alexander Stewart,

Captain Jno. Pudner,

Lieut. J. Peller.

5. Brevet Major R. Hay, and Lieutenant Colonel Ouseigne, of your Establishment, retired from the Company's Service, the former on the 21st April 1809, and the latter on the 23d June last.

6. Lieutenant George Woolley, of your Establishment, has been admitted a Pensioner on the Military Fund. The date of Lieut. Woolley's retirement from the Company's Service is the 10th August 1808.

Letter dated 30th August.

PARA. 2. You have been informed of the retirement from our Service of Captain Geo. Maxwell, formerly of the 24th Regiment of Native Infantry, on your Establishment, and that such retirement was to take place from the 25th November, 1807.

8. On examining into the date of Captain Maxwell's leave of absence from your Presidency, we find it was on the 17th December 1804, and as he did not apply to us for permission to retire previous to November 1807; by which delay the Officers under him in the Regiment were exposed to great loss in promotion and emolument, we direct that Captain Maxwell's resignation be considered as having taken place at the expiration of five years from the time he left Bengal, and that the promotions in consequence be regulated accordingly.

5. We have appointed Mr. Walter William Rees, now at your Presidency, a Cadet for the Infantry on your Establishment.

ment. The friends of Mr. Root have delivered to us the necessary Certificate of his age, and his order of rank will be transmitted you at a future opportunity.

Ranks of the Second Class of Assistant Surgeons of the Season 1808:

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Edward Phillips, | Henry Addington; |
| J. Eckford, | Ditto, |
| W. Malcolm, | Windham, |
| Robert Patterson, | Sarah Christians. |

Rank of the Fourth Class of Cadets for Infantry and Cavalry for the Season 1808:

| | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| Francis Smith Wiggins, | Henry Addington, |
| Thomas Michael, | Ditto; |
| Thomas Charles Betvor, | Ditto, |
| Vickers Jacob, | Ditto, |
| Thomas Farris, | Ditto, |
| Robert Newcomen, | Charlton, |
| Anthony Daffy Swinton, | Ditto, |
| Cosmo McDonald, | On board the Re- |

atear, as Midship-

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| man, | Windham, |
| William Searle, | Ditto, |
| Hugh MacFarquhar, | Charlton, |
| Charles Marriott, | Windham, |
| William James Trench, | Charlton, |
| Roger Williamson Wilson, | William Pitt, |
| Federick Welchman, | Sarah Christians, |
| James Harvy Travis, | Windham, |
| Jno. Hay, | Lady Lushington, |
| Roger Keys Erskine, | Windham, |
| Thomas Brookholding, | Lady Lushington, |
| James Williamson, | Ditto, |
| David Bryce, | Sir Wm. Pulteney, |
| Samuel Griffin Jones, | Windham, |
| David Sherriff, | Ditto, |
| William Boyd Mackenzie, | Sarah Christians, |
| John Kerr, | Lady Lushington, |
| William Turner, | At Bengal, |
| George Stalkart, | Charlton, |
| William Crawford, | At Bengal, |
| Walter William Rees, | |

FOR THE CAVALRY.

| | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Lucius Horton Smith, | Metcalf, |
| Richard Robinson Wright, | Windham, |
| William Hardy Thorold, | Ditto, |

Copy of Paragraph which will be inserted in the next General Letter to Bengal.

"Mr. William J. O. Hall, a Cadet for our Auxiliary or Engineer Corps on the Bengal Establishment, having been reported to us, by the proper Officer at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, as qualified for a Commission, he proceeds to his duty this Season accordingly, and he is to take rank in our Service, next after Mr. J. Cheape.

"We have permitted the undermentioned Officers on your Establishment, to remain in England till first Ship of next Season.

Captain James Sharpe,

C. Simpson,

Lieutenant J. Wright."

The Vice President in Council resolves, that the operation of the General Order of the 24th of July last, regarding the Allowances to be drawn by Officers on leave of absence at the Cape of Good Hope or St. Helena, for the recovery of their health, shall be restricted to the 15th November last, the date when the General Order above referred to, were received at the Cape of Good Hope.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to fix the number of Servants or followers, to be allowed to Officers proceeding on Foreign Service on board Ship, who are to be furnished with Passage and Provisions at the expense of Government, as follows: For a Subaltern, or Assistant Surgeon, or Conductor of

| | |
|--|---------|
| Ordnance, | 3 |
| A Captain, or Surgeon, or Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, 4 | |
| A Major, | 5 or 7* |
| A Lieutenant Colonel Commanding, | 6 or 8* |

N. B. Each Officer when proceeding to the Coast in time of War, will be allowed four additional followers.

Captain Edmund Cartwright, of the 24th Regt. Native Infantry, is appointed Major of Brigade, to Lieut. Col. Ochterlony's Detachment, vice Brownrigg, removed.

Lieutenant Nichollett of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Adjutant to the Corps of Native Invalids, in the room of Capt. Andree, promoted.

His Excellency in Council is pleased to make the following promotions, to take effect from the 24th January 1809:

INFANTRY.

Senior Major James Young, to be Lieutenant Colonel, Vice Dubois.

1st REGIMENT N. I.

Senior Captain N. Cumberlege, to be Major, vice Hawkes.

Captain Lieutenant Thomas Jones, to be Captain of a Company,

* When going [where Field Officers can be mounted, one Sice and one Grass-cutter for each.

vice Cumberlege, promoted.

Senior Lieutenant J. Pester, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Jones, promoted.

Senior Ensign George R. Pemberton, to be Lieutenant, vice Pester, promoted.

7th REGIMENT N. I.

Senior Ensign David Pingle, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas.

10th REGIMENT N. I.

Captain Lieutenant Felix Raper, to be Captain of a Company, vice Scott.

Senior Lieutenant James Thorne, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Raper, promoted.

Senior Ensign William Bowe, to be Lieutenant, vice Thorne.

25th REGIMENT N. I.

Senior Captain William George Palmer, to be Major, vice Young, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant Richard Bent, to be Captain of a Company, vice Palmer, promoted.

Senior Lieutenant William De Waal, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Bent, promoted.

Senior Ensign Robert Roche, to be Lieutenant, vice De Waal, promoted.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to publish the following paragraph of a General Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors, dated 29th May 1807 :

" According to the Regulation established relative to the rank of Cadets educated at the Royal Military College at Marlow, of which you have been informed, Cornet Arnold is to rank as a Cadet from the 5th March 1803."

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 13, 1810.

His Excellency in Council is pleased to direct, that the present Monthly allowance of Sonaut Rupees Seventy (70) for Writers and Stationery for the service of each of the Magazines at Dehli, Agra, and Futty Ghur, shall be increased to 110, and that the present allowance of 150 per Month for Writers and Stationery for the Service of the Expense Magazine at Fort William, be reduced to 110.

The above arrangements to have effect from the 1st instant.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to direct the republication of General Orders of the following Extract from the Regulation of the Board of Ordnance, to which Conductors of

Ordinance on this Establishment are directed to pay strict attention,
 " That Conductors of Ordnance, being the Official Assistants
 " of the Commissaries or Deputy Commissaries, be placed under
 " their authority without any exemption from their orders, with
 " respect to writing or other duties, whilst those required shall
 " be confined to the business of the Commissary or Deputy
 " Commissary's Department.

J. ADAM, *Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 16, 1810.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to appoint Captain James Gordon, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, to be an Assistant Adjutant General, from this date.

Captain John Meller, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, is transferred to the Invalid Establishment, from the 15th instant.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions, from this date.

16th REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Capt. Lieut. Peter Bearnley Hume, to be a Captain of a Company, from the 16th March, 1810, vice Meller, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

Senior Lieut. James Durant, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Hume, promoted.

Senior Ensign Christopher D' Oyley Aplin, to be Lieut. from the same date, vice Durant, promoted.

J. ADAM, *Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 16, 1810.

The relative rank of the Assistants and Sub-Assistants Commissary General is to be as follows;

ASSISTANTS,

Lieutenant Lumsdaine,
 Captain Stevenson,

SUB-ASSISTANTS,

Captain Becher,
 Mr. Macrae.

All other Assistants and Sub-Assistants Commissary General to take rank according to the dates of their appointments.

J. ADAM, *Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

By accounts from Madras of the 8th current, we learn, the trials of Lieut.-Colonel Doveton, Major Storey and Lieut.-Colonel Robert Monroe, had attained a close; but the sentences passed on these Officers respectively, were not yet before the public.

The proceedings against Major Kenny and the other Officers under arrest at Bangalorc, were, for the present, suspended.

The battalion of Sepoy Volunteers, lately formed at Madras, is not intended, as has been supposed, for foreign service. They proceed to Bencoolen, for the purpose of relieving the Native troops of the Bengal establishment, now doing duty on the coast of Sumatra.

The H. C. Ships *Earl Howe*; *Sir William Pulteney*, and *Lady Lushington*, under convoy of His Majesty's Ship *Procris*; sailed from Saugor on Thursday, at 2 P. M., and were all well at anchor, in Thornhill's Channel, on the same day at sunset. There is every reason to suppose, that they would get to sea in the course of yesterday.

We have already notified the departure of the fleet of homeward-bound Indiamen from Ceylon. We have now the pleasure to insert an extract of a letter, from a passenger on one of the ships, written on the day previous to that of their sailing.

“ ON BOARD THE H. C. SHIP MELVILLE, POINT DE GALLE; 22d Feb. 1810.

“ Our passage to this was rather tedious, owing to
 “ light winds; but, had it been otherwise, we should
 “ have had to wait for the Bombay Ships, which ar-
 “ rived last night only. As we are not to be detained
 “ for the Chinamen, I expect that we shall sail tomorrow
 “ or next day, with the *Dedaigneuse* Frigate. Our fleet
 “ now consists of 23 sail; out of the whole of which,
 “ there is not one ship that I prefer to this. We are
 “ a very well met party, and the Captain and his Offi-
 “ cers are very gentlemanly, obliging men. Though our
 “ stay here is so short, we have all been very busy
 “ in purchasing cats-eyes and various kinds of stones,

“the produce of the Island. I went on shore yesterday to see the Fort ; which is a place of little strength. The Officer’s quarters are gable-end houses, covered with tiles. All Europe articles are exorbitantly dear here. One Gentleman, after having purchased a cask of beer for 300 Rupees, found that corks would be necessary, when he bottled it off ; and those were not procurable, under two fanams a piece.”

General Malcolm had not reached Busheer, on the 23d of January. Every preparation, however, had been made for his reception ; and Captain Pasley, by whom she was preceded, had received the most flattering communications from Court, and was about to set out immediately for Taheeran.

His Majesty’s 89th Foot does not come on from Ceylon to Bengal ; as at one time was expected. That Regiment will be transferred for the present to the Madras Establishment. With the exception, indeed, of a small party, detached on duty to Trincomalee, the whole corps, according to the last accounts, was already in Travancore ; and, it was supposed, that the detachment in question would immediately follow.

On Wednesday morning, about six o’clock, His Excellency Lieutenant-General Hewett embarked on the Government Yacht, for the purpose of proceeding on board His Majesty’s Ship *Modeste*, now lying at Diamond Harbour, and appointed to convey his Excellency to Madras. The troops in garrison were drawn out, and lined the road by which His Excellency passed to the beach. And, as he reached the yacht, the salute due to his rank was fired from the saluting battery.

At eleven o’clock on the same day, the Honorable John Lumsden, Esquire, took the oaths and his seat, as Vice-President and Deputy Governor of Fort William, under the customary salute from the ramparts.

No further particulars of the daring robbery, lately committed on a public convoy in the neighbourhood of Patna, as noticed in the India Gazette of Monday, have

yet transpired. The treasure carried away on that occasion by the Decoits, amounted, we understand, to 74,000 Rupees. The Sepoys were completely surprised and overpowered; and, of the whole twenty-four, who composed the guard, not one, it is said, escaped without a wound. Three Sepoys were killed on the spot.

His Majesty's Ship *Phaton* was received into Mr. Smith's new Dock on Tuesday last. The injury, which she has sustained, is of such a nature, that her preservation is looked upon as next to miraculous. At one time indeed, we understand, she had nearly fifteen feet water in her hold, and her situation altogether was such, that hardly any hopes of saving her were entertained.

A small Ship of 300 tons burthen, was launched on Tuesday afternoon, from the dock-yard of Mr. Blackmore. She was named the *Margaret Frances*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

On Saturday last the *Hastings*, Pilot schooner, arrived in the river from Madras, having left that Presidency on the 10th current. PASSENGERS; Mrs. Lushington, and Mr. Hill.

The Country Brig *Two Brothers*, P. Sims Master, also from Madras the 4th current, came in on Monday.

Yesterday se'ennight, the Country ship *Aurora*, Captain Glass, bound for Ceylon and Bombay,—the *Troubridge*, Captain Bean, destination unknown,—and the Portuguese ship *Santa Cruz*, proceeding to Rio de Janeiro anchored at Kedgerree, where the two latter ships still remain. The *Aurora* sailed finally on Monday.

On Sunday last, the ship *Margaret*, Captain Sterling, sailed past Kedgerree, on her way to Penang.

The *Bussorah Packet*, Captain Clements, for Muscat, and *Ceres*, Captain Nichols, for Penang, also, passed Kedgerree outwards on Wednesday.

The *Emma*, Captain Sinclair, destination unknown, passed down on Thursday.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS ON THE HOMEWARD BOUND
INDIAMEN.

Per Sir William Pulteney: TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE OR ST. HELENA : Mrs. Cooke.

Per Lady Lushington Mrs. Watson. CHILDREN : Miss A. M. Seaton; Masters J. Seton and A. Seaton.

Advices from Mauritius brought to Madras on the 15th current, by His Majesty's Frigate *Cornelia*, report the safe arrival at that Island of the Frigates *Venus*, *La Manche* and *Bellone*, together with all their prizes (except the *Windham*) taken in the Bay.

Major General Champagne has arrived at this Presidency in the *Barracotta*.



SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1810.

Calcutta General Intelligence.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice-President in Council

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 19, 1810.

The Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions; dates of rank to be adjusted hereafter.

INFANTRY.

Senior Major De Courcy, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Gascoyne, retired.

13TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Brevet Major and Senior Captain William George Maxwell, to be Major, vice De Courcy, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant Thomas Hall, to be Captain of a Company, vice Maxwell, promoted.

Senior Lieutenant William Blake, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Hall, promoted.

Senior Ensign Joseph Todd, to be Lieutenant, vice Blake, promoted.

1ST REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Senior Ensign John Holbro, to be Lieutenant, vice Woolley retired, with rank from 4th September 1808, vice Checse, deceased.

18TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Captain Lieutenant William Collyer, to be Captain of a Company, from 21st April 1809, vice Hay, retired.

Senior Lieutenant Alexander Armstrong, to be Captain Lieutenant from the same date, vice Collyer, promoted.

Senior Ensign John Charles Mallet, to be Lieutenant, vice Armstrong, with rank from the 20th November 1809, vice Yates, cashiered.

The undermentioned officers who have been already promoted, are to rank from the dates specified opposite their names, and the Commissions which may have been issued to any of them differing from the rank now assigned, are cancelled accordingly.

1ST REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Lieutenant Patrick McCarthy to rank from 20th August 1808, vice Woolley, retired.

18TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Lieutenant Colin Macdonald, to rank from 21st April 1809, vice Armstrong, promoted.

Lieutenant Christopher Godley, to rank from the 14th June 1809, vice Vigne, Invalided.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice-President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM MARCH 20, 1810.

Captain Hopper is permitted at his own request to resign the Office of Commissary of Ordnance at Cawnpore.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council,

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 20, 1810.

The Vice-President in Council is pleased to pass the following orders:

That when Staff Officers shall be absent with leave by Government or the Commander in Chief on sick Certificate, or on duty, such Staff Officers shall continue to draw the personal or Staff allowance of the appointment; and, the Officer doing the duty during the absence of the proper Staff officer, to draw all other allowance whatsoever appertaining to the Office, whether for House Rent, or for Office Rent, for Horses or Candles, for Stationary, and Writers, or any other Establishment.

When Staff Officers shall be absent with leave by Government or the Commander in Chief, on account of their private affairs, then the officer doing the duty, to draw all the office allowances as above, and the proper Staff Officer, to receive the personal or Staff allowance, during such absence for any period not exceeding six Months after which the whole of the personal or Staff allowances, as well as those for Office and Establishment, to be drawn by the Officer doing the duty, until the proper Staff Officer shall resume the duties of his Office.

The operation of the rules prescribed with regard to Staff Officers absent on account of their private affairs, is not to be considered as extended to the case of leave granted to the Cape, nor elsewhere beyond the other Presidencies in India.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice-President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 20, 1810.

The Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:

Lieutenant T. Worsley, of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, to be Major of Brigade, vice Cumberlege, promoted.

The Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:

CAVALRY.

Senior Major Alexander Knox, to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the 15th August 1809, vice Fraser, retired.

2d Regiment Native Cavalry.

Brevet Major and Senior Captain Martin Fitzgerald, to be Major, from the same date, vice Knox, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant Francis J. T. Johnstone to be Captain of a Troop, from the same date, vice Fitzgerald, promoted.

Lieutenant Killena Swettenham, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Johnstone, promoted.

Cornet George Arnold, to be Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Swettenham, promoted.

INFANTRY.

Senior Major Henry A. O'Donnel, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Campbell, retired, with rank from the 1st January 1810, vice Hunter, struck off.

12th Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Captain Joseph Fletcher, to be Major, from the same date, vice O'Donnel, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant Henry Anderson, to be Captain of a Company, from the same date, vice Fletcher, promoted.

Senior Lieutenant Henry Hodgson, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Anderson, promoted.

Senior Ensign Ivie Campbell, to be Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Hodgson, promoted.

21st Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Lieutenant Charles Peach, to be Captain of a Company, from the 8th September 1809, vice Bradford, retired.

Senior Lieutenant John Swinton, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Peach, promoted.

Senior Ensign Henry Dwyer, to be Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Swinton, promoted.

23d Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Lieutenant George Birch, to be Captain of a Company, from the 6th September 1809, vice Robertson, retired.

Senior Lieutenant Benjamin Roope, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Birch, promoted.

Senior Ensign George Macdonnell, to be Lieutenant, vice Roope, with rank from the 5th January 1810, vice Ommahey, resigned.

25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Lieutenant William De Waal, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the 21st April 1809, vice Bent, retired.

Senior Ensign Robert Roche, to be Lieutenant, from the same date, vice De Waal, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant William De Waal, to be Captain of a Company, from the 1st September 1809, vice Palmer, promoted.

Senior Lieutenant Thomas Patterson Smith, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the same date, vice De Waal, promoted.

Senior Ensign Hugh Caldwell, to be Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Smith, promoted.

The promotion of Captain Lieutenant Richard Bent, as directed in General Orders under date the 13th March 1810, is cancelled, that Officer having resigned the Honorable Company's Service, on the 21st April 1809.

The following dates of rank are assigned to the undermentioned Officers, and the Commissions which may have been already issued to them, differing from the rank now assigned, are cancelled.

INFANTRY.

Lieutenant Colonel James Alexander Irwin, to rank from the 24th January 1809, vice Dubois.

Lieutenant Colonel James Price, ditto, 22d February 1809, vice Shaw, retired.

Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Alston, ditto, 23d June 1809, vice Gascoigne, retired.

Lieutenant Colonel A. Young, ditto, 1st September 1809, vice Basset, Invalided.

Lieutenant Colonel J. De Courcy, ditto, 8th September 1809, vice Campbell, retired.

2d Regiment Native Infantry.

Major Nathaniel Cumberlege, to rank from the 24th January 1809, vice Hawkes.

Captain T. Jones, ditto, 24th January 1809, vice Cumberlege, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant J. Pester, ditto, 24th January 1809, vice Jones, promoted.

Lieutenant R. Baumgardt, ditto, 24th January 1809, vice Pester, promoted.

Lieutenant G. R. Pemberton, ditto, 22d May 1809, vice Tideman, deceased.

3d Regiment Native Infantry.

Major Robert Francis, to rank from the 24th January 1809, vice Irwin, promoted.

Captain John Stuart Schnell, ditto, 24th January 1809, vice Francis, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant W. Bensley Walker, ditto, 24th January 1809, vice Schnell, promoted.

Lieutenant Hugh Falconer Macfarlane, ditto, 24th January 1809, vice Walker, promoted.

5th Regiment Native Infantry.

Major John Leslie, to rank from the 22d February 1809, vice Price, promoted.

Captain George Cooper, ditto, 22d February 1809, vice Leslie, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant Charles Slye, ditto, 22d February 1809, vice Cooper, promoted.

Lieutenant Elias Pearce, ditto, 22d February 1809, vice Slye, promoted.

Major John Paton, ditto, 30th August 1809, vice Kerin, Invalided.

Captain Charles Slye, ditto, 30th August 1809, vice Paton, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant G. N. Griffia, ditto, 30th August 1809, vice Slye, promoted.

Lieutenant Richard Benson, ditto, 30th August 1809, vice Griffia, promoted.

7th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant George Jenkins, to rank from the 6th August 1809, vice Sargent, promoted.

Lieutenant Richard Prichard, ditto, 24th October 1809, vice Cunningham, promoted.

Lieutenant David Pringle, ditto, 8th January 1810, vice Comyn, promoted.

10th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Felix V. Raper, to rank from the 24th January 1809, vice Scott.

Captain Lieutenant James Thorne, ditto, 24th January 1809, vice Raper, promoted.

Lieutenant William Bowe, ditto, 24th January 1809, vice Thorne, promoted.

13th Regiment Native Infantry.

Major William George Maxwell, to rank from the 8th September 1809, vice De Courcy, promoted.

Captain Thomas Hall, ditto, 8th September 1809, vice Maxwell, promoted.

Capt Lieutenant William Blake, ditto, 8th September 1809 vice Hall, promoted.

Lieutenant Joseph Todd, ditto, 8th September 1809, vice Blake, promoted.

23d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant William Clarke, to rank from the 6th September 1809, vice Roope, promoted.

24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Thomas Alder, to rank from 26th January 1807, vice Maxwell, struck off.

Captain Lieutenant Wm. Henley, ditto, 26th January 1807, vice Alder, promoted.

Lieutenant Joshua Pickersghill, ditto, 26th January 1807, vice Henley, promoted.

Major C. W. Lamborne, ditto, 23d June 1809, vice Alston, promoted.

Captain William Henley, ditto, 23d June 1809, vice Lamborne, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant William Macpherson, ditto, 23d June 1809, vice Henley, promoted.

Lieutenant William Hough, ditto, 23d June 1809, vice Macpherson, promoted.

Lieutenant B. Blake, ditto, 13th December 1809, vice Baugh, Invalided.

25th Regiment Native Infantry..

Major William George Palmer, to rank from the 1st September, 1809, vice Young, promoted.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Surgeon Mr. W. H. Robertson, to rank from the 23d January, 1809, vice Vannorel, deceased.

Surgeon Mr. Robert Staunton, ditto, 24th January, 1809, vice Mitchell, deceased.

Surgeon Mr. Richard Davies, ditto, 4th March, 1809, vice Gilchrist, struck off.

Surgeon Mr. Edward Cooke, ditto, 30th April, 1809, vice Johnson, retired.

Surgeon Mr. George Julius, ditto, 23d January, 1810, a Surgeon being allowed for the Horse Artillery.

J. ADAM, *Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 21, 1810.

The Vice President is pleased to appoint Major David Lumsden, to be his Military Secretary from this date.

J. ADAM, *Sec. to Govt. Mil Dept*

General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 21, 1810.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief having embarked for Fort St. George, and Major General St. Leger being the senior General Officer upon the staff of this Presidency, the Vice President in Council directs, that all reports and returns of the Troops under the Presidency of Bengal, be transmitted to Major General St. Leger at Fort William, until further orders.

Major General St. Leger is authorized to appoint a Secretary to assist him in carrying on the details of the Army.

The Vice President in Council adverting to the present situation of Major General St. Leger, deems it proper, with a view to obviate any inconvenience which might arise to the Public Service, by delaying the issuing of any orders to the Army during his absence from the Presidency, that such orders as would otherwise fall to the province of Major General St. Leger, and as may become necessary, and that cannot be delayed without inconvenience to the public service, or to individuals, shall be issued in the name of, and by the Vice President in Council, until the arrival of Major General St. Leger, at Fort William, or until further orders.

The Vice President in Council resolves, that all letters or applications received by Lieutenant Colonel Ball, Adjutant General, during the period abovementioned, or till further orders, which require immediate consideration and orders, be forwarded by that Officer to the Secretary to the Government in the Military Department.

That all General Orders of Government which may be issued during the above period of time, shall be transmitted as usual to the Adjutant General at Calcutta, and copies of all such orders shall be forwarded by him to the Commanding Officers of Stations and Posts to which General Orders are usually sent from Headquarters.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice President in Council

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 21, 1810.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Paragraphs of a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Public Department, under date 9th August, 1809, be published in General Orders.

Extract from a Public General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 9th August, 1809.

PARA. 2. In the course of the last Sessions of Parliament, a motion was with approbation made in the House of Commons,

by our number of our body for an enquiry into the existence of any corrupt practices in regard to the appointment and nomination of Writers and Cadets into the Service of the Company, an enquiry which could be carried on by a Committee of that Honorable House, with much greater powers than we possessed; and therefore with more efficiency.

3. The result of that enquiry proved, that the patronage of several Directors had in instances unknown to them, been abused by the persons in whose honor they confided; and such particulars as will serve to elucidate the grounds of the Orders, we are now about to give, will be found in the following Extracts from the report made by the Committee to the House, and from the Proceedings of the Court of Directors.

Report of the Committee of the House of Commons.

"The attention both of the Legislature and of the East India Company, has been attracted at various periods to abuses which were supposed to exist in the disposal of their Patronage."

Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 28th February, 1799.

"That every appointment made in consequence of corrupt practices in regard to the disposal of Patronage shall be null and void; unless the parties to whom the Appointment is given, shall upon examination before the Committee appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the distribution of Patronage enabled them to report to the Court that he has made a fair and candid disclosure of all circumstances attending the same."

Resolutions of the Court of Directors 6th August, 1806.

"That any person who shall in future be nominated to a situation, either Civil or Military in the service of this Company, and who shall have obtained such nomination either directly or indirectly by purchase or agreement to purchase through the medium of an Agent or other person, shall be rejected, and the person so nominated shall be rendered incapable of holding any situation whatever in the Company's Service, and in the event of any person having obtained any Appointment in the manner before stated, and proceeded to India previous to its being discovered, such person shall be dismissed the Company's Service, and ordered back to England, and shall also be rendered incapable of holding any situation whatever in the Company's Service."

Report of the Committee of the House of Commons.

"With a view to prevent all dealings in patronage, the obvious and natural mode will be to take away all inducement to traffic in it, and this can only be attained by making the hazard of such speculations greater than the temptations."

" The Resolutions of the Company are founded upon this true and efficacious principle. But examples have hitherto been wanting to demonstrate the determination of the Court of Directors to enforce their Orders, no instance of purchasing or procuring by undue means an appointment in the Civil or Military Service of the East India Company after such appointment had actually taken place; and since the Court's Resolution of 28th February, 1799, having been so far established to enable the Court to dismiss the party appointed."

" The immediate consequence of the information contained in this report, must be that a certain number of persons in the service of the Company will be instantly deprived of their employments, recalled, from India, and declared incapable of again receiving any appointment under the Company."

" The money improperly given for procuring these situations, will be absolutely lost without any possibility of recovery; and those who have either imprudently or corruptly been concerned in obtaining what they conceive to be benefits for their relatives or friends, will find that they have done the greatest injury to those whom they desired to serve by inducing them to dedicate some of the best years of their lives to an employment, which the original defect and corrupt practices through which it was obtained must disqualify them from prosecuting."

" Hard as some of these cases must be, and innocent and ignorant as many of the young men nominated under these circumstances probably are, of the undue means by which their appointments were acquired, your Committee are of opinion, that nothing but a strict adherence to the rule laid down by the Court of Directors, can put a stop to the continuance of these abuses, and prevent the chance of their recurring, and your Committee have already remarked, that no one case of corruption or abuse, which has been before them, affects any member of that Court. It is in the passing through several hands, which happens frequently with regard to the more numerous and less valuable appointments of Cadets, that opportunities for this sort of negotiation are presented, which without a greater degree of vigilance and strictness on the part of each Director at the time of making such nomination it will be impracticable to prevent in future."

" 4. After sufficient time had been allowed for taking into consideration the before mentioned Report of the select Committee of the House of Commons, we on the 4th April 1804, came to the following Resolutions.

" That it is the duty of the Court of Directors to act in strict conformity with their Resolution of the 28th February 1799, and they therefore resolve, that it is expedient that the

Court should resort to the painful measure of immediately Ordering from India, such persons in the Company's Civil, and Military Service, as shall appear by satisfactory evidence to have obtained their Appointments by corrupt considerations paid either by themselves or through their friends."

" 5. After the detail of the evidence annexed to the before-mentioned report of the Committee of the House of Commons, had been some time before us, we on the 5th May 1809, resolved as follow's.

" That to ensure the ends for which the Resolutions of the 28th February 1799, and 6th August 1806, were adopted, it may be sufficient on the present occasion to limit the retrospective operation of those Resolutions to the 6th August 1806, when the latter Resolution was promulgated, and at that time the only determination of the Court to annul all Appointments procured by corrupt means was generally made known to the public at large, by the publication of it in the Gazette, and in the Newspapers of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, as well as by printed advertisements."

" 6. It appearing by the said report of the Committee of the House of Commons, that the undermentioned Appointments and Nomination to the College conferred subsequently to the 6th August 1806, were purchased by the friends of the parties who received the same though without the privity of any of the Directors, who respectively conferred these Appointments it was finally resolved on the 12th May 1809,

" That the Appointment of the following persons be now rescinded and annulled, and that the said persons be dismissed from the Service of the Company, viz.

CADÉTS.

George Barker appointed in Dec. 1808, Bengal.

George Teulon, Do. Do.

John Samuel Williams, 23d March Do.

Thomas Maw, 23d Sept. 1806, Do.

John Manson, 26th Feb. 1808, Do.

Robert Manson, 12th Do. Do.

" That the Appointment of Mr. Samuel Lewis, to be a Cadet in 1800, which appointment he (being born of an Indian Mother) carried through by getting an Englishman, named Phillips, to personate him before the Committee of Shipping, be notwithstanding the Resolution of the Court of the 5th instant (May), which limits the retrospective operation of the Resolutions of the 28th February 1799, and 6th August 1806, to the date last mentioned, annulled, and that he be dismissed the Company's Service on account of the fraud practiced by him."

" 7. We direct that you communicate the foregoing Resolution to the parties concerned who may be at your Presidency, and order them to proceed to Europe as speedily as can possibly consist, with a reasonable allowance of time to prepare for their voyage

" 9. We desire that it may be distinctly understood, that the foregoing resolution of the 5th May, was intended to have respect to the list then before the Court of Appointments stated in the report of the Committee of the House of Commons, which recently inquired into the disposal of East India patronage to have been corruptly procured, and that the said resolution was not meant to exclude the consideration of any other case or cases of corrupt purchase in procurement which might at any time be discovered, though such cases should have occurred before the 6th August 1807.

In conformity to the Orders of the Honorable Court contained in the foregoing Extract, Messrs. Barker, Tuelon, Williams, Maw, John Manson and Robert Manson are struck off the list of the Army, and directed to proceed to England by an early opportunity.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice President in Council,

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 21, 1810.

Mr. R. Leny the Secretary to the Medical Board, having accompanied the Commander in Chief to Fort St. George a part of His Excellency's Staff all correspondence with the Medical Board during the absence of Mr. Leny is to be addressed to Dr. John Fleming, 1st Member of the Board.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Mil. Dept.

AFFAIRS OF BUNDELCUND AND MALWA.

We have at length the satisfaction to congratulate our readers, on the complete extinction of the daring band of free rangers lately commanded by the Bundelash chieftain Gopaul Sing, and on the renewed prospect of security and peace which that event holds out to the Company's possessions in Bundelcund. This important service was accomplished by a detachment of horse headed by Lieutenant Colonel Browne of the 1st Native Cavalry, who had proceeded from Agra, and assumed the command of the force stationed at the entrance of the ghauts under Major Delamain. Gopaul Sing, emboldened by his former success, having again ventured into the open country in quest of plunder, was fortunately overtaken and brought to action by Lieutenant-Col.

Browne, on the 19th current. The British detachment consisted only, of the 1st Regiment of Native Cavalry, and a squadron of the 8th Native Cavalry. The whole of Gopaul's army (amounting, as supposed, to from 2 to 3,000 men,) was cut to pieces, with the exception only of Gopaul himself, and about 40 Troopers, who fled with him up the ghauts. The loss on our part was very trivial indeed:—only, one Trooper killed, one Jemadar, one Naick, and four Troopers wounded, nine horses killed, and seven wounded.

We stated some circumstances in a former number, which inclined us to believe, that the retrograde movement of Col. Martindell towards the British frontier, was not (as then generally supposed) a preparatory step for the dispersion of his army; but had been made, with the view of taking up a commanding position, to cover the Company's provinces from the threatened inroad of the enemy. The fact proves to be, as we suggested. Colonel Martindell's army is now encamped at Teearce, a place nearly due north of Khemlassa. By letters of the 16th current, it appears, that the Officers had then no expectation of returning into cantonments, for at least two or three months to come.

His Majesty's 53d Regiment, however, had quitted the detachment, and marched on the 12th for Cawnpore. Colonel Mawbey's Brigade being thus broke up, another battalion of Sepoys had been added to the division, and Lieutenant Colonel Arnold appointed to succeed Colonel Mawbey in the command.

By the last accounts from the Army, Meer Khan is stated to have moved to Tonk Rampoorah, which is situated from 20 to 30 coss to the northward of Kotah. He was there, it is said, on the 7th of March. He had sent his family to Bigna; and had made other arrangements, which seemed preparative to some sudden movement. Report added, that the Khan had two projects in contemplation; one, the invasion of Bundelcund by the way of Narwar, and the other, a second incursion into Berar, with the intention of plundering Omrattee. When we attend however to the distance between Tonk and Omrattee, it is hardly conceivable, that the latter enterprize should have formed any part of his plan. His continued retreat to the northward is quite irreconcil-

side; indeed, with such a supposition. It may be right to observe, that letters of the 14th instant from Scindeah's camp, make no mention whatever of Meer Khan's situation or movements.

We are at length favoured with a correct account of the affair, which we noticed in a former number, between a detachment of Meer Khan's force and a party of cavalry from the army of Colonel Close. That affair, it now appears, was prior, in point of time, to the departure of the two Officers, who were dispatched from Seronge to Colonel Martindell's camp. Colonel Close had received intelligence, that a body of about 500 men in Amser Khan's service, commanded by the Khan's brother-in-law, had taken post to the westward. He immediately dispatched a small party of Dragoons, in the hope of surprising them. The Dragoons made a forced march of 48 miles; halting only for one hour, during the whole journey. They were on the point of coming up with the Mahrattas; when, by some unlucky accident, the bugle was sounded, and the enemy, hearing it, took the alarm, in consequence of this circumstance, the best part of his horse had time to make their escape. The infantry, however, to the number of 300, (all of them dressed like English Sepoys,) were overtaken; and, with the exception of about 20, the whole were cut to pieces.

The circumstances of the mutiny, which took place in Colonel Close's army, previous to the passage of the Narbuddah, have been much exaggerated. For the honour of our national character, we are happy in being enabled to state, that the European Officers had no share in the business. It was confined entirely to the troopers of the three Regiments of Native Cavalry. Among them, the subject of discontent was the increasing dearth of provisions in camp. And, at first, the mutiny assumed rather a serious aspect. It was entirely suppressed, however, by the energy and presence of mind of Colonel Close.

According to late accounts from the camp of Dowlut Rao Scindia, that chieftain had quitted Ajmere, and had taken up a position, at the point where the Khatee

Nuddee falls into the Banas, and three or four miles above Rajmahal. While at Ajmere, the Maha Rajah had been alarmed in the night by some commotion among the camels and bullocks of his camp retinue, which was considered as a matter of evil omen. He moved in consequence on the following morning, (after having disbursed a sum of 20,000 Rupees, with a view to avert the impending calamity,) and made three successive marches to the southward. In consequence of the presence of his army, at that season, within the Jaypore territories, much devastation was going forward among the green crops.—against which the Jaypore Vakeel is said to have remonstrated in vain.

By a vessel which arrived at Bombay, on the 8th current, from the Gulph of Persia, we have the satisfaction to learn the safe arrival of General Malcolm and his suite at Busheer. This information is contained in letters received by some of the Arab merchants here, from their friends in Persia. The vessel, which brought these letters, had a run of 35 days, from Busheer to Bombay.

His Majesty's ship *Corcelia*, lately returned to Madras from a cruize to the southward, had not, we find, actually proceeded so far as the Mauritius. That ship, in company with the *Sir Francis Drake*, sailed from Pointe de Galle on the 26th of September, in quest of the French Frigate *Bellona*, and her prizes the *Minerva* and *Victor*. The two ships sailed together, as far as the Seychelles; where they learned, that the objects of their pursuit, as well as the Frigate *La Manche*, and the *United Kingdom* and *Charlton* Indiamen, had found their way into Port Nord Ouest, while the attention of the blockading squadron was attracted to the other Frigate, (the *Venus*,) which had just before escaped into Blanche river, with the loss of all her masts.

While at anchor off the Seychelles, a strange sail hove in sight, and the *Sir Francis Drake* immediately stood out in chase of her, leaving all her boats behind. The

Cornelia, had brought the boats with her to Madras; but the *Drake* herself had not yet arrived.

We have at length received some accounts of the valuable Portuguese ship, the *Ovidor Pereira*; and, we are concerned to say, that they give every reason to believe, that she has fallen into the hands of the enemy. Intelligence to that effect was received at ~~Poolo~~ Poolo Aore, by his Majesty's sloop the *Burracouta*, during her late cruise to the eastward. The captor was the Grab Privateer *L'Entrepreneurante*, which had put into Poolo Aore, together with her prize, and had sailed again only a few days previous to the *Burracouta's* arrival at the place.

It was further stated, that *L'Entrepreneurante* had a large quantity of treasure on board, taken from the several vessels, which she had captured or plundered.

The news from the Cape by the *Lady Carrington* are of no particular interest.

It is already known, that three thousand troops had been held in readiness at that station to embark for India; and, though subsequent accounts from Fort St. George had rendered their immediate departure unnecessary, the water-casks were still kept in store, and other arrangements were adopted, which indicated an intention of employing them shortly on some foreign service. The 24th Regiment of Foot had received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to India, by the first ships of the ensuing season.

The following extract conveys a few additional particulars respecting the late earthquake at the Cape, which, both in its immediate effects, and the alarm which it excited, appears from every succeeding account, to have been a much more serious event, than was at first imagined.

“ CAPE TOWN; 4th Jan. 1810.

“ On the 4th December last, at about 20 minutes past 10 P. M., a severe shock of an Earthquake was felt here, accompanied by a most terrible noise, as if thousands of chains were thrown backwards and

" forwards with great velocity on the top of the houses.
 " The earth trembled greatly at this time, for a few mo-
 " ments. In about 5 minutes, a less violent shock was
 " felt, and this was occasionally repeated, sometimes at
 " night, at others, in the day time, until the 23d
 " December.—The inhabitants were exceedingly alarmed;
 " and many left their houses, and pitched tents in the
 " Squares, and some persons yet resort to the tents to
 " sleep.—Almost every house has cracks in the walls.—
 " The shocks were most severe, at a place called *Rappen-
 " Eiland (Robin Island)* at the entrance of Table
 " Bay. Here the ground is much torn up, and the walls
 " of Mr. John Murray's buildings have fallen to the
 " ground. About 7 miles from town, on the estate of Mr.
 " Kerr at Blumberg, and about the spot where General
 " Baird defeated General Jansen, hundreds of small
 " volcanoes have opened, which never were seen before.
 " From these now issue streams of water; and this,
 " estate which at this time of the year was always dry, has
 " now a small lake supplied constantly from these new
 " openings in the ground. The report of the Commit-
 " tee, sent to examine into the facts, states, that they
 " found one spring of entirely fresh water, one of salt,
 " and several which were brackish. The farmer of the
 " Salt pan, *Bisges Krall*, was driven from his dwelling,
 " a great spring of water having opened in the middle
 " of his house, and which is there still. The shocks
 " were felt beyond the Hottentot mountains, as far
 " as the river *Zonder End*, about 80 English miles
 " from Cape Town. The Dutch Inhabitants are very
 " much alarmed, and have become very religious, going
 " to prayers daily to beseech the Almighty not to des-
 " troy them by so horrid a death."

Lieutenant Colonel Prole has been appointed to suc-
 ceed Colonel Ball, in the command of the stations of
 Dehli and Rewaree.

By advices from Bareilly of the 15th current, we
 understand, that the first Battalion of the 1st Native
 Infantry, at present commanded by that officer, had, in

consequence, received orders to march immediately from Barreilly to Dehli. Its place at the former station is to be supplied by the 1st Battalion of the 25th, now on service with Colonel Martin's detachment in the Field. The latter corps however was not expected to reach Barreilly, before the middle or end of April at the soonest.

The accounts of the present season from the different Indigo plantations in Bengal and Behar, are in general, we are happy to say, very favourable to the prospects of the cultivators.

On the 22d of March, some fine showers had already fallen at Purnea, and had enabled the planters to sow the high lands, to which the experience of the devastations committed on their crops in the low grounds by the inundation of last year, had more particularly directed their attention.

The three homeward-bound Indiamen, under convoy of the *Procris*, were left all well by their Pilots, on Sunday morning last.

His Majesty's Frigate *Modeste*, having on board His Excellency General Hewitt and suite, sailed from Saur Roads for Madras, on Saturday last.

Major-General Champagne landed at Calcutta, on Saturday morning, under the salute due to his rank.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday se'ennight, arrived His Majesty's Brig *Barracouta*, from Madras the 17th current; and the Country Ship *Admiral Drury*, from Pointe de Galle the 1st current.

On Saturday last, arrived the Private ship, *Lady Carrington*, of London, from England the 2d of September, and the Cape of Good Hope the 16th of January.

PASSENGERS: Mrs. Stokes, Miss Stokes, Miss Elizabeth Stokes, C. Stokes, Esq. Henry Parry, Esq. and Lieutenant Colonel Hunter.

On Thursday se'ennight, at half-past 2 P. M., the convey of homeward-bound Indiamen, consisting of the H. C. Ships *Earl Howe*, *Sir William Pulteney*, and *Lady Lushington*, weighed anchor from Saugor, and stood out to sea.

The American Ship *Mercury*, Captain O'Connor, passed Kedgerree on Friday se'ennight, on her return to Philadelphia.

At half-past 3 P. M. on the same day, the *Phœnix* Yacht, having on board General Hewett and his suite, past the same station, on her way to His Majesty's Frigate *Modeste*, then lying in Saugor Roads. The *Modeste* sailed on Saturday morning.

The Portuguese Ship *Santa Cruz* left Kedgerree, on Friday se'ennight, at noon, and returned up the river.

The outward-bound ship *Troubridge*, Captain Beard, destination unknown, left Kedgerree on Saturday morning last. And, on the same day, the American Brig *Dolphin*, returning to Rhode Island, passed that station.

The Arab Ship *Hamaun Shaw*, outward bound to Muscat, anchored at Kedgerree on Saturday, and sailed finally at 1 P. M. on Monday.

The H. C. Yacht and *Haldane* Pilot Schooner, returned to Kedgerree from the Roads, on Saturday night last; and the Dispatch vessel passed up at 11 A. M. on Sunday.

The only vessel below, at the date of the last Report, was His Majesty's Sloop of War the *Belacouta*, which remains at Kedgerree.

CEYLON GOVT. GAZETTE,—FEB. 18, 1810

POINT DE GALLE,—23d Feb. 1810.

Sailed His Majesty's Ships *Belliqueux* and *La Da daignante*, giving Convoy to the following homeward-bound East India Ships.

The H. C. Frigate *Penang*, and the H. C. Ships, *Henry Addington*, *Devonshire*, *Carnatic*, *Baring*, *Castle Eden*, *Marquis Wellesley*, *Surry*, *Lord Castlereagh*, *Lord Melville*, *Lady Castlereagh*, *Metcalf*, *Retreat*, *Walthamstow*, *Lord Duncan*, *City of London*, *Dover Castle*, *Marchioness of Exeter*, *Union*, *Northampton*, *Europe*, *Cumbrian Country Ship*, *Heart of Oak*, American, and a Portuguese Brig.

By this opportunity went Passengers to England from Ceylon :

Mr. and Mrs. Christie and Family; Colonel and Mrs. Kerr and Family; Mrs. Denoe and Children; Mrs. Brown; Mr. W. C. Gibson and Family; Lieutenant Colonel Stewart, 1st Ceylon Regiment; James Wright, Esq. and Master J. Rodney; W. H. Kerr, Esq.; T. T. Rennell, Esq.; Mr. Jos. Atkinson; Masters, George Laughton and Rich. Laughton.

COLOMBO.]—Arrived February the 22d, Brig *Minerva*, Captain Brown, from Galle. Passenger Lieutenant Chadwick, 3d Ceylon Regiment.



BENGAL MARRIAGES.

FEBRUARY 14, Mr. Andrew Binney, to Miss Mary Ann Stone. 18, at Bangalore, by the Reverend Mr. Dunster ville, Lieutenant Colonel Henry Webber, Commanding the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Elizabeth Lucy D'Eculer, sister to Mrs. Captain Macdougall. 19, Mr. George Farrow to Miss Mary Purkis. 20, at Commercolly, by Henry Williams Esq. Resident at that place, Mr. Matthew Frederick, to Miss Joanna D'Cruz. 22, Mr. Thomas Schambaz, to Miss Caroline Hartley; Mr. Charles Diggel, to Mrs. Maria D'Rozario. 24, Mr. J. D. L. Ambrose, to Miss M. Ellis. 25, Mr. James Rideout, to Miss Emelia Rodrigues; Francisco Ferrao, Esq. to Miss Rozalia de Abreu; Mr. James Doyle, to Miss Margaret Mac Donald. 26, at Narainunge, by the Reverend Mr. Nathaniel, Mr. Jacob Esau, to Miss D. Lucas. 27, at Cannanore, by the Reverend W. Thomas, Chaplain in Malabar and Canara, Lieutenant G. H. Bidd, 2d Battalion 22d Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Elizabeth Cole.

MARCH 4, Mr. Simon Cameron, to Miss Jane Redberry; Mr. Thomas Graham, to Miss Sarah Onion; Mr. John Peter Campbell, to Miss Sarah Packer. 5, Captain Andrew Glass, of the country service, to Miss Maria Leal. 6, Mr. William Walker, to Mrs. Mary Attenboro. 14, at the New Church, Mr. Robert Simpson, to Miss Bridgetta Statham.

BENGAL BIRTHS.

JANUARY 31, at Altyghur, the Lady of Captain John Stuart Schuchl, of a Son.

FEBRUARY 14, at Muzporee, the Lady of W. Steer, Esq. civil service, of a Daughter. 16, at Tanquerbar, the Lady of Alexander Hamilton Kest, Esq. of a Son and Heir. 20, at Singhee, the Lady of James Gibson, Esq. of a Daughter; at Fultigham, Mrs. Sarah Dyce, of a Daughter. 24, the Lady of Henry Alexander, Esq. of the civil service, of a Daughter. 25, early on Sunday morning, at his quarters in Fort William, the Lady of Brigadier Major Bristow, of a Daughter. 28, at Ludhanna, the Lady of Lieutenant C. Warden, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son; Miss Sebastiao, of a Daughter.

MARCH 1, Miss The Bull, of a Daughter; at Benares, the Lady of Thomas Yeld, Esq. of a Son. 16, at Boglepore, the Lady of Lieutenant E. Brown, 13th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter; Mrs. William Augustus, of a Daughter. 21, the Lady of E. R. Ruwell, Esq. of the H. C. civil service, of a Son. 24, the Lady of Henry Alexander, Esq. of the civil service, of a Daughter. 26, Madame Lape, of a Daughter. 28, the Lady of Alexander Davidson, Esq. of a Daughter. 29, Mrs. Kramer of a Son.

BENGAL DEATHS.

FEBRUARY 10, at Dehli, by the fracture of his skull, occasioned by a fall from his horse, Mr. A. Gamboa; Jumsagee Cockage, an eminent Parsee merchant and agent. 12, at Calcutta, Charles de Vrienne, Esq. 17, at Kissen Colly, in the district of Bakergunge, Miss A. G. D'Souza. 20, at Dacca, Miss I. Pechas. 21, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, late a Captain in the service of Dowlat Rao Scindeah, and formerly a practitioner in the law.

MARCH 4, Joshua John Brownlow Proby, Esq. Superintendent of Schools. 9, Master John Scott Smith, aged 4 years. 11, Mr. Charles Lull, many years Organist of the New Church, and formerly an eminent carrier of Madras and Calcutta; Mr. Robert Foster, Esq. 13, at Dacca, Mrs. Robert Doucett; 17, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with truly christian fortitude, Mr. Anthony Jacob. 20, on board the H. C. ship Northumbria, Captain John Williams, late of Monghyr, universally and deeply regretted. 27, Captain Lenon, of the country service; Mr. Campbell, marine pensioner.

LOMBAY MARRIAGE.

FEBRUARY 9, by the Rev. Arnold Bunnows, William Ashburner Morgan Esq. to Miss Mary Ibbotson. 10, Mr. John Baxter, to Miss Charlotte Johnson. 13, Patrick Campbell Baird, Esq. Garrison Surgeon at Tanah, to Miss Matilda Selmour.

MADRAS MARRIAGE.

FEBRUARY 24, at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Vaughan, Mr. William Watwick, to Miss Sarah Dunn.

PENANG BIRTH.

At Prince of Wales' Island, on the 13th Feb. the Lady of John Hall, Esq. of a Son.

MADRAS DEATH.

MARCH 13, Captain William Doug, Commander of the ship *Cæron*, aged 44 years.

PENANG DEATHS.

Lately, John Scry, Esq. of the Bengal Medical establishment and Surgeon to the 2d Battalion 20th Regt. Native Infantry.

JANUARY 26, Mr. George Hickson, 29, on board His Majesty's Hospital ship, in Penang harbour, J. Southwood, master of H. C. ship *Piedmontese*, his remains were entered in the following morning with the military honours due to his rank. At Manila in December last, James Mackay Esq.

Current value of Government Securities.

BUY.—FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1810.—SELL.

| Rs. | A. | | Rs. | A. |
|-----|----|---|-----|----|
| 4 | 12 | New Eight per Cents. Interest, payable half-yearly, premium | 4 | 8 |
| 3 | 12 | Eight per Cents. of 1801, to 1806, ditto | 3 | 8 |

BUY.—FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1810.—SELL.

| Rs. | A. | | Rs. | A. |
|-----|----|---|-----|----|
| 4 | 12 | New Eight per Cents. Interest, payable half-yearly, premium | 4 | 8 |
| 3 | 12 | Eight per Cents. of 1801, to 1806, ditto | 3 | 8 |

BUY.—FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1810.—SELL.

| Rs. | A. | | Rs. | A. |
|-----|----|---|-----|----|
| 4 | 12 | New Eight per Cents. Interest, payable half-yearly, premium | 4 | 8 |
| 3 | 12 | Eight per Cents. of 1801, to 1806, ditto | 3 | 8 |

BUY.—FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1810.—SELL.

| Rs. | A. | | Rs. | A. |
|-----|----|---|-----|----|
| 4 | 12 | New Eight per Cents. Interest, payable half-yearly, premium | 4 | 8 |
| 3 | | Eight per Cents. of 1801, to 1809, ditto | 3 | 12 |
| | 4 | Eight per Cents. of 1799, to 1800, Par. | | |

BUY.—FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1810.—SELL.

| Rs. | A. | | Rs. | A. |
|-----|----|---|-----|----|
| 4 | 12 | New Eight per Cents. Interest, payable half-yearly, premium | 4 | 8 |
| 3 | 8 | Eight per Cents. of 1801, to 1806, ditto | 3 | 4 |
| | 4 | Eight per Cents. of 1799, to 1800, Par. | | |

APRIL 1810.—Thirty Days.

D. H. M.

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|----|---|----|------------|
| ● NEW MOON, | - | 4 | 7 | 31 | Morning. |
| ☾ FIRST QUARTER, | - | 12 | 4 | 26 | Morning. |
| ☉ FULL MOON, | - | 19 | 9 | 2 | Evening. |
| ☾ LAST QUARTER, | - | 26 | 3 | 22 | Afternoon. |
| ♈ ENERS ♉ TAURUS, | - | 21 | — | 43 | Morning. |

| M th . | ENG. | | | HOLIDAYS, REMARKS,
&c. | Sun Rises. | | Sun Sets. | | Moon's Age | HIGH WATER. | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------------------|------------|-------|-----------|-------|------------|-------------|----|
| | D. Mo. | D. Mo. | D. Wk. | | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | | | |
| CHOTTER, 1816. | 20 | 1 | G. | 11th Sunday in Lent. [gen | 5 52 | 6 28 | 1 | 5 | 1 29 | | |
| | 21 | 2 | Mo. | Danish Defeat off Copenhagen. | 5 51 | 6 29 | 2 | 56 | 2 20 | | |
| | 22 | 3 | Tu. | Rd. Bishop of Chichester. | — | — | 30 | 2 24 | 2 48 | | |
| | 23 | 4 | We. | St. Ambrose. | 5 50 | 6 10 | 1 | 2 45 | 3 9 | | |
| | 24 | 5 | Th. | | — | — | 2 | 3 34 | 3 58 | | |
| | 25 | 6 | Fri. | | 5 49 | 6 11 | 3 | 4 24 | 4 48 | | |
| | 26 | 7 | Sat. | | 5 45 | 6 12 | 4 | 5 13 | 5 37 | | |
| | 27 | 8 | G. | 5th Sunday in Lent. | — | — | 5 | 6 2 | 6 26 | | |
| | 28 | 9 | Mo. | | 5 47 | 6 13 | 6 | 6 50 | 7 14 | | |
| | 29 | 10 | Tu. | | — | — | 7 | 7 38 | 8 2 | | |
| BYSEA (K., 1817. | 30 | 11 | We. | [De Grasse 1782. | 5 46 | 6 14 | 8 | 8 25 | 8 49 | | |
| | 1 | 12 | Th. | Lord Rodney's Victory over | — | — | 9 | 9 12 | 9 36 | | |
| | 2 | 13 | Fri. | | 5 45 | 6 15 | 10 | 9 58 | 10 22 | | |
| | 3 | 14 | Sat. | | 5 44 | 6 16 | 11 | 10 44 | 11 8 | | |
| | 4 | 15 | G. | Palm Sunday. | 5 43 | 6 17 | 12 | 11 29 | 11 53 | | |
| | 5 | 16 | Mo. | | — | — | 13 | — | 16 | — | 40 |
| | 6 | 17 | Tu. | | — | — | 14 | 1 4 | 1 28 | | |
| | 7 | 18 | We. | | 5 42 | 6 18 | 15 | 2 54 | 2 18 | | |
| | 8 | 19 | Th. | Alphege. | 5 41 | 6 19 | 16 | 1 46 | 3 14 | | |
| | 9 | 20 | Fri. | Good Friday. [Dong, 1774. | 5 40 | 6 20 | 17 | 3 40 | 4 4 | | |
| | 10 | 21 | Sat. | [the Rohllahs at L. II | 5 39 | 6 21 | 18 | 4 37 | 5 4 | | |
| | 11 | 22 | G. | Easter Day. [Battle with | — | — | 19 | 5 38 | 6 | | |
| | 12 | 23 | Mo. | Easter Monday. St. George. | 5 38 | 6 22 | 20 | 6 38 | 6 59 | | |
| | 13 | 24 | Tu. | Easter Tuesday. [born 1776. | 5 37 | 6 23 | 21 | 7 34 | 7 58 | | |
| | 14 | 25 | We. | St. Mark — Princess Mary | — | — | 22 | 8 30 | 8 54 | | |
| | 15 | 26 | Th. | | 5 36 | 6 24 | 23 | 9 24 | 9 48 | | |
| | 16 | 27 | Fri. | | — | — | 24 | 10 17 | 10 41 | | |
| | 17 | 28 | Sat. | [Sunday. | 5 35 | 6 25 | 25 | 11 7 | 11 3 | | |
| | 18 | 29 | G. | 1st Sunday after Easter, Low | 5 34 | 6 26 | 26 | 11 56 | — | | |
| | 19 | 30 | Mo. | | — | — | 27 | — | 45 | 1 | |

**THE
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THE
CALCUTTA
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VOL. XVI.] SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1810. [No. 186.

Calcutta General Intelligence.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice President in Council.
FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 23, 1810.

The Vice President in Council directs, that the following Reports which have been submitted to him, respecting the qualifications of Gentlemen Cadets at Barasut, be published in General Orders.—

“ TO CAPTAIN STUART,
Comd. Cadet Company.

SIR,

We have this day examined seven of the Gentlemen Cadets on their proficiency in the Hindoostanee Language, and have the pleasure to report the following Gentlemen qualified to join their Corps, viz.

Messrs. Houghton, Hamilton, De Renzie, Goldie, J. Campbell, Wharton, Sanderson.

(Signed) “ WM. HUNTER, *Examiner.*

“ A. LOCKETT, *Examiner.*

“ *Barasut, March 20, 1810.*

“ (TRUE COPY,)

(Signed) “ J. GORDON, *A. A. G.*”

“ The Gentlemen whose names are borne on this Roll, have been instructed in the general duties of Officers and Soldi.

"*are, have brought up their Books of Orders, Regulations, Forms, &c. &c. and are in my opinion qualified to join their Corps,*"

(Signed),, CHAS. STUART,

" *Capt. Comg. Cadet Company.*

" I do hereby Certify, that the conduct in general of Messrs. John James Hamilton, Annesley De Renzie, Thomas Wharton, Thomas Sanderson, and Graves Chamney Haughton, has been orderly and correct since they have been under my command. The conduct of Messrs. Andrew Goldie and John Campbell, previous to the disturbance of the 18th January 1810, and since that period, has been so uniformly correct, I have not the least hesitation in recommending that the part they took on that occasion, may not deprive them of the gratuity which they have so well merited by their application and general regularity.

(Signed) " CHAS. STUART,

" *Capt. Comg. Cadet Company.*"

The abovesmentioned Ensigns and Cadets are directed to be struck off the strength of the Cadet Company, from the 1st proximo, and to proceed and join Corps as follows, viz to join the Corps to which they stand posted.

Ensign Jno. James Hamilton, the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry at Benares.

Ensign Annesley De Renzie, 2d Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry at Delhi.

Ensign Thomas Wharton, 1st Battalion 20th Regiment Native Infantry at Barrackpore.

Ensign Andrew Goldie, 2d Battalion 14th Regiment Native Infantry at Saharunpore.

Cadet of Cavalry Thomas Sanderson, to join and do duty with the 3d Regiment Native Cavalry at Purtaubghur.

Orders will be issued hereafter, prescribing the Corps, which Messrs. John Campbell and Graves Chamney Haughton, Cadets of Infantry, are to join.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 23. 1810.

Lieutenant Rutledge, of the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to be absent from his Corps for three months from the 6th Instant, on account of his health.

Ensign John Seed-, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry,

FOR APRIL, 1810.

305

is permitted to make a Voyage to Sea for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account for six months.

The leave of absence granted to Captain Hemley, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, is extended for four months from the 10th April next.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 27, 1810.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments.

PROMOTIONS.

Senior Deputy Commissary of Ordnance Captain Matthews, to be Commissary of Ordnance, from the 1st May 1810, vice Hopper, resigned.

Senior Conductor of Ordnance Samuel Chill, to be Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, from the same date, vice Matthews, promoted.

Serjeant Major Thomas Elliott, of the 1st Battalion 1st Native Infantry, to be Conductor of Ordnance, from the same date, vice Chill, promoted.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain Matthews, Commissary of Ordnance, is appointed to the charge of the Cawnpore Magazine.

Deputy Commissary of Ordnance John Talbot, to the charge of the Fussy Ghur Magazine.

Deputy Commissary of Ordnance S. Chill, to the Magazine at Allahabad.

Conductor of Ordnance T. Elliott, is appointed to the Magazine at Berhampore.

Corporal Bidgood, of the Regiment of Artillery, is appointed Serjeant Major of the 1st Battalion 1st Native Infantry, vice Elliott, promoted.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Lawrie, of the 1st Battalion 27th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to be absent from his Corps for four Months from the 23d Instant, to enable him to proceed to Europe, on any fleet that may be dispatched during that period.

The Vice President in Council directs, that in all future estimates for the Repair of Public Buildings, the dimensions of each Building requiring Repair, shall be fully and accurately expressed.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL,

General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 27, 1810.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to grant an allowance of 3 annas per month for each stall to the Officer in charge of the buildings at Mūt ra, for maintaining in serviceable condition the jumps of the five Ranges of Barracks converted into stabling so long as those buildings shall be required for the Horse Artillery.

The above allowance to be drawn from the date of the survey Report of the late repairs.

The Vice President in Council is also pleased to authorize an addition of one Tindal and 30 Magazine men to the Arsenal establishment of Fort William, for the purpose of rolling and airing the Gun-powder in the several Magazines.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 30, 1810.

Lieutenant Fireworker William Hall, of Artillery, having been examined and reported duly qualified for the Corps of Engineers, the Vice President in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Fireworker William Hall, to the Engineer Corps as Ensign - date of rank to be Adjusted hereafter.

Sergeant John Guthrie, of the Regiment of Artillery, is admitted to the benefit of the Pension established by Minutes of Council, of the 14th January 1797, and permitted to reside at the Presidency.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 30, 1810.

The President in Council, with a view to provide proper shelter for the future preservation of Horse Artillery, Harness and Cavalry Saddles, whenever those Corps shall be employed on actual service in the field or marching, is pleased to establish for that purpose, the following proposition of Pawlins made of Europe Canvas well waxed.

For a Troop of Horse Artillery.

2 Pawlins, (18 feet by 12,) for piling the Harness upon,

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|---|-----------------------------|
| 2 Ditto, (24 feet by 16,) each having 40 foot-ropes, with Pins, to keep it down when stretched over the appointments, | } for covering the Harness. |
|---|-----------------------------|

For a Troop of Dragoons, or Native Cavalry.

- 1 Small Pawlin as above, for piling the Saddles upon.
- 1 Large ditto ditto, for covering ditto.

A Camel for the Carriage of the Articles to be allowed for each Troop or Brigade of Horse Artillery, and for each Troop of Mongoose and Native Cavalry.

Officers in Command of the Corps of Horse Artillery, and of Regiments of Cavalry respectively, are accordingly authorized and directed to Indent for Pawlins in the above proportions, and of the dimensions specified; and to see that they are afterwards carefully preserved by their Quarter Masters, and held at all times in readiness for the eventual movement of those Corps.

For the Carriage of the abovementioned Pawlins, sixty-seven Camels being necessary, that number is accordingly added to the present Establishment of Army Cattle, and directed to be supplied as soon as possible under the Commissariat.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

Letters received in the course of yesterday from Bombay, mention the return to that Presidency, on the 17th instant, of His Majesty's Frigate *Chiffonne*, Captain Wainwright, from the Gulph of Persia.

The *Chiffonne* conveys an overland dispatch from the India-house, dated the 12th of November.

The Kedgeroe report, which came to hand yesterday, communicated the agreeable tidings of the safe arrival of the Ship *Lady Barlow* and Brig *Hibernia* from the eastward, having left the *Sir Edward Pellew* astern in the Roads. The latter ship reached Kedgeroe at 5. P. M.

The *Lady Barlow* left China on the 28th of February. No letters either from thence or from Penang, had been distributed, when this paper was put to the press. We understand, however, that some disquietude had again arisen at Canton, in consequence of the alledged death of a Chinese by the hand of an European. By reason of this unfortunate occurrence, the Country Ship, had been detained in the river of Canton for a whole month; and, at the period of their departure, the *St. Albans* and her convey of homeward-bound Indiamen were still under detention. It was understood however; that every thing have been settled; and, though they had not yet received their grand chops on board, no doubt was entertained, but that the Indiamen would sail on the 1st current.

CALCUTTA MONTHLY JOURNAL,
AFFAIRS OF BUNDELCUND
AND MALWA.

We are enabled at length by the favour of various correspondents, to present our readers, with a tolerably connected and detailed account, of the late military operations in Bundelcund, from the termination of Major Kelly's expedition up the ghauts, to the period of Colonel Brown's latest successful rencontre with Gopaul Sing's force.

On the march of Colonel Martindell's detachment from Bundelcund, Major Kelly, as our readers already know, was repulsed from the pursuit of Gopaul Sing, and directed to join the main body of the army. Captain Wilson, with only the 1st Battalion of the 16th, and two 6-pounders belonging to that corps, was left at the entrance of the ghauts, for the protection of the Province. Gopaul Sing, finding that he had so inconsiderable a force to cope with, again descended the ghauts, with a predatory party, inferior in number to that which accompanied him on his first incursion, and entirely without artillery. On his approach, Captain Wilson deemed it prudent, to fall back on Kokherettee; where he was reinforced by five companies and a gun, under the command of Captain Dare. He advanced again; and, on the 18th of February, came to action with the enemy, close to a village named Persera, about six miles distant from Kokherettee. The result of this affair is generally known. Gopaul Sing was so strongly posted in the village, and was protected on every side by such impracticable ground, that Captain Wilson found it impossible to carry the position, and was forced to retire, after considerable loss, leaving Gopaul in possession of the field. On this occasion, several wounded Sepoys of the English party fell into the hands of the enemy, who (with a magnanimity the more honorable, as it is so rarely to be met with among the chieftains of Hindostan, and in a mere adventure is almost without example,) directed their wounds to be dressed, attended in person to see that they were comfortably disposed, and sent them afterwards under charge of his own people, with a polite letter, to Captain Wilson.

Meanwhile, Major Delamain, with a squadron of the 3d Native Cavalry, joined the 1st Battalion of the 16th,

and superseded Captain Wilson in the command. And Gopaul Sing, having by this time realized pretty considerable collections, returned to his recesses above the second range of ghauts; where he deposited his booty, and continued watching for a favorable opportunity to make a fresh descent.

Major Delamain disposed his force in the manner best calculated to command the approach to the mountain. Gopaul contrived, however, to elude his vigilance; and, having dashed suddenly down the ghauts, proceeded directly to the cantonments at Terrowah. He arrived there, on the 7th ultimo; and immediately set fire to the bungalows of the Officers, together with such of the public buildings as had thatched roofs. On the alarm of this incursion, Major Morgan, with five companies of the 7th Native Infantry, was immediately detached from Adjeaghur, for the protection of the cantonments. He proceeded by forced marches, and reached Terrowah on the morning of the 8th,—unfortunately a day too late for the preservation of the public property of the station. The enemy escaped, by the rapidity of his movements; which were the more easy to him, as his force consisted principally in Cavalry. Such however was the precipitation of his retreat, that he left uninjured two of the bungalows, and the Company's bullockshed, as well as all the tiled buildings at the station, and the out-houses belonging to the Officers. After quitting the lines however, Gopaul having learned that one of the bungalows which had escaped, was the property of Captain Watson, who on a former occasion had set his own camp on fire, he sent back a detachment of thirty men with orders to destroy it.

After this exploit, Gopaul took up a strong position, between the villages of Dowcallee and Rypoor, about 12 miles distant from Terrowah, having a deep nullah in his front, and the hills in his rear. There he remained until the 14th ultimo; when Major Morgan, having first lodged all his baggage in the fort of Terrowah, and having received a reinforcement of two companies of the 2d Battalion of the 26th, under Captain Watson, from Chittecote, proceeded to attack him.

Gopaul had received previous intimation of Major Morgan's intention, and made his arrangements accordingly.

He drew off the whole of his Infantry, under cover of the jungle, which surrounds the base of the mountains, and awaited the attack with his Cavalry only. He calculated, that he should have full time to make his retreat, while Major Morgan should be engaged in transporting his guns across the river. Contrary to his expectation however, the fire of the six-pounders opened on him from the opposite bank; and he was compelled to seek safety, by a precipitate flight along the margin of the hills, until he reached the Paldee pass, where he again halted and encamped. In this skirmish, several of Gopaul's horses are said to have been killed; but none of the men, on either side, suffered any injury.

While these events were going forward at the foot of the ghats, Gopaul's Infantry, whom he had withdrawn previous to the action, passed along close under the hills, and made a second attack on the cantonments; where they succeeded in completely destroying every article of property, which had escaped the fire of the 7th. Not a single hut, nor even a bamboo belonging to any of the buildings (public or private,) was left standing. Their devastations were next directed to the town of Terrowah; which they had plundered and laid in ashes, before Major Morgan could come up to its succour. The inhabitants fled, on their first approach; leaving, it is supposed, a very rich prize to the rebels,—the town of Terrowah having always been considered as one of the most opulent and flourishing in Bundelcund.

We learn with regret, that the Officers of the 26th Native Infantry, have suffered very severely in their private property, in consequence of these occurrences. Some of them have lost bungalows both at Kokherettee and at Terrowah. And, with their bungalows, they have lost the most valuable part of their effects; having taken into the field only such articles of furniture as were absolutely necessary, and having left the remainder at Terrowah under charge of their servants, and protected by two companies of the 16th from Koonch, who, in consequence of the exigencies of the service, were afterwards withdrawn. The loss of some individual Officers is estimated at from 2 to 3,000 Rupees; and the cases o

the Cadets, who had recently joined, are represented as particularly distressing, the want of carriage having compelled them to leave the whole of their property behind.

The news of the destruction of Terrowah were communicated by express to Colonel Martindell. And, on the morning of the 11th ultimo, within half an hour after the receipt of the dispatch, Colonel Browne, with the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, marched from camp, to reinforce the detachment opposed to Gopaul Sing. Colonel Browne, after a forced march of 44 miles, came up with the enemy by surprise, near Buchown (a place about ten miles distant from Adjeeqhur,) in the afternoon of the 19th. Gopaul had with him about 5 or 600 of his followers; who dispersed, on the first charge. Colonel Browne however, having formed his party into squadrons, succeeded in cutting to pieces about 250 of the enemy. Gopaul himself, with about fifty of his people, made good his retreat up the Jenna pass. Our loss on this occasion, has been already stated. Gopaul, it is said, had afterwards rallied his force above the ghaut; whither Major Leslie, with his Battalion, had gone in pursuit of him.

The whole force now in the field against Gopaul Sing, consists of three Regiments of Infantry, commanded by Majors Morgan, Delamain and Leslie, the whole of the 1st Native Cavalry, a squadron of the 3d, with a galloper attached, and a squadron of the 8th.

Colonel Martindell's army was still in camp at Teares on the 24th ultimo, having remained there stationary for twenty-two days. It was generally supposed, that they would move nearer to Bundelcund, in the course of a day or two.—On this head however, as well as on every thing connected with the object of their movements, the most profound secrecy was observed at head-quarters, and the opinions formed in camp were of course merely conjectural. Recent accounts state, that Colonel Browne had received orders, to rejoin Colonel Martindell, with the least practicable delay.

The weather had latterly been extremely hot and oppressive; and, all immediate prospect of active service.

having vanished, the troops began to long again for cantonments.

According to the most recent reports, the army of Colonel Close was also expected immediately to break up. The letters from Tearee state, that they were to fall back to Nagpoor; while our advices from the Coast express an expectation of Colonel Close's return to Poonah.

Meanwhile, no considerable force had arrived, to occupy Seronge, on the part of Holkar, in whose name that fortress had been seized; and it was feared, that, on the retreat of our army, the place might again fall into the hands of Ameer Khan.

Cheempore Barree and Chokeyghur, two places taken from the Bhoonsla, during the late campaign, by the united forces of Ameer Khan and the Nawaub of Bopaul, have been restored.

It is reported, that Runjeet Sing has lately taken advantage of the existing commotions in the kingdom of Cabul, to extend his conquests among the dependencies of that empire. He is said to have nearly reduced the whole province of Moeltan, with the exception of a single fortress.

By the late arrival from the Gulph, letters have been received from Captain Mearing, of the ship *Euphrates*, belonging to this port, relating the fortunate escape of that vessel, during the early part of her voyage, from an enemy's cruiser. We are happy in being enabled to lay before our readers the following extract.

“ CLOSE TO THE TOMBS, March 5, 1810.

“ On Sunday the 21st of January, in lat. 17° 00' N.
“ long. 87° 30' E. at $\frac{1}{4}$ past 1 P. M. steering S. S. W.
“ with a light breeze from W. N. W. the man at the
“ mast-head reported a sail in sight, a point before the
“ lee beam, bearing S. E. by E. and standing to the
“ southward. At $\frac{1}{4}$ past 3 P. M. the stranger hauled
“ his wind, and stood directly for us; we pursued our
“ course, and, at 7 P. M., the stranger was about 4
“ miles directly a tern, and in chase of us. During the

“night, we had light winds, and we could perceive with
“the glass, that we distanced him. At day-light, the
“stranger was about 5 miles astern, in full chase of us.
“At 2 P. M. on the 22d, the breeze freshed, and it
“was soon evident, that the stranger was coming up
“with us. We had been employed from day-light, mak-
“ing additional sails, a large lower steering-sail, two
“royal ditto, two water-sails, and a sprit-sail, which
“were set in the afternoon; but, notwithstanding, the
“chase was gaining on us fast. At 30 minutes past 5 P.
“M., the stranger hauled his head to the Eastward,
“hoisted French colours, and fired a gun, which fell
“short of us. At 40 minutes past 5 P. M., the French-
“man fired another gun, which fell short of us, about a
“cable’s length on our quarter. The Frenchman having
“rounded to each time to fire, gave us an advantage, at
“least so far as to keep our distance till dark, (as before
“firing he was coming up with us fast.) At 6 P. M.,
“after consulting with the Officers, it was judged pro-
“per to lighten the ship; which was done at 7 P. M.,
“from the extremes of her, by throwing overboard part
“of the cargo. The Frenchman was then within gun-
“shot of us, astern. At 10 P. M., we appeared to
“get from him. The wind then shifting, we altered our
“course to S. W. bringing the wind on the starboard
“quarter, which I considered to be our best point of
“sailing. At midnight, the Frenchman losing way with
“us. At day-light, on the 23d, the chase astern 4 miles.
“At noon, the Frenchman still in chase of us, distant 5
“miles. At 11 in the forenoon, saw another sail on
“the larboard bow, too far off, to make out what she
“was. At 10 minutes past 3 P. M., the Frenchman
“hauled down his steering-sails, and stood to the wind
“on the larboard tack, (after a chase of 50 hours,) as
“we suppose, in chase of the ship, seen from the mast-
“head. The vessel that chased us, is a long low ship,
“of 18 or 20 guns; her courses, top-sails, and top-gal-
“lant-sails, are much darker in the middle cloth, than
“the other parts of the sail; the topmast and lower
“steering-sails, are of the same dark coloured canvas,
“as the middle cloths described;—she is painted with a

“ dark broad yellow side, and shews her ports in it, and
 “ has a red vane at the main-top-gallant-mast-head,—low
 “ bowsprit, and flying jib-boom. At 10 minutes past 5
 “ P. M., saw the Frenchman engaging the stranger
 “ in the S. E. quarter.

“ The above-written is copied from the log-book. I
 “ have now a few observations to make, and, in the first
 “ place to regret, that we were under the necessity of
 “ throwing overboard any part of the cargo. But I did
 “ not think it prudent to throw the guns overboard.
 “ And the ships provisions and water, were so situated,
 “ that, could we have thrown it overboard with the same
 “ dispatch, it would not have accelerated the ship’s
 “ sailing in the same degree. My anxiety during the
 “ chase was very great, and I have to commend in the
 “ highest manner, the conduct of Mr. Wilson and Mr.
 “ Hazam, the Chief and Second Mate, for their exertions
 “ in making the new sails, and for the attention they
 “ paid to the ship throughout the chase. I had shaped
 “ a course for Madras, and continued it, till after dark,
 “ that the Frenchman might suppose, that I was going
 “ there, to give information to the ships of war—I
 “ think, as we brought him well over to the westward, in
 “ the chase, (in lat. $14^{\circ} 21'$ long. $85^{\circ} 20'$ E) that he
 “ will quit the Bay. I shall, if an opportunity offers, send
 “ a description of the ship to Madras and Bombay. I
 “ should mention, that every man was stationed to the
 “ guns, and small arms; and had the Frenchman come
 “ alongside, we should have endeavoured to have given
 “ him a warm reception.”

The new Indiaman, recently built for the Company’s
 service at Bombay, and named the *Charles Grant* (in
 compliment to the present Chairman of the Court of Direc-
 tors) was expected to sail from Bombay on her voyage to
 England, about the 10th of the current month.

The General Court-Martial, lately sitting at Bangalore,
 has, we understand, been dissolved. And the Officers,
 who remain for trial, on charges connected with the recent

commotions at the army stations of the Coast, are to be brought before the Court-Martial, appointed to assemble at Wallajabad on the 30th of March, and of which Colonel Wilkinson is President.

From the Madras Government Gazette received yesterday, we learn, that Major Sir John Sinclair of Artillery has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, in the room of Bell cashiered.

Two troops of the Horse Artillery marched, about the middle of last month, from Nomi-lah to Muttra.

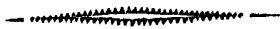
A Committee was some time ago instituted at Agra by authority of Government, for the purpose of superintending the repairs of that exquisite monument of Oriental art, the Taj Mahl. The Committee is composed of the Judge, Collector, and Commanding Officer of the station. We hope to have an early opportunity of reporting the result of this measure, which evinces so honourable a concern for the preservation of the ornamental antiquities of this country.

We have much pleasure in stating, that Mrs. Stephens has completely recovered from the wound, which she received from the assassins at Keerpoy. In the course of the judicial investigation into the circumstances of that extraordinary outrage, it has been discovered, we understand, that a Chokeydar, who had been for many years in Mrs. Stephens's service, was in league with the banditti, and pointed out to them the proper time for commencing the attack.

On Sunday evening last, presently after the cessation of a smart North-Wester, two successive shocks of an Earthquake were distinctly felt, in many parts of Calcutta and its vicinity. The time of the occurrence, as noted by different persons, was between twenty and twenty-five minutes past seven, and the duration of each succession was variously estimated at from 6 to 30 seconds. The vibrations appeared, at first, to pass in a line from North-east to South-west; and then to return in an opposite direction. They were almost universally perceptible to those, who were sitting at the same time in the upper apart-

ments of their houses; but were, in few instances, observed on the ground floors. At one house in Garden-Reach, where a party of eleven was sitting at dinner, the shocks were very strongly felt, by three of the number seated at one corner of the table, and also by the three others at the opposite corner, while they passed unobserved by the rest of the company — Besides the peculiar sensation experienced in their own persons, by those who witnessed the phenomenon, — in many houses, a very distinct motion was communicated to the oil in the wall-shades, the gerandoles and lamps were seen to swing, and even the mirrors (such as were fastened, at the upper extremity, with a cord,) were observed to vibrate towards the wall. In a room on the central floor of one of the turrets of the Lower Orphan School at Howrah, (which is a very old and infirm building,) the force of the undulations was so considerable, that a couch, on which a person happened to be reclining, was moved on its castor, at the first shock, to the distance of nearly a foot from its original position close to the wall, and was again thrown back to its place by the returning succession. To some persons, the vibration appeared to be accompanied by a noise, which they describe as resembling the sound of muffled bells.

Reports from various stations in the lower parts of Bengal, as far up as Moorshedabad, mention the occurrence of a similar phenomenon, nearly about the same hour. By a letter from Rammigui, the vibration is stated to have been felt there at half past seven, and to have continued for an unusually long time. At Cuttaul, the shock was distinctly repeated thrice.



A notification was published here on the 4th current, intimating the intention of Government to permit Country ships, under certain restrictions, to proceed from hence to England, laden with cargoes on account of their respective owners. All vessels sailing, under the terms of this advertisement, are required to put to sea previous to the 31st of May next. The articles which they are prohibited from shipping, are Piece Goods, Raw Silk, Indigo, Pepper, Salt-petre, Tea, and Nankens.

As Sugar and Rice will hardly pay the charges of freight from Bengal to England, and, as the quantity of Drugs, which the British Market is capable of receiving, must be necessarily limited, Cotton will of course form the principal article of exportation, with those who may chuse to avail themselves of the above indulgence. The number of ships of large burthen at present in the river, is less considerable than usual; and, for those, it is doubtful, whether full cargoes of Cotton can be procured.

That fine ship, the *Russell*, was purchased, in the course of last week, on account of the Philippine Company, and is to be employed as their annual gallion, for carrying on the trade between Manila and Acapulco. The price stipulated, we understand, is 350,000 Rupees,—to be paid on delivery of the ship at Manila.

His Majesty's Sloop of War the *Barracouta*, having parted from her anchor at Kedgeree, left that station on Tuesday, and came up to Diamond Harbour.

That extensive property, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Weston, and commonly known by the name of Tiroetta's Bazar, was sold, at Tulloh's Auction-Room, on Tuesday last, to Joseph Barretto Esq. for the sum of 150,000 Sicca Rupees.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

On Thursday evening, the Country Ship *Shahma'ur*, Captain Poad, from Nazampatam the 23d ultimo, arrived in the river.

On Tuesday last, arrived the Country Brig *Alexander*, Captain Forbes, from the West Coast of Sumatra the 24th of February, and the Portuguese Ship *Espada de Ferro*, last from Mosambique the 16th of December.

The Country Ship *Sir William Burroughs*, Captain Carr, from Mootapelly (on the Coromandel Coast) the 27th ultimo, came in on Wednesday.

On Thursday, arrived the Ship *Lady Barlow*, Captain McAskill, last from China the 28th of February, the Brig *Hibernia*, Captain Brady, from Penang the 8th of March, and, at 5 P. M. of the same day, the Ship *Sir Edward Pellew*, Captain Stevens, from China the 1st, Malacca the 10th and Penang the 22d ultimo.

On Monday last, the Brig *Favorite*, Captain Barker, sailed past Kedgerree, on her voyage to the eastward.

The Persian Ship *Derrah Beggee*, bound for the Persian Gulph, and the Country Ship *Mohlar*, Captain Grant, for Bombay, anchored at Kedgerree on Thursday seven night; as did also, on Friday seven night, the *Hunter*, Captain Robson, bound to New South Wales. The *Mohlar* still remains at Kedgerree. The *Hunter* sailed, at 6 P. M. on Sunday last, and the *Derrah Beggee* sailed on Thursday.

On Sunday, the Brig *Euphrosyne*, Captain Hickey, bound to Penang,—on Monday, the Portuguese Ship *Luz*, for China,—and, on Wednesday, the Country Ship *Auspicious*, Captain Mackay, for the same destination, anchored at Kedgerree,—where they all remained, at the date of the last report.

The Arab Ship *Hamann Shah*, proceeding to Muscat, left Saugor roads on Sunday evening.

His Majesty's Sloop of War, the *Barraouta*, left Kedgerree at 8 A. M. on Tuesday, and proceeded up to Diamond Harbour.

Since our last, have arrived, His Majesty's Ships *Cornelia*, Capt. Edzell, *Blanche*, Capt. Hoare, *Sn I Drake*, Capt. Harris, and *Barraouta*, Capt. Wells,—also the Country Ship *Marchioness Wellesley*, Capt. Robert Dickie, from Ramapatam 13th instant.

Madras General Intelligence.

MADRAS, APRIL 22, 1810.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, March 9, 1810.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council directs, that the following promotions shall take place.

COUS OF ARTILLERY.

Major Sir J. Sinclair, Bart. to be Lieutenant Colonel, Captain M. Beaumont to be Major, Captain Lieutenant Isaac Paske to be Captain of a company, Lieutenant Johnson Wilkinson to be Captain Lieutenant, Lieutenant Fireworker A. Crawford to be Lieutenant,—in succession to Bell cashiered, date of commission 9th March 1810.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council deeming it to be expedient that the Native Troops of this establishment now assembling for foreign service, should be distinctly apprized of the probable period of their return, and of the provision that will be made for the support of their families, in the event of casualties, is accordingly pleased to announce for general information, that their absence from the Coast will not exceed the term of three years, and that the families of all the Native commissioned, non-commissioned, rank and file as well as of public followers, who may either die or fall in battle during the absence of the corps from this Presidency, will be pensioned on the salary of the rank of their deceased relations.

His Lordship in Council authorizes the European and Native commissioned, non-commissioned rank and file and public followers to have family certificates, and is pleased to direct that the amount of the certificates shall be invariably discharged between the 1st and 6th of each month, without waiting any further communication,—also that the family of each person above mentioned, or the person holding the certificate, shall receive the amount of their family certificates, without reference to casualties, until the return of the corps to the Coast, when pensions will be granted to the nearest heirs of those Natives of all ranks who may have died or been killed in battle.

His Lordship in Council directs that an advance of two months pay be issued to all ranks, European and Native, exclusive of their arrears and pay for the current month, to enable them to provide necessaries for the voyage and to defray the expense their families will incur, in proceeding to the several stations where they may wish to reside.

Full battalions agreeably to a table which will be formed, will be allowed to the Native troops and public flocks during the service, and with the view of adding to their comfort while engaged on the expedition, His Lordship has directed his order to be issued for the issue of broad cloth watch cloths, and pantaloons, to all the Native troops employed on this expedition.

March 16, 1817.

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council expressed to direct, that the following appointments should be made:

Major John Vernon of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry to be Deputy Quarter Master General to the troops under orders for foreign service.

Captain I. Parnell of His Majesty's 33d Regiment, to be Deputy Adjutant General to the troops under orders for foreign service.

Lieutenant A. Waller of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry to be Deputy Adjutant General to the troops in America and Canada, during the absence of Captain Sisson on foreign service.

Lieutenant J. Adair of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry to be Aide-Camp of the Ordnance in the Army of the West.

Lieutenant J. Low of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry to be First Adjutant of the 1st Division, vice Hall, promoted.

Lieutenant C. Smith of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry to be Adjutant to the 1st Battalion of the 1st Regiment, during the absence of Lieutenant Scott, on other duty and detached to the frontiers of the Cape of Good Hope, to the 1st Division. Quarter Master General to the 1st Division of the 1st Army.

Lieutenant C. Smith of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry to be Adjutant to the 1st Battalion of the 1st Regiment, during the absence of Lieutenant Scott, on other duty and detached to the frontiers of the Cape of Good Hope, to the 1st Division. Quarter Master General to the 1st Division of the 1st Army.

Lieutenant A. H. of His Majesty's 12th Regiment of Foot, to be Adjutant of the 1st Battalion of the 1st Regiment, during the absence of Lieutenant Scott, on other duty and detached to the frontiers of the Cape of Good Hope, to the 1st Division. Quarter Master General to the 1st Division of the 1st Army.

Mr. W. H. to be Agent for transports proceeding with the troops on foreign service.

Captain J. P. of the 2d Battalion of Artillery, to be Commissary of the 1st Division of the 1st Regiment, during the absence of Lieutenant Scott, on other duty and detached to the frontiers of the Cape of Good Hope, to the 1st Division. Quarter Master General to the 1st Division of the 1st Army.

Lieutenant Henry Harvey of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry,
to be Agent for public Cattle.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.
(Signed) J. H. PELLER.

SAC. TO GOVERNMENT.

(Signed) F. N. BALMAIN,

ACT. DEPT. ADJ. GEN. OF THE ARMY.

On Monday arrived the ship *Bridgewater*, Capt. Wilkins,
left Trincomalee the 10th March, with a detachment of
His Majesty's 80th regiment, commanded by Captain Hall.

A. Flower, Esq. is appointed to act as Coroner of
Madras, during the absence of Henry Gohagan, Esq.

BOMBAY, MARCH 17, 1810.

Letters from the Cape of Good Hope, mention that Lieut.
Colonel Macquarie, had left that place on the 13th October,
in prosecution of his voyage to his Government of New
South Wales, with the 74th Regiment, 800 men, on board
His Majesty's Ship's *Hindistan* and *Dromedary*, formerly the
Kliskouze, of this Port.

By a Letter from the *Upton Coast*, dated October 10th,
at St. Helena, it appears that a small fleet, consisting of
that ship, the *Wally*, the *Bombay* and the *Cisternagh*, was
collected to proceed to England, under convoy of His
Majesty's Ship *Lion*.

The *Dartmouth*, Captain Gibb, was not detained, but
proceeded on her way to England some weeks before.

Ceylon General Intelligence.

CEYLON MARCH 7, 1810.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint
Major EDWARDS, to be his Private Secretary.

JAMES MAITLAND, Esquire, Garrison Storekeeper at Colombo.

In consequence of Mr. CHRISTIE' Departure, His Excellency directs that the Office of Medical Superintendent General be abolished; and in lieu thereof the Head of the Medical Department in future be Deputy Inspector of Hospitals.

HEAD QUARTERS,

POINT DE GALLE 25th February 1810.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant General MAITLAND, has been pleased to make the following Appointment, till His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

ANDREW HUGH, Esq. Surgeon to the Forces, to be Deputy Inspector of Hospitals—Date 24th February 1810.

By the Lieutenant General's Command.

(Signed) ROBERT McNAB,

Acting Depts. Adj. Genl.



SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1810.

Calcutta General Intelligence.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 3, 1810.

The Vice-President in Council, is pleased to direct, that all Quarter Master's Carts for European corps, shall be hereafter furnished from the Public Stores, and that the monthly allowance of Sonaut Rupees (30) now granted for each Cart attached to those corps, be withdrawn.

The requisite Cattle to be supplied when wanted under the Commisariat.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

The contents of the overland packet, lately received by the *Chiffonne*, are supposed to relate chiefly to the affairs of Persia. Besides a dispatch in cypher addressed to the Supreme Government, a letter to His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon was received by this conveyance. A duplicate of the dispatch by the *Georgiana*, relative to the proceedings of the Coast Army, was also included in the packet.

By late akbhees from Delhi, we learn, that Runjeet Sing was besieging the fortresses of Mooltan, in the province of the same name, that the fire from his batteries had dismounted many of the enemy's guns, and that he had rejected proposals of compromise tendered by the Rajah. We have various particulars in our possession relative to the operations in that quarter, but are compelled by the pressure of other matter to postpone them till our next.

Soojah-ul-Moolk, late King of Cabul, appears from the last accounts, to have been resident in the neighbourhood of Attock; but, whether as a sovereign prince at the head of an army, or as an humble dependent on the Rajah of Lahore, our information does not enable us to determine.

Ameer Khan, according to the latest advices, was at Chytore; and the ministers both of Holkar and Scindiah, it is said, had come to the resolution of preventing him from joining his army.

Advices from Madras of the 28th ultimo, mention, that a signal was then flying, for a fleet in sight; supposed to be the transports from Bombay, having on board the 2d Battalion of the 6th Native Infantry.

Quarters of the 29th, make no mention whatever of the arrival of a fleet; but state, that the H. C. Ship *William Pitt*, Captain Crowder, from this port, had reached Madras roads in safety, on the preceding evening.

The *Sarah Christiansa* was expected to put to sea, on the 1st or 2d of the current month.

His Majesty's Ships *Flora* and *Hesper* were under sailing orders at Madras on the 28th ultimo, and their supposed destination was the coast of Java. The *Hesper*, however, has since arrived in this river.

The proceedings of the Court-Martial at Bangalore, in the case of Lieut. Colonel Daveton, being now in the course of publication at Madras, we have been favoured by our correspondent at that Presidency, with an authentic copy, which will enable us to issue the trial from this Press, in the course of one or two days. For the terms of the publication, we refer our readers to the advertisement in our present number.

The India Gazette of Monday as well as several of the papers published during the week, have already given in detail all the circumstances connected with the fresh interruption which the Company's trade has sustained at Canton.

It appears by the same accounts, that a negotiation had been recently opened, between the Tsontoc (or Viceroy) of that city, and Appoo Sac, the chief of one of the Lahoë squadrons; which, owing to the refusal of either party to pay the first visit to the other, had ultimately terminated in nothing. The Tsontoc had returned to Canton, and the Pirate fleet remained quietly at anchor off Chumpee, when the ships lately arrived, quitted the river.

The H. C. ship *Cuthberts*, being found in a leaky state, was to be sent to Bombay for repair, instead of proceeding to England.

The *St. Athanas* brings treasure from China, on account of the Government of India; which is to be transhipped on board the *Doris* frigate at Poolo Aore, and conveyed by that vessel to Madras. The *Doris* sailed from Malacca to Poolo Aore, for the above purpose, on the 14th ultimo.

Meccantile accounts from China are generally unfavourable. Opium was in no demand. Bengal Cotton stood at from 12-1 to 13 tale per picul.

The Hon. C. A. Bruce, Governor of Prince of Wales' Island, arrived at that settlement in the *Arad*, on the 21st of March.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BOMBAY.

“ BOMBAY : 23d March, 1810.

“ There is not much doing here at present, in the way
 “ of trade; for, although the late expedition to the
 “ Gulph has removed every obstruction in that quarter,
 “ yet, it seems, British Merchants are not likely to
 “ benefit by it. The Arabs have gained so complete an
 “ ascendancy in their own shipping, that ours are shut
 “ out from their ports, and they are now reaping the
 “ harvest, which has been sown to them, at the ex-
 “ pence of British blood and treasure.—Every picul in

“ the Gulph is pouring out fleets for all parts of India,
“ — which are now secure from their own Pirates, and,
“ as formerly, enjoying the double protection of a Bri-
“ tish or a French flag, as best suits their purpose.

“ We have just heard of the loss of the *Jehaungheer*,
“ (one of the ships lately taken up by this Government
“ as a transport,) on the Malabar Coast. All hands
“ saved. The Company sustain the whole loss, according
“ to the terms of contract. The owners are Natives here,
“ and will receive 96,000 Rs. in compensation.”

The man, who was so long a prisoner on board the *Sarah Christiana* Indiaman, charged with an atrocious Asault on his Commander, Captain Mackeson, has been tried by a Naval Court Martial at Madras, and condemned to death. The sentence, however, has not been confirmed by His Excellency the Naval Commander in Chief. Doubts, it seems, have arisen, with respect to the legality of the proceedings, founded on the circumstance of all the Captains of Kings' ships, who were present at the station, not having sat at the trial. The man is, in consequence, to be sent home to England on the *Sarah Christiana*, as a prisoner under sentence of death, there to abide the decision of the High Court of Admiralty, on his case.

The only Country ships yet destined to proceed from this port to Europe, under the terms of the late notification of Government, are the *Fairlie* and *Baring*.

The H. C. corps of Artillery at Dumdum was inspected, on Saturday morning last, by Major-General Macan. It is hardly necessary to add, that the exhibition was highly creditable to the discipline and efficiency of that invaluable body of men.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

On Monday last, arrived the Country Ship *Cape Packet*, Captain Young, from Vizagapatam the 8th current.

The *Mohlar*, Captain Grant, bound for Bombay, finally left Kedgerree on the afternoon of Thursday se'en night.

On Sunday last, the Portuguese ship *Carmo*, and the *Sno Nancy*, W. Stokoe master, both outward-bound to Penang, anchored at Kedgerree.

Passed that station, on the same day, the Ship *Betsey*, Captain Cripps, for the West Coast of Sumatra; and, on Monday, the *General Wellesley*, Captain Henderson, for Bombay, and the *Helen*, Captain Greenway, and *Brig Mary*, Captain Groube, for Madras. The *Helen* came to an anchor again, on Wednesday, a little above Saugor;

The *Hope* Captain Henderson, of this port, is stated to have reached China, previous to the departure from thence of the *Sir Edward Pellew*

The *Varuna*, Captain Douglas, of Bombay, arrived at Penang on the 8th ultimo.

MADRAS COURIER,—MARCH 27, 1810.

On Wednesday last, arrived his Majesty's Ship *Ceylon*, Captain Lye, from Prince of Wales's Island.

Yesterday morning early, arrived his Majesty's Sloop *Diana*, Lieutenant Kempthorne, from Penang and last from Malacca.

Ditto,—His Majesty's Ship *La Chiffonne*, J. Wainwright, Esq. Captain, from Abushire.

The *Chiffonne*, left Bussora on the 27th Feb. and on the day before, saw the Ship *James Sibbald*, passing the Bar of the Euphrates.

The following Cruisers of the Hon. Company were at Abushire on the 2d March, when the *Chiffonne* left it:—*Mornington*, *Mercury*, *Ternate*, *Vessel*, *Nautilus*, and *Ariel*.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1810.

Calcutta General Intelligence.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 3, 1810.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to fix the Pay of Drummers of Native Corps on the Invalid and Pension Establishments, being the Sons of Europeans, including Drummers of the above description at present on those Establishments, at six Sonant Rupees per Mensem.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 10, 1810

The Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:—

16th Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet Major and senior Captain Louis Delamain, to be Major, from the 4th April, 1809, vice Fraser.

Captain Lieutenant James Durant, to be Captain of a Company, from the same date, vice Delamain, promoted.

Senior Lieutenant J. W. Edwards, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Durant, promoted.

Senior Ensign Donald Ogilvy, to be Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Edwards, promoted.

19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet Major and senior Captain William Franklin, to be Major, from the 29th March 1810, vice Greuter, deceased.

Captain Lieutenant Robert French, to be Captain of a Company, from the same date, vice Franklin, promoted.

Senior Lieutenant James Murray, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the same date, vice French, promoted.

Senior Ensign J. F. Bergher, to be Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Murray, promoted.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgeon Wm. L. Grant, to be Surgeon, vice Toshach; date of rank to be adjusted hereafter.

The leave of absence granted by General Orders of the 21th October last, to Captain H. Anderson, of the 12th Regiment, and Lieutenant W. G. Mackenzie, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, by General Orders of the 6th March 1809, is extended to the 30th Instant.

Mr. G. Stalkartt, having produced an Affidavit of his having been appointed a Cadet for the Infantry, and that he is the person alluded to in the 3d Paragraph of the General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, under date the 17th of August 1809; Mr. Stalkartt is admitted to the Service accordingly.

J. ADAM, *Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

General Orders by the Honorable the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 10, 1810.

The Vice President in Council observing that the rules prescribed by General Orders of the 20th March 1806, and 21st September 1807, for the guidance of Commanding Officers, in authorizing Advances of Cash to be made by the Paymaster, have not been sufficiently attended to, is pleased, in conformity to the tenor of those Orders, to direct, that Advances of Cash shall henceforward be strictly confined to cases of public emergency, the circumstances of which are invariably to be specified in the Orders directing the Paymaster to make such Advances.

The Vice President in Council takes this occasion to notice, that Advances of Cash which are not provided for in the above quoted Orders, can rarely be required, and as the rules under which Boat Allowance is to be paid by the Paymaster, and charged upon his disbursements, are fully specified in General Orders of the 30th November, 1807, Advances of Cash on that account will not be deemed admissible; Boat Allowance to Officers in receipt of Tent Allowance, being restricted to those who shall be ordered to proceed by Water in charge of Troops, Stores, or Treasure, and no Officer in receipt of Tent Allowance is to be directed to travel by Water, unless in cases of absolute

emergency, the particular circumstances of which are to be reported through the regular channel, for the information of Government, in order that authority may be conveyed to the Military Auditor General for passing the charge.

It is accordingly now declared, that any Officer authorizing an Advance of Cash, contrary to the true intent of these Orders, will be held responsible for the same, and the amount will be placed at his personal Debit.

J. ADAM, *Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 10, 1810.

Major General Forbes Champagne, transferred from the Staff of Bombay to the Staff of this Presidency, having arrived at Fort William; the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the appointment of Major General Champagne, to the Staff of this Presidency, be published in General Orders.

J. ADAM, *Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

AFFAIRS OF HINDOOSTAN.

It appears by the latest accounts from the field, which extend to the 7th of the present month, that the army of Colonel Close, having quitted Seronge and its vicinity, had fallen back upon the Nerbuddah, and had recrossed that river, with the intention of returning to the Nizam's territory. Some time, however, about the 20th of March, they became again stationary, having halted in the neighbourhood of Hoosseinabad, a city on the left of the Nerbuddah, where they still remained at so late a period as the 25th ultimo. The motives and object of this unexpected pause were the subject of various conjecture. According to one report, hostilities had recommenced between Meer Khan's troops and the force commanded by Saadul Allee Khan (the Nagpore General.) According to another, the former chieftain was advancing again toward the frontier, and had actually repossessed himself of Seronge.

In how far either of the foregoing suppositions may be correct, the documents before us do not enable us to determine. We have good authority, however, for believing, that affairs in that quarter had begun to assume a different aspect, as soon as the enemy was relieved from the immediate pressure of a British army. Notwithstanding the reduced condition of Meer Khan's force, and the decided opposition to his views evinced on the part of Scindiah and his ministers, we are assured by the last accounts from Malwa, that the Khan had actually brought over a majority of Holkar's Sirdars to his interest; and, in the present distracted condition of that branch of the Mahratta empire, there were good grounds for apprehending, that he might ultimately succeed in obtaining an absolute ascendancy in Holkar's camp. In that case, his first object of course would be, the possession of Holkar's person; with which the uncontroled sovereignty of that chieftain's dominions, would also, of necessity, pass into his hands. To accomplish this object, no effort, whether of force or of intrigue, within the reach of his resources, would be omitted. According to letters from Tearee of the 7th current, Meer Khan had already proceeded against a small fortress, where Holkar and the remaining adherents of his Court had taken refuge.—And, whatever might be the event of this enterprise, it was the received opinion, that some attempt would ere long be made by the Khan, to regain possession of his capital.

In so far as the interests of British India alone are concerned in these events, it is perhaps more to be desired than dreaded, that this restless and adventurous partizan should possess himself for a time of the new power and resources, which he hopes to derive, from the accession of Holkar's dominions and dependants. His force might, in that case, present a tangible object to a regular army;—his lands, his fortresses, his cannon, might to him then become subjects worth the hazard of a contest, while to his enemies they might offer an adequate reward for victory.

The force of Dowlut Rao Scindia still remained encamped on the Bunas; but, for the purpose of more effect-

fully controlling any movements which Meer Khan might attempt, they were expected to advance immediately towards Tonk Rampoorth. Meanwhile, the chief (or only) regular force in the Khan's service, commanded by Mahommed Shah Khan, his friend and adherent, had moved forward from Joudpore towards Ajmere, with the apparent design of observing and overwing the army of Scindia. The force of Mahommed Shah Khan has for some time been regularly paid and maintained from the revenues of Joudpore; and, if report may be credited, its strength is nothing short of three Brigades of regular Infantry, (amounting in all to 11,000 men,) and from 5 to 6000 horse. From the common practice, however, of the Natives in such cases, we may presume with tolerable certainty, that these numbers are exaggerated. At the same time, there cannot be a doubt, but that this army, such as it is, may, in that country, be augmented, within a very short time, to any given strength. Money only is wanting; and for that, under present circumstances, the Khan will probably look to the Joudpore Rajah, whose reputed wealth is by no means inconsiderable. The whole of Northern Hindoostan, (including many of the Company's provinces) swarms with adventurers, bred up to the military profession, who, by the system of tranquillity and order introduced into these countries since the British conquests, have been deprived of their accustomed means of livelihood, and are ready to follow any standard which leads them to plunder. A gentleman, who lately travelled through the territories of Cawnpore and Jyeenaghur, assures us, that he met, on his route, with crowds of the same description of people, who compose the majority of our Sepoy battalions, proceeding, in quest of military service, towards Jypore and Joudpore. If the Mahattas have not of late been successful in recruiting their regular corps from the banas of wanderers, it is owing entirely to their confirmed character for poverty and injustice.

Colonel Mordaunt, by the last accounts, remained at Tearee. He had strengthened himself by the corps recently detached to Bateleand; and, under the altered prospect of affairs presented by the late advices from

the westward, it was the general opinion throughout the camp, that the troops would continue in the field during the whole period of the ensuing rains.

We have the satisfaction to learn, by letters from Bundelcund, that Captain Wilson, who, with a squadron of Cavalry, a Galloper, two six-pounders, and 11 Companies of Native Infantry, had been detached by Major Delamain against a strong hold belonging to Gopaul Sing, above the second range of ghauts, has completely succeeded in routing and expelling the enemy. Major Delamain has for some time been up the ghauts, in pursuit of Gopaul;—his whole force not exceeding 13 Companies of Sepoys, three six-pounders, a squadron and galloper. While Majors Morgan and Leslie have been posted, with their corps, to observe Gopaul's movements on the side of the plains. Major Cuppage, with an additional squadron of Horse, and three companies of Infantry, had lastly marched from Adjeeghur to join Major Delamain. It appears, that, in the late affair with Colonel Browne, Gopaul Sing had been completely taken by surprise,—being ignorant even of the fact of such a corps having been detached in quest of him. After that action, he had succeeded in rallying his forces, and had disposed them, with the apparent design of cutting off the mutual communications between the parties of British troops above and below the ghauts.

We noticed very generally and slightly in our last, the late operations of Runjeet Sing, against the fort of Mooltan. It is stated in the ukhbars, that a negociation had been opened on the 4th ultimo, by Vakeels from the town, who came into Runjeet's Camp, with an offer of the usual tribute, as the price of his forbearance from further hostilities. The proposal was rejected by Runjeet; who declared, it is said, that he would not raise the siege, unless the chieftain of Mooltan would consent to pay him a sum of three lacs of rupees, and to contribute in future a body of 100 horse for his (Runjeet's) service, and an annual sum equal to the maintenance of 1000 more. Thus the conference broke off; and, immediately after,

wards, Runjeet's batteries opened on the fortress. In the course of that day, nine of the enemy's guns were dismounted; and Futteh Sing, one of Runjeet's sirdars, received a slight wound from the fire of the place. The accounts add, that a party had been detached from Camp to Umrutsir, for the purpose of obtaining a supply of guns and stores. A reinforcement of matchlock-men was also expected. It is reported, that the Rajah of Mooltan himself had latterly been deposed and put in confinement, by Sooltan Khan of Ahmedpore, his professed friend and ally.

Soojah-ul-moolk, the deposed king of Cabul, has found, it appears, a permanent refuge in the Seik territories. He had resided for some time at Rahwelpundee, a place about fifty miles distant from the Indus, and had subsequently moved to Khubdoor about ten miles south-east from the fort of Attock. He was there encamped, with his followers, early in the last month. Mean while, Mahmood Shah, the usurping Prince, attended by Futteh Khan and his other adherents, remained at Candahar.

We understand, that the Embassy to Cabul, which had for some time been stationary at Delhi, has been finally dissolved and recalled by a late order of Government. The Honorable Mr. Elphinstone will return immediately to Calcutta, and the other gentlemen attached to the mission will proceed to rejoin their respective stations.

S I N D.

It is known probably to the majority of our readers, that, about eighteen months ago, a political communication was opened between the British Government in India and the principality of Sind,—a narrow but fertile tract of country, which extends along both sides of the river Indus from Tatta to Mooltan, and is shut out from all community with the adjacent kingdoms to the east and west, by an almost impenetrable barrier of rocks and deserts. The geographical peculiarities of this insulated State, its political importance (as embracing nearly one half of the natural frontier of Hindoostan,) the obscurity

in which every thing connected with it has hitherto been buried, and the fatal termination of a former attempt to bring it within the sphere of British influence, are all of them circumstances calculated to render it an object of particular curiosity. Among other happy results of the late mission, we may hope, that it has opened the stores of information on a subject so eminently important and interesting, and that the public will in due time reap the benefits of the disclosure. The embassies to Cabul and Lahore, through no other channels than the private correspondence of the gentlemen attached to them, have served, within the last year, to diffuse a more general and correct knowledge of those remote and unfrequented countries, of their inhabitants, their political strength and relations, than in the common course of things could have been expected or imagined. But, with respect to Sind, there are few hitherto, we believe, on this side of India, who have heard more of the country than its name.

The principality of Sind forms, nominally, a part of the tributary dominions of the King of Cabul. In common, however, with all the remote dependencies of that State, it has fallen off, amid the civil convulsions by which Cabul has so long been distracted; and it may now be considered as virtually independant. Sind, we understand, is at present governed by a triumvirate of three Brothers;—the eldest of whom, having the largest share of the public revenue, possesses consequently the leading influence in public affairs, and is ostensibly set forth as the supreme head of the government.—This triumvirate exercises a power absolutely despotic, and displays, in the maxims of its administration, all the ignorance and avarice, which are common to the great body of eastern potentates. The present dynasty have not been established for more than 30 years; and the jealous timidity conspicuous in their policy, evinces their own sense of the insecurity of the tenure, by which they still hold possession of the throne.

The inhabitants of Sind are represented by the gentleman who visited that country with Mr. Smith, as a people recently emerged from barbarism, who have not yet at-

tained that pitch of improvement, which, by introducing the virtues, the knowledge, and the comforts peculiar to civilized life, atones for the loss of those ruder excellencies, which enter into the character of the savage.

The army of Sind is estimated at 40,000 men ;—a large force, when compared with its territorial extent. The troops are composed of levies raised from the military tribes, which, in their constitution, pretty much resemble the feudal claus of antient Europe. The amount of the revenue is supposed to have diminished, in the proportion of nearly one half, since the accession of the present family to the throne. It still, however, is estimated so high as 42 lacs of Rupees per annum.

The trade of this port sailing to the eastward, under convoy of the *Barracouta* Sloop of War, stood out to sea on Wednesday last.

The only Country Ships yet tendered for a voyage to Europe, under the terms of the late notification of Government, are the *Fairlie* and *Baring*. It has been stated, that the *Alexander*, Captain B. Fergusson, was also about to proceed to England,—but, we are assured, without any foundation in truth

The corps of Artillery marched into Fort William from Dumdum, on Monday morning last.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

On Sunday last, arrived in the river, the Brig *Margaret*, Captain Myers, from Matapelly the 10th current.

On Wednesday, arrived the Ship *Kurreeem Buksh*, under Moorish colours, from Vizagapatam the 13th current.

The *Helen*, Captain Greenway, bound to Madras, left the Roads finally on Thursday se'ennight.

Yesterday se'ennight, the *Lord Minto*, Captain Greig, passed Kedgerree, in prosecution of her voyage to the Moluccas. And, on the same day, the *Snow Nancy* returned from that station to Culpee. The *Nancy* came down again on Tuesday, and sailed from Kedgerree at 2 P. M. on Thursday.

The Ship *Shahmabur*, Captain Poad, bound to the eastward, passed Kedgerree outwards on Saturday se'ennight. And the Chinese Junk, *Comfort*, anchored at Kedgerree on the same day, and proceeded on her voyage at 10 A. M. on the following morning.

On Monday afternoon last, the Country ship *Margaret and Frances*, Capt. Williams, and the Portuguese Ship *Andromeda*, both proceeding to China with the convoy for the eastward, passed Kedgerree.

The *Barracouta*, Sloop of War, accompanied by the *Auspicious*, *Carmo* and *Luz*, left Kedgerree on the following morning, and sailed finally from Saugor on Wednesday.

The Brig *L'Union*, Captain Reid, for Penang, passed Kedgerree on the same day.

The *Phoenix* Yacht, and the *John Shore* Buoy-vessel, passed Kedgerree on their way to Saugor, at 11 A. M. on Tuesday. The *Phoenix* passed up again at 6 P. M.

His Majesty's Ship *Hesper*, (which arrived at Kedgerree from Madras on Thursday se'ennight,) also dropped down to Saugor Roads on Tuesday morning, and stood out to see on Thursday,

MADRAS COURIER,—APRIL 3, 1810.

The following ships have arrived since our last.

On the 28th instant, His Majesty's ship *Caroline*, Captain Gordon.

On Thursday the 29th, the H. C. E. ship *William Pitt*, Captain Crowder, from Calcutta,—Schooner *Two*

Sisters, Captain Pike, from Coringa, the 22d March,—*Ship Shaw Byramgore*, Captain Robson, from Canton, the 24th February, and *Malacca* the 9th March, and schooner *Nancy*, from Colombo.

BOMBAY, MARCH 31, 1810.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 24TH MARCH, 1810.

General Order by Government.

The Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract from a letter from the Right Hon. the Governor General, dated the 7th of March, as containing a further testimony of his Lordships entire approbation of the operation of the force lately employed in the Gulph of Persia, and in promulgating these sentiments on the final issue of the expedition, the Governor in Council avails himself of the opportunity of expressing the extreme concern of his Government at the casualties that have occurred in the force, and in particular in his Majesty's 65th Regiment.

Whilst sincerely lamenting the loss which His Majesty's Service has sustained in the Deaths of Captain Dansey of the 65th and of Lieutenant Weld of the 47th Regiment; the deprivation the former corps experiences in the Services of Lieutenants Harvey and Taylor and of Ensign Warren in consequence of the wounds, those Officers received at the assault of Shinafs, and in the attack of the fort of Luff, and still severely labor under, has not passed unnoticed nor unregretted by the Governor in Council; who, under a full and deep sense of the sufferings of those respectable and promising officers, is further pleased to direct, that the field allowances of their rank be continued to them for a period of three months after the return of the Force to this Presidency.

Extract of a letter from the Right Hon'ble the Governor General dated Fort St. George March 7th 1810.

Par. 3. The complete success which has attended all the operations of the Expedition to the Gulp of Persia af-

fords grounds for the highest satisfaction; and reflects great honor on Captain Wainwright and Lieutenant Colonel Smith, who appear to have conducted all the operations committed to their management, with distinguished zeal, prudence, promptitude, and ability.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

WILLIAM NEWNHAM, *Sec. to Govt.*

The following paragraph appears in the Asiatic Mirror of the 7th instant.

“ In consequence of the demand for tonnage, in the West
“ of India, freight has advanced so considerably at Bom-
“ bay, that the Owners of the Wyndham, chartered to
“ take a Cotton Cargo to China, on account of individuals,
“ had tendered eighteen Rupees a Candy to the freighters,
“ to relinquish their agreement, which had been refused.”

We are authorized to say, that the circumstances above stated, are incorrect; and it is to be regretted that such erroneous information, upon a subject of so much importance to the Commercial Interests, should have been conveyed to Calcutta; where it may have the effect of inducing the Merchants to send round their Ships to Bombay, with the view of obtaining Cotton freights for China, to a certain loss and heavy disappointment; there being at this moment Tonnage in the harbour, belonging to the Port, to the extent of upwards of 10 000 Bales of Cotton, disengaged and open for freight, and more expected from China and Europe; exceeding in the whole, what there is any probability of Cargoes being provided for, and which would require from 75 to 80,000 Bales; whereas the old Cotton on hand is not one fifth of that quantity, and altho' it is now the end of March, only about 200 Bales of new Cotton have arrived from the Northward, owing to the rains in December having thrown back the Crops, otherwise favorable, and it is well known, that after the middle of May the importations cannot be depended upon.

Whilst upon this subject, we cannot help expressing our apprehension, that a further source of disappointment to the

Shipping Interests may be the want of *Salt* at this Presidency, to enable them to avail of the permission lately given by Government to load with that article for Calcutta, deliverable at a certain fixed rate;—there being, we understand so great a scarcity of Salt at present, that enough could not be collected for one Ship's Cargo, even on terms exceeding what it could answer to purchase at, in view to the stipulated price at Calcutta.



SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1810.

Calcutta General Intelligence

General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice President in Council
FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 17, 1810.

Major General St. Leger, Commanding the Forces, having availed himself of the option given him by Government, of continuing his Head Quarters at Cawnpore; The Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that all Reports and Returns of the Troops at and above Dinapore, be made directly to Major General St. Leger, at Cawnpore.

The Officers Commanding the Stations of Benares and Dinapore, will make immediate Reports to Government, through the Adjutant General at the Presidency, as well as to the Officer Commanding the Forces, in all cases of emergency, in which the Interests of the public, or of individuals, may be concerned.

All Reports, Returns and Applications from Corps and below Dinapore, to be made to the Adjutant General, as directed by General Orders of the 21st March.

J ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice President in Council.
FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 17, 1810.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to direct the transfer to Ghazepore, until further Orders, of the Carriage Bullocks allotted for the Service of his Majesty's 67th Foot at Dinapore.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 17, 1810.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the surveys prescribed by the existing regulations on all boats provided for the transportation of Troops and Stores be discontinued, and that the Officers providing boats, be held personally responsible for their good condition and fitness for the service, for which they may be engaged.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 17, 1810.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to extend the indulgence, as published in General Orders of the 13th ultimo, of passage and provisions to a Syce and Grass-cutter for each Field Officer, if going on foreign service, to a place where they can be mounted, to all Adjutants so situated.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following promotion:

14TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Senior Ensign Ralph Forster, to be Lieutenant, from 11th April 1810, vice Patterson, deceased.

The undermentioned Officers and Surgeons who have been already promoted, are to rank from the following dates:

16TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Captain P. B. Hume, to rank from 4th April 1809, vice Delamain, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant James Durant, to rank from the 4th April 1809, vice Hume, promoted.

Lieutenant C. D. Aplin, to rank from the 4th April 1809, vice Durant, promoted.

Captain James Durant, to rank from the 16th March 1810, vice Meller, invalided.

Captain Lieutenant J. W. Edwards, to rank from the 16th March 1810, vice Durant, promoted.

Lieutenant D. Ogilvey, to rank from the 16th March 1810, vice Edwards, promoted.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Edward Cooke, to rank from 4th April 1809, vice Toshack, struck off.

Surgeon George Julius, to rank from 30th April 1809, vice Vaumoreh, deceased.

Surgeon W. L. Grant, to rank from the 23d January 1810, a Surgeon being allowed for Horse Artillery.

24TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

The rank assigned to Lieutenant Joshua Pickersgill, by General Orders under date the 20th March 1810, is cancelled, and that Officer is to take rank from the 1st February 1807, instead of the 26th January, as stated in the orders above referred to.

The leave of absence granted by General Orders of the 9th of January last, to Lieutenant W. Sheppard, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, is extended to the 10th of May 1810.

Ensign J. C. Seeds, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for the recovery of his health.

J. ADAM, *Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

The intelligence communicated in our last, relative to the projects and movements of Ameer Khan have since received the fullest confirmation, from the concurrent testimony of Native advices, and of private accounts from the Upper Provinces. We are further assured, that his projects have been attended with complete success; that he has obtained an entire ascendancy in Holkar's camp, has thrown into confinement the prime minister and adviser of the Bhye, and now holds uncontrouled the supreme sway in that branch of the Mahratta empire. A mutiny of the regular troops in Holkar's service, excited by the want of pay and provender, is supposed to have contributed much to this revolution. The camp had been for some days besieged by an host of Pindarrees; and, when the tumult broke out, there hardly remained sufficient provisions for three days consumption.

The same Pindarrees had also begun to menace the camp of Scindea, who was marching towards Boondee, with a force reduced to nearly 5000 fighting men

And that chieftain was at the same time threatened by Bala Rao; who, it is said, had been detached from the army of Mahommed Shah Khan in Joudpore, towards Scindea's possessions in Ajmere.

At the date of the last advices, Colonel Close, with part of his army, still remained at Hoosseinabad on the Nerbuddah. And, in consequence of these events, his return to the Company's Provinces would for the present be delayed.

The march of the several corps, which had received orders to separate from Colonel Martindell's detachment, and to return to their respective cantonments, had also been countermanded. The detachment continued at Tearee.

His Excellency, Lieutenant-General Hewett, landed at Fort St. George from the *Modeste*, on the 8th current.

Our letters from Madras mention the period of Lord Minto's departure as dependant on that of General Hewett's arrival. It is not probable, therefore, that the former would be delayed, beyond the termination of the present month.

The Trials of Lieutenant-Colonel Bell and Major Storey have been printed at Fort St. George, and are now in course of publication at this press. The proceedings of the Court Martial at Bangalore have closed, with the trial of Major Kenny, whom the Court has sentenced to be cashiered. The other Officers under arrest, having been permitted to embrace the alternative of dismissal from the service, proceed to Europe on the H. C. Ship *William Pitt*. The new Court Martial, ordered to assemble at Wallajahad, has in consequence been dissolved.

Capt. Gordon of the *Caroline* Frigate, has been brought to trial before a Naval Court Martial at Madras, on charges connected with the internal discipline of his ship. The Court have sentenced him to be reprimanded, and enjoined to be more circumspect in his future conduct.

The whole of the transports from Bombay and Calcutta had arrived at Madras, previous to the departure of the *For*; and eleven sail of ships of war were at anchor in the Roads.

According to a report prevalent for some days past among the Arab merchants here, the Jowassimee Pirates are again venturing to shew themselves in the Gulph; and have lately marched a body of from 4 to 5000 men by land to the southward, with which they threaten Muscat.

The Bombay Courier of the 7th current, communicates an official report of the progress and issue of a fanatic insurrection, which broke out some time ago at Mandowee, in the neighbourhood of Surat, and of which an account was published in the Hurkary of the 17th of March. We are happy to find, that many of the circumstances stated in that account were much exaggerated; and we readily give all the publicity in our power, to the more authentic information which is now offered us. At the same time, we may be allowed to remind our readers, that, when, on the former occasion, we laid before them the intelligence in our possession, we by no means took upon us to vouch for its authenticity. Receiving the story from two different quarters, we could not fail to remark the obvious inconsistency between the two narratives; and we thought therefore, we should best perform our duty to our readers, by inscribing the articles as they had reached us, and leaving to them to appreciate the degree of credit, which might be severally due to them. In all such cases, much allowance will of course be made, for the circumstances, under which the publishers of newspapers are necessitated to collect their information.

The Mirror of last Wednesday gives an interesting narrative of the operations of Captain Wilson's detachment, employed above the ghauts on the South-West frontier of Bundelcund, in pursuit of Gopaul Sing. As we mentioned in a former number, Captain Wilson has succeeded in expelling the enemy from his principal stronghold in the mountains,—a place named Jhughur. This service was effected on the 4th current, after a march of uncommon difficulty, retarded equally by the ruggedness and steepness of the ascent, and by the artificial obstacles which the enemy had constructed. The entrenches

of the Fort, however, being once gained, no further resistance was attempted. Gopaul and his people fled precipitately by the opposite gate, and sought shelter in the jungle. After rasing all the works, and burning the stores, the detachment returned to Kokherettee. It does not appear, that either party sustained any loss in the course of this affair.

The Indigo fields in the neighbourhood of Moorshehabad have, this season, been less fortunate, than at most other stations throughout the country, where the crops in general wear every promise of unwonted luxuriance. Letters of the 23d current from Soojeeapore, (a place in the vicinity of the city,) mention, that one part of the weed had been withered and destroyed by the drouht. No rain had fallen, in that quarter, from the 26th of March to the 22d of April. A fine shower, which arrived at length on the latter day, had served, however, to revive such of the plants, as were not before irrecoverably gone; though it was not sufficiently abundant, to enable the cultivators to recommence their sowing.

On the afternoon of the 20th current, a most furious Tornado was experienced at Comercolly, which passed in a direction from south to north, sweeping away every thing before it. The Factory-house was completely unroofed, and much of the furniture destroyed. Three of the villagers lost their lives; and many other individuals were seriously injured.

By accounts received in the course of last week from Agra, we learn, that, on the 14th current, that city had been visited by a hail-storm, equally or even more remarkable in its circumstances than the storm which occurred some weeks ago in this part of Bengal. Many Hail-stones are said to have fallen at Agra, equal in magnitude to the mouth of a large wine-glass. And, on the following morning, innumerable buds, stunned by the

hail-stones in their descent, were found dead about the adjacent fields. A similar storm was experienced, just about the same time, at Allahabad.

His Majesty's ship *Fox* arrived at Kedgeroe on Saturday last. The treasure, which she had conveyed from Madras, (amounting to the sum of six lacs of Pagodas,) was immediately transhipped into the river-vessel, appointed for its reception. And the *Fox* dropped down again on Sunday, to join the *Hesper* a little way below Saugor. These two ships, it is said, are bound on a cruise to the eastward.

An Ambassador from the state of Sind, having come round from Bombay on the *Tweed* pilot schooner, landed at Calcutta some days ago.

The new Light-house at Saugor is now completed, and will be immediately lighted up, for the benefit of the trade entering this port.

On the evening of Wednesday last, a splendid entertainment was given by Commodore Hayes; which, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, was attended by from three to four hundred guests. A temporary building was fitted up for the occasion, as a ball-room, along the roof of the spacious range of godowns extending from the Commodore's house to the river. This apartment was very tastefully decorated with the flags of various nations. But the thatch, with which it was covered, not proving a sufficient shelter from the storm, it was necessarily deserted by the company, during the early part of the evening. The interval between the first dances and the hour of supper was enlivened by a display of fire-works, more brilliant and various than any that has been witnessed for a length of time in this part of India. And the amusements of the evening went off altogether with uncommon éclat.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

On Saturday last, arrived in the river, the *Tweed* Pilot-schooner of this port,—followed by His Majesty's ship *Fox*,—both from Madras the 13th current. **PASSENGERS per *Tweed*:** the Ambassador from Sind; Lieutenant Ramsay, of the Calcutta Native Militia; and Mr. Reddell.

The *Fox* left Kedgerree, again at 5 P. M. on Sunday, and, having joined the *Hesper* sloop of war at anchor below Saugut, both vessels put to sea on Tuesday.

The *Cape Packet*, Captain Young, bound to Vizagapatam, passed Kedgerree outwards on Wednesday.

MADRAS COURIER,—APRIL 10, 1810.

Early yesterday morning, arrived His Majesty's ship *Piedmontaise*, Capt. Foote, from a cruise.

His Majesty's ship *Diomede*, with some Transports under convoy, were at Point de Galle, the 26th ultimo.

Arrivals.—2d April, brig *Calcutta*, John Bellenger, from Penang 16th March.—Do. 4th, Brig *Margaret*, La Chappell, from Rangoon, 15th March.—Ditto 8th, ship *Anne*, James M'Carthy, from Colombo 27th March, and Trincomalie 7th April.

BOMBAY, APRIL 7, 1810.

Having observed in the India Gazette and Bengal Hurkaru, published at Calcutta, under date the 12th and 17th of March last, an erroneous account of a transitory commotion in a part of the Territories subordinate to this Presidency; we have been at some pains to procure the means of settling that transaction in its genuine light, by the publication of the Official and Authentic Report regarding it, from the Chief of Surat,

There is not the slightest foundation for the misinformation conveyed in the Bengal Hurkaru, of any extraordinary spirit of fanaticism having spread beyond the immediate limits of the scene above described; and that it should have extended into Bombay, is too romantic to require refutation.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

THE HON'BLE JONATHAN DUNCAN, Esq.

President and Governor in Council.

BOMBAY.

HON'BLE SIR;

I received the Chief Secretary's Letter of the 23d instant on the 28th following, enclosing one under a flying Seal for the Commander in Chief.

This I duly forwarded; but that Officer being on the eve of departure and perfectly satisfied with all my proceedings respecting Mandvie, left me to make a statement of them, which I have now the honour of doing.

The first account I received of a Revolution having taken place at Mandvie, in favour of a Mussu'man was on the 10th inst. The City soon rung with the same. In the evening Shevanund, a brother of the Vizier of Mandvie, fled into town, with the news of Sookanund the Vizier having been killed by the Borahs, at the instigation of a wild Fakir, named Ubdul Rehman, and the Rajah put to flight, he believed, to another small position of his, near Bqlsaur, named Pardie.

In three days afterwards, I received a letter (No. 1.) from the Faquir, styling himself Mean Sahib, desiring me to pay the bearer, by name Soolimaun, three hundred rupees or quit Surat. Soolimaun had remained at Boodhan, in the Mandvie District, and sent the letter by a cooly, whom for the present I ordered into confinement. A great number of people had quitted the city to join this Fanatic, and the Mahomedans generally began to assume a very threatening air.

On the 15th the day preceding the Ede, a Faquir from Boodhan was taken up, and three accomplices of the City. The Faquir, who called himself Syud Peer Shah, acknowledged his coming into the City from Boodhan, with a message

(No. 2.) from Mean Ubdul Rehman Sahab (the Fanatic) to Syud Hada (of the Adawlut) desiring him to represent to me, that in the new Testament, the name of Ahmud that was written was his, and therefore to acknowledge him or depart.

The next day which was the Ede, I attended the ceremony. It was marked by the absence of the general number of Mahomedans parading on the occasion, and an evident fear in the Hindoos who had been very generally threatened by the circumcised tribe.

Appearances gathered weight: numbers had left this City and Ranier to repair to Boodhan; those in the town began to assail the Hindoos with the cry of Deen, and there was every cause to suppose from the expressions of Ubdul Rehman, that he was intent upon bringing about a revolution in the City.

By the 17th, two Borahs of Boodhan were sent to me by the Kazy, with a Letter (No. 3.) they had brought to him from the Fanatic, and one to me, desiring me to accept the religion of Mahomet, retire or fight.

The best part of this and the following day was taken up in collecting information, which all bespoke the determined resolution of the Fanatic, and the hearty concurrence of his Brother Mahomedans to try a Revolution here, when I resolved to take the sudden step of seizing him.

About 2 o'clock I imparted this (No. 4) to Colonel Keith, who approved the measure, and as the securing this insurgent Fakir, who from the best intelligence had not left Boodhan, during the change of Government, was the primary object, two troops of Cavalry were ordered to proceed by night, in order to invest the place and get hold of him if they could or bar his departure, till the arrival of four companies of Infantry. Captain Cunningham, who commanded the Infantry, Dunjee Shah Behramund Khan, a Vakeel of the Rajah of Mandvie, and four Scouts attended them.

The Dragoons arrived about daylight at Boodhan. Dhunjee Shah was among the first over the river, and endeavored to prevail on the Fakir to surrender himself, but was killed in the attempt with the Rajah's Vakeel and some others near him.

A furious engagement ensued between the people and troops, in which the former had recourse to every species of sorcery

and madness, and left nearly two hundred dead on the field. The Cavalry lost a Corporal and two Privates and several horses, and saw the town in flames when they came away. Shortly after their departure, the Infantry, under Captain Cunningham, renewed the attack to the destruction of many more, and amongst them the Fanatic himself, Ubdul Rehman, who had been wounded by the Dragoons and taken refuge with several more in a blacksmith's hut. The Rajah had been two or three days confined by him, but had made his escape the morning of the attack. It was not known whither. The 56th Regiment was ordered on to Mandvie, and the religious commotion was, by the death of Ubdul Rehman, totally allayed.

On the 22d we received accounts of the fall of Mandvie, and that the Rajah was in the Camp. General Abercromby arrived about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the day; the reports before mentioned were soon confirmed with accounts of the Arabs having fired the Town and gone off with much treasure. The 56th Regiment was ordered in with the two Eighteens, and the Rajah invited to accompany them.

On the 27th the Rajah himself arrived, and paid me a visit on the 28th. He is about five and thirty, of large bulk, with much good nature, and few words.

I have the honour to be, with respect,

HON'BLE SIR,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

N. CROW,

Chief.

SURAT,

31st January 1810.

(No. 1.)

To Mr. Crow, Sahib, with Mean Sahib's compliments from Boodhan; My man is come to you, pay him three hundred Rupees (300) and if you will not do it, you may get into another place. The man is about to proceed to Broda, therefore deliver him the aforesaid sum, and return him. Dated Pooth Sud 6h or the 4th, corresponding with the 11th January 1810.

The person's name is Soolimaun, who comes to you, pay him the said sum and dispatch him.

True Translate,

N. CROW, Chief.

(No. 2.)

Declaration of Syud Peer Aly, Syud Share Aly an Inhabitant of Punjaub, aged about 40 years.

About four days ago I went to visit Mean Ubdul Raymaun Sahib at Bodhan, and staid there two nights; yester lay morning I took his leave for Surat, with an intention to perform the Pilgrimage of Mecca, at which time he told me to carry a message to Syud Hada Sahib for the ear of Mr. Crow Saheb. that in his Christian Book Engeel or Testament, the name of Ahmud is written, which is himself (Ubdul Raymaun) therefore, that he must conform to his Orders, otherwise get away; which mission I accordingly performed yesterday evening, to Syud Hada Sahib. Dated 15th January 1810.

(Signed) SYUD PEER SHAH.

* True Translitter,
N. CROW, Chief.

(No. 3.)

To all Counsellors and the Hakim of Surat; Be it known, that the Emaumul Deen of the End of the world, or Emaum Mehdee, has now published himself, and the name of this Durevish is Ahmud; and that in the Hinduee they call him Rajah Nukluk. Be it further known to you, that if the Essaum [the Mahomedan faith] is accepted, it is better, otherwise empty the town, or on the contrary you may prepare for battle. This Fukeir is now come down from the fourth Sky with four Bodies; combining Adam (on whom be peace) Essah the son of Marium, [Jesus the son of Mary] and Ahmud (on whom be peace) and they have all four come upon one place; they have no Guns nor Muskets with them, but a Stick and a Handkerchief are with me, be yourself prepared. Dated 11th Zulhij, corresponding with the 17th Jan. 1810.

(No. 4.)

COLONEL ALEXANDER KEITH,
Commanding the Southern Division of Guzerat.

SURAT.

SIR;

18. I find myself urged by the conduct of a set of Mussulman Fanatics, who have killed the Vuzier and taken upon themselves the administration of Maudvie, to make this representation against them.

2d. The Rajah of Mandvie is a prisoner in their hands, and also the eldest son of his late Vuzier, whose name was Sookunund. The deceased's brother by name Shevanund, and his second son Vidianund, have both fled here.

3d. These fugitives have claimed the protection of the Company, and from all circumstances, I think, it should be granted without delay.

4th. The Fanatick who is the Head of the Rebellious maintains his seat in a Mosque at Boodan, about ten Coss, on the opposite side of the River. He is called Abdul Rehman. From the dangerous tendency of Mahomedan Fanaticism in this country, and the correspondence which he has already extended to me, and to others, I think no time should be lost in reducing him.

5th. He has about seventy-five Arabs with him, and about two hundred more are at Mandvie, which is beyond Boodan nearly the same distance.

6th. It is advisable that a party of Horse should be despatched without delay to seize the Faquir, and another party of Infantry with guns to take possession of Mandvie.

7th. The Rajah should be sent in as soon as Mandvie may be taken, and the Commandant of the detachment, assisted by Dhunjee Shah Behramund Khan, remain in charge till further orders.

8th. This is my opinion of the present state of circumstances; and I beg leave respectfully to submit it to you.

I have the honor to be,

Your obt. humble servant,

(Signed) N. CROW,

Chief.

SURAT,

18th January 1810.

MADRAS, APRIL 10, 1810.

On Thursday Major General Pater returned to Madras, from Wallajahbad, under a salute of 15 guns.

A Salute of 11 guns was fired yesterday, on the arrival at the Presidency of Colonel Garden, Commanding His Majesty's 89th Regiment.

APRIL 12, 1810.

Yesterday arrived His Majesty's Ship *Doris*, Captain Cole, from the Eastward.

By this opportunity we learn, that the Honorable Company's Ships had left China, under convoy of His Majesty's Ship *Lion*, and had passed through the Straits of Sunda on their homeward-bound voyage.

In consequence of this, several persons, who were waiting at Penang to go to Europe on the China Fleet, have returned to this Presidency.

His Majesty's Ship *Dasher*, Captain Festing, anchored this morning. She parted five days ago with His Majesty's Ship *Dumonde*, and the Transports for this Port.

PENANG MARCH 21, 1810.

The Chartered ship *Anna*, arrived from Bengal yesterday evening, at nine o'clock, having on board the Honorable CHARLES ANDREW BRUCE, appointed to the office of GOVERNOR OF PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND.

Mr. BRUCE landed this morning at seven o'clock, with the usual honours.

The following PROCLAMATION is published, by order of the Honorable the Governor and Council.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. the Court of Directors have been pleased to direct, that a Civil Servant, of the Establishment of Bengal, should be appointed GOVERNOR of this Presidency, and the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL in Council, having under that authority, nominated the Hon. CHARLES ANDREW BRUCE, to the office, the arrival of that Gentleman, at this Island, and his having taken the prescribed oaths and charge of the Government, is announced.

ALL PERSONS, in the Honorable Company's Civil, Military and Marine Service, and all the other Inhabitants, of *Prince of Wales Island and its dependencies*, are thence directed to take due notice thereof, and to obey the said Honorable CHARLES ANDREW BRUCE, accordingly.

The Honorable the Court of Directors, having also appointed Colonel NORMAN MACALISTEE, to be second Member of Council and Commandant of the Forces, and WILLIAM EDWARD PHILLIPS, Esq. Third and last Member of Council, those Gentlemen have this day taken the prescribed Oaths, and their Seats accordingly.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor and Council.

THOMAS RAFFLES, Sec. to Govt.

FORT CORNWALLIS, }
 March 21, 1810. }

MADRAS COURIER EXTRAORDINARY,

APRIL 1810.

Yesterday evening anchored in the Roads His Majesty's Ship *Modeste*, Hon. Captain Elliott, from Bengal.

By this opportunity have arrived His Excellency Lieutenant-General Hewett, Commander in Chief in India, accompanied by Mrs. Hewett, Mrs. Carey and the two Miss Hewetts. His Suite consists of Lieutenant-Colonel Carey, Major Johnson and Captain Hewett,

R. Bromley, Esq. Secretary to His Excellency Rear-Admiral Drury, has returned to this Presidency on the *Modeste*.

His Excellency General Hewett and Family landed this morning at seven o'clock, under a Salute from His Majesty's Ship and also from the Saluting Battery of Fort St. George. The General came into the Fort by the St. George's Gate, and proceeded thro' a fleet, formed by his Majesty's 69th and 89th Regiments and the Native Troops of the Garrison, to the Council Chamber. After staying there a few minutes

he proceeded in the Carriage of the Right Honorable the Governor-General to Ameer Baug to Breakfast, whither his Family had preceded him.

The General was met on the beach by Major General Gowdie, Commanding the Army, Honorable Mr. Oakes, Members of Council, the Town Major of Fort St. George, and by the General Staff of his Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Army.—In the Fort, the Right Honorable Lord Minto, the Honorable Sir George Barlow, *Bart.* Honorable Mr. Petrie and Honorable Mr. Casamajor, Members of Council,—Major General Pater, the Advocate General, and a great number of Military Officers awaited the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief.

We hear his Excellency will reside in the house, late in the occupation of Sir Benjamin Sullivan.



MARRIAGES.

MARCH. 12, at Cawnpore, Claud Russell, Esq. Judge of that Station, to Miss Charlotte Grant, third daughter of Robert Grant, Esq. of the Civil Service.

APRIL. 2, by the Reverend Dr. Ward, Mr. J. B. De Verger, to Miss Elizabeth Lherondell; same time, Mr. G. Harrison, to Miss I. J. Shaw. 5, at St. John's Church, by the Reverend Dr. Ward, Mr. John George Phillips, to Miss Elizabeth Lally. 8, Mr. Robert Williams, to Miss Louisa Scott. 18, at Patna, Mr. Robert Davis, of Jaunpore, to Miss Sarah Glas, eldest daughter of John Glas, Esq. of Bhagulpore. 22, at St. John's Church, by the Reverend Dr. Ward, Mr. Thomas Home, to Miss Sophia Madley.

BIRTHS.

DECEMBER. 21, the Lady of John George Siddons, Esq. of a Son.

JANUARY. 21, at Cuttack, the Lady of Lieutenant John Gerard, 2d Battalion 2d Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

MARCH. 6, at Bombay, the Lady of Robert Richards, Esq. Member of Council, of a Daughter. 20, at Monghyr, the Lady of J. J. Hoag, Esq. Surgeon at that Station, of a Daughter; at Cuttack, the Lady of Lieut. John Geard, 2d Battalion 2d Native Infantry, of a Daughter, at Purneah, the Lady of Captain Irwin Maling, Commanding the Purneah Provincial Battalion, of a Daughter. 23, at Benares, the Lady of Lieutenant H. D. Showers, of the 9th Native Regiment, of a Son. 22, at Madras, the Lady of Lieut. Randall, of the Military Auditor General's Office, of a Son.

APRIL. 1, the Lady of Captain H. Reid of a Son. 2, the Lady of Edward Stretzell, Esq. of a Daughter. 3, at Chander-nagore, the Lady of Peter Duplessis, Esq. of a Daughter. 9, the Lady of Cornet Sennar of the 21th Light Dragoons, of a Daughter. 11, the Lady of Joseph Edmund, Esq. of a Son; at Meerut, the Lady of Major General Pitt, of a Son. 13, Mrs. Morrell, of twins, a boy and a girl. 12, at Berhampore, the Lady of Lieut. Grant, 2d Battalion 19th Regiment, of a Son. 17, early on the morning, the Princess, Lina O De Otha Wif. of Mr. David Roberts, late Director General and commander in Chief of the Army employed in the Indian Wars, in the Mucknag Island, of a first born Son. 19, at Chinsurah, the Lady of Capt. P. J. Lund, of a Daughter; at Berhampore, the Lady of Captain Alexander, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

MARCH. 3, at Malacca, the infant Son of Billington Loft's, Esq. Surgeon on this Establishment. 7, in Camp near Jaulna, in consequence of falling from his horse while hunting, Henry Fowle, Esq. Assistant Surgeon of the 5th Regiment of Native Cavalry. 9, at Madras, after a severe illness, the Lady of Lieut. W. C. Oliver, of the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment N. I. deeply lamented by her friends and acquaintances. 18, at Bombay, Capt. Charles Brown, of the European Regiment. In Camp at Tendoovna, Lieut. Glenholme, of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment N. I. after a short but severe illness; at Trichinopoly, Ensign Alexander, 2d Bat. 16th Regt. N. I. In Camp with Colonel Hare's Detachment, of the small Pox, Lieut. Lionel Hook, of His Majesty's 22d Regiment of Dragoons. 28, in Camp, at Tehree, in Bundelcund, Major B. L. Grenier, of the 1st Battalion 19th N. R. B. an Officer eminently skilled in the languages of Asia, and a general knowledge of most of the living languages of Europe. Drowned while bathing in the Ganges, at Hurdwar, Ensign Playfair, 2d Battalion 24th Regiment.

APRIL. 5, at Purneah, Thomas James, the second Son of Captain Irwin Melings, commanding Provincial Battalion, aged 13 months. 11, at Jessore, Robert Anderson, Esq. late Surgeon at that Station, a gentleman of mild manners, warm affection, an affectionate father, and an honest man, regretted by all his friends; at Ballasore, Lieut. James Patterson, 1st Battalion 14th Regiment Native Infantry. 13, Mr. William Downes, Carver and Gilder; Miss Shand, daughter of the late Capt. Shand; the infant daughter of Mr. Alexander Bonnaud. 16, at Berhampore, the infant Son of Lieut. Grant, of the 2d Battalion 19th Regt. N. I. 21, Miss Margaret Stewart. 24, the infant Son of the Princes Dowry of the Macquesas mentioned under the head of Births. In Camp, Lieut. Hunt, of His Majesty's 22d Regiment Light Dragoons, most sincerely regretted by his brother officers. At Serinapatam, Major Macgregor, 2d Battalion 5th Regt. N. I. In Camp, Captain Miller, of H. M. 22d Light Dragoons; at Columbo, Lieut. William Hollowell, of H. M. 3d Ceylon Regt.

Current value of Government Securities.

BUY.—FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1810.—SELL.

| Rs. | A. | | Rs. | A. |
|-----|----|---|-----|----|
| 4 | 12 | New Eight per Cents. Interest, payable half-yearly, ----- premium | 4 | 8 |
| 3 | 8 | Eight per Cent. of 1801, to 1806, ditto | 3 | 4 |
| | 4 | Eight per Cents. of 1809, to 1800 Par. | | |

BUY.—FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1810.—SELL.

| Rs. | A. | | Rs. | A. |
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| 4 | 12 | New Eight per Cents. Interest, payable half-yearly, ----- premium | 4 | 8 |
| 3 | 8 | Eight per Cents. of 1801, to 1806, ditto | 3 | 4 |
| | 4 | Eight per Cents. of 1799, to 1800, Par. | | |

BUY.—FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1810.—SELL.

| Rs. | A. | | Rs. | A. |
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| 4 | 4 | New Eight per Cents. Interest, payable half-yearly, ----- premium | 4 | 8 |
| 3 | 12 | Eight per Cents. of 1801, to 1809, ditto | 3 | 4 |
| | 4 | Eight per Cents. of 1799 to 1810, per | | |

MAY 1810.—Thirty-one Days.

D. H. M.

- NEW MOON, 3 8 40 Evening.
- ☾ FIRST QUARTER, 11 10 33 Evening.
- FULL MOON, 19 6 44 Morning.
- ☾ LAST QUARTER, 23 9 18 Evening.
- ☾ ENTERS II GEMINI, 22 1 10 Morning.

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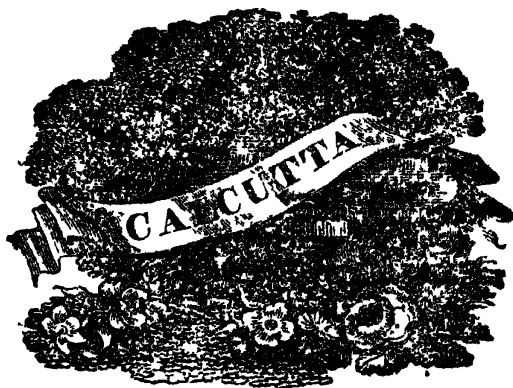
[7] May 6th, Sir J. T. Duckworth's vic. off St. Domingo, 1806.

THE
CALCUTTA
MONTHLY JOURNAL,
FOR
MAY, 1810.

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VOL. XVI.] SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1810. [No. 187.

Calcutta General Intelligence.

—●●●●●●●—
General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice-President in Council.
FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 24, 1810.

The Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions.

3 *Regiment Native Cavalry.*

Senior Lieutenant Nathaniel Hodges, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the 12th of April 1810, vice Bouleau, deceased.

Senior Cornet Charles Carmichael Smith, to be Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Hodges, promoted.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to promote the undermentioned Candidates of Infantry, to be Ensigns, from the dates specified opposite their names.

Niel Stewart, to rank from the 14th February 1810,

John Campbell, ditto from the 13th March ditto,

Henry Carter, ditto from the 13th ditto ditto,

Vincent Lloyd Palmer, ditto from the 13th ditto ditto,

Graves Chamney Haughon, ditto from the 13th ditto ditto,

William Caplon, ditto from the 16th ditto ditto,

John Fraser, ditto from the 19th ditto ditto,

Barrington Purvis, ditto from the 19th ditto ditto,

Henry Wilcocks Dyson, ditto from the 19th ditto ditto,

Duncan Campbell, ditto from the 20th ditto ditto,

John MacIntosh, ditto from the 20th ditto ditto,

Thomas Ward, ditto from the 20th ditto ditto,

Alfred Charles Macarindo, ditto from the 20th ditto ditto.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to promote the under-mentioned Cadets of Infantry, to be Ensigns, from the dates specified opposite their names, in succession to the vacancies occasioned by the Orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, as contained in the Extract from their General Letter, dated the 9th August 1809, and published in General Orders under date the 21st March 1810.

Walter Palk Welland, to rank from the 22d March 1810,

Henry Solomon Reid, ditto ditto ditto,

James Ellis, ditto ditto ditto,

Archibald Dow, ditto ditto ditto,

Thos. Weaman Incell, ditto ditto ditto,

William Ramsay, ditto ditto ditto,

The Vice President in Council is pleased to appoint Captain W. H. Wood, of the European Regiment, to act as Assistant Adjutant General, during the absence of Captain Nicol.

Lieutenant T. D. Guild, of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted at his own request to resign the Honorable Company's Service, on his furnishing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

Mr. C. Macdonald, having produced an Affidavit of his having been appointed a Cadet for the Infantry, and that he is the person alluded to in the 2d Paragraph of the General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, under date the 17th August 1809, Mr. Macdonald is admitted to the Service accordingly.

J. A D A M, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 27, 1810.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to appoint Major General Macan, Commanding Officer of the Troops at the Presidency Station, to be Vice-President of the Military Board, until further Orders.

J. A D A M, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders by the Honorable the Vice-President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 30, 1810.

As a mark of respect to the memory of His late Highness the Nabob MOBARUK-U DOWLAH, Nabob of Bengal, The Vice-President in Council directs, that Minute Guns to the number of Thirty-four, being the number of years of His late Highness's life, be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William, at Five o'Clock this Evening.

J. A D A M, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

The contradictory accounts received through various channels, by the late arrival from China, leave us somewhat at a loss to determine, whether the release of the Company's ships, which were under embargo in the river of Canton, has been actually brought about by the conciliatory disposition of the Chinese Government, or by our open defiance of their authority. A letter, dated the 3d of March, from a very respectable source, states in express terms, that the Fleet sailed on the 1st of that month, *without* their grand chops. The concurrent testimony, however, of all the subsequent advices from Canton, warrants us in presuming, that, if the chops were not issued in the first instance, they were granted at some after period previous to the final dispatch of the ships. Subsequent to that event, nothing certainly had occurred, indicative of an open rupture between the Chinese government and the Committee of Supracargoes. On the contrary, it would appear, that the points in dispute between them, had been set to rest, by an adjournment *sine die* of the discussion.

There are accounts, however, we are given to understand, which mention the occurrence of another affray, posterior to that which had been the cause of the late embarrassment, and threatening consequences of a nature equally serious. While the Ships were passing down the river, a party of English sailors, it is said, having gone on shore for the purpose of interring the corpse of one of their comrades, were interrupted in that office by a body of Chinese. A scuffle ensued, in which one Chinaman and one European were killed, and another Chinaman dangerously wounded.

The H. C. Ship *Cuffnells* sailed with the other Indianmen from China; but parted from the rest, off Poolo Aor, and proceeded through the Straits, in prosecution of her voyage to Bombay.

Down to the 10th of March, nothing had been effected, either towards the reduction or the conciliation of the Ladrões,—whose increasing power and encroachments gave daily fresh subject of dismay, to the representative of the celestial Dynasty at Canton, and his counsellors.

The reports of the markets in China are so various, that it is difficult to appreciate correctly their actual condition,

The attempt to monopolize the whole stock, (an attempt, in which an Armenian Merchant at Macao had taken the leading part,) had proved fatal to the speculators. About 2000 chests were bought up by them, at the rate of from 1000 to 1200 Dollars per chest; and this was afterwards sold in parcels, at 980, 1050, and latterly at 1140 Dollars per chest. As even these sales could only be effected with ease at Canton, the loss was further enhanced by a heavy expence of carriage; there being no means of avoiding the depredation of the Ladrones, but by shipping the lots on such English vessels, as passed Macao on their way up the river. The latest letters state, that "Opium is now at 1100 Dollars and upward, but slow of sale. And it is feared, that a great portion of the importation of last year will be still on hand, when the new shall arrive."

Cotton is universally quoted at from 12 tale to 12 tale and 6 mace per pecul; and there seemed every reason to expect, that it would continue for some time to come, to maintain the same value.

Bullion was still in demand;—though the scarcity had been considerably relieved by the importation of about 2 millions of dollars, brought by the American ships, (amounting to nearly 40 sail,) which had arrived in the course of the season. The usual supplies from Manilla, however, were still wanting.

Authentic accounts, received since our last, fully confirm our intelligence, respecting the complete victory obtained by Ameer Khan over his rivals and opponents in the court of Holkar. He had succeeded in bringing over the Bhys to his interests; and, at the date of the last accounts, was busily occupied in devising measures, for the payment of the arrears due to the troops.

As soon as this first work should be accomplished, it was supposed, that the Khan would endeavour to get rid of the bands of Pindarrees, whose aid had so much contributed to his success, by directing their force against Scindea, who was moving about, with his army, in the North-west parts of Malwa, anxious to avoid the impending visitation.

The ukhbars for March mention preparations then going on, in the Jaypore country, for the reduction of a fort, named Soojahbas, in the possession of which, Suwas Juggut Sing, the Rajah, had undertaken to reconstitute the Tackoors of the district. For that purpose, a small force had been fitted out, and provided with all the necessary implements for battering the walls. Roy Chitter Bhoj had been reclaimed to his allegiance, under the state of Jaypore, by the persuasion of the Sirdars.

According to the latest advices from Madras, the departure of the Right Honorable the Governor General from that Presidency had been postponed till the 1st current.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Hewett took his seat in the Council of Fort St. George, on the day of his landing.

A Regiment of European Infantry, and a Regiment of Dragoons being now permanently cantoned at Meerut, as the great central station of the army on the North-West frontier of India, the military buildings in that quarter begin to extend themselves apace. From the following report, however, it would appear, that much yet remains to be done.

“ MEERUT; *April 16, 1810.*

“ We are all building here, at a great rate ; but it will
 “ be long, I fear, before we are comfortably settled ;
 “ and then, not without considerable expence. — The
 “ Officers are much in want of money, and many of them
 “ are borrowing at eighteen per cent. They must have
 “ houses to shelter them ; and the Natives, as usual,
 “ take advantage of their necessity.

“ The climate here is pleasant ; but does not seem to
 “ agree with the Europeans. We have frequent and
 “ violent storms ; but, as yet, no hot wind. Hail-stones
 “ of the size of a nutmeg, fell two days ago, and did
 “ considerable damage. It is a matter of serious incon-
 “ venience at a station like this, where a Regiment of
 “ European Cavalry is posted, that we have no running
 “ stream in the neighbourhood. The water is all drawn

“ from wells, and is extremely bad. Our new barracks
“ are built almost as close together, as is customary in
“ European countries.”

On the night of Saturday the 28th ultimo, departed this life, his Highness Mobarek-u-Dowlah, Nawab of Bengal. The remains of His Highness were conveyed, on the following day, with due solemnity, from the palace at Moorshedabad, to the burial-place of his family at Jaffiergunge.

The eldest Son of the deceased Nawab succeeds to the vacant Musnud.

The news of the Nawab's death were announced at Calcutta, on the evening of Monday last, by thirty-four minute-guns from the ramparts of the Fort,—corresponding in number with the years of the deceased.

During a violent storm of rain and hail, which occurred on the night of the 24th ultimo at Bhaugulpore, the quarter-guard of the Hill-Rangers at that station was struck by the lightning, and burnt to the ground. Fortunately, however, all the Sepoys, who were present in the building, escaped unhurt.

Lieut.-Colonel Calcraft, Major Lumsden, and Commodore Hayes, left town, on the afternoon of Tuesday last, for Saugor, where they await the arrival of Lord Minto from the Coast.

The new loan opened at this Presidency on the 21st ultimo, is intended to absorb all the loans of former years, of which the principal is payable by bills on the Court of Directors. In exchange for the latter advantage, the holders of Company's paper, who may subscribe the same to the new loan, will have a more advanced place on the general Register. The Promissory Notes of 1802-3 are already advertised for payment, and will be discharged at the Treasury on the 1st of June, if not previously commuted for notes in the new loan. And, by a prosecution of the same system, there seems every likelihood, that

Government will very shortly be enabled to extinguish the whole, of the old public debt, at this and the other Presidencies of India.

On Wednesday evening, Murphy's Farce of the *Apprentice* was represented, at Howrah, by the Officers of His Majesty's Ship *Phæton*. One of Mr. Cochraue's screw-rooms was fitted up for the occasion, in a very neat manner. The walls were hung with the ship's colours, a flag served for the curtain, and the standard of England formed the upper part of the proscenium. Regular drop and side-scenes were provided; the stage was lighted by a row of oil-glasses; seats were arranged in front, for the accommodation of the visitors; and, on the left hand, arose a spacious gallery, occupied by the best part of the ship's company. The apartment being lofty and well adapted for the purpose, and the semblance of a regular Theatre being happily preserved in the style of the decorations, the general effect was pleasing to the eye.

The *Apprentice* is not perhaps the best adapted of our modern after-pieces for a private Theatre. There is an extravagance in the principal character, which requires great delicacy of management. While, on the one hand, it is quite incompatible with any degree of tameness, the breadth of colouring, which it demands on the other, is apt, when laid on by an unpractised artist, to acquire a luxuriance offensive to good taste. The audience, however, had every reason to be satisfied with the general correctness of the performance, on the present occasion.

Next to the representation of *Dick*, that of *Simon* was the most conspicuous and effective.

To the spectators, however, we will venture to say, the most grateful part of the whole exhibition, was the orderly appearance of the fine crew of the *Phæton*, who were ranged along the back-seats and in the gallery, and preserved throughout the whole evening the most perfect decorum.

Several songs and recitations were introduced between the acts, and at the close of the piece; and the whole entertainment was concluded by eleven or twelve o'clock.

The *Phæton* Frigate was yesterday hauled out of Mr. Smith's dock, having undergone a thorough repair.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday se'ennight, arrived in the river, the Ship *Hope*, Captain Dodds, from China the 11th of March, and the Brig *Ceres*, Captain White, from Penang the 24th. Passengers per *Hope*: D. Erskine, Esq.; Lieutenants Tritton and Rainie. Per *Ceres*. Mrs. Fritz and 3 children; Messrs. J. Paul and R. Lally.

The Teluga Brig *Gungapersaud*, from Coringa the 24th ultimo, arrived in the river on Wednesday last.

On Thursday, arrived the Country Brig, *Calcutta*, Captain Bellenger, from Madras the 23d ultimo.

On Sunday last, the Country Ship, *Sir William Burroughs*, Captain Carr, bound for Madras, *Jessy*, Captain Savage, for Bombay, and *Admiral Drury*, Captain King, for Penang and Malacca, sailed finally from Kedgerree.

The American Ships, *Recovery*, bound to New York, and *Euphrates*, to the West Coast of Sumatra, passed Kedgerree outwards on Thursday.

The *Russell*, Captain Greene, proceeding to Manilla, passed Kedgerree Sunday last, and, at 2 P. M. on Monday, anchored off Saugor.

The Ship *Bhasmoolah*, Captain Patriek, of this port, arrived at China early in March.

MADRAS COURIER—APRIL 17, 1810.

Shipping Arrivals since our last:—

April 10th, H. C. Pilot Brig *Hastings*, Captain S. Heather, from Calcutta, left 21st March.—Do. Ship *Emmah*, T. Sinclair, Calcutta 25th March.—11th, H. M. Ship *Dorris*, Christopher Cole, Esq.—Ditto Ship *Troubridge*, C. H. Bean, Calcutta 27th March.—Do. Ship *Europa*, James Douglas, Penang 27th March and Acheen 1st April.—12th, H. M. Sloop *Dasher*, Captain Festing.—Do. Brig *Tweed*, Pilot, W. Trantum, Bombay 20th

February.—13th, Brig *Abcona*, G. Clarke, Point De Galle 1st April.—Do. Brig *Minerva*, J. G. Pope, Bombay 27th February, Goa 6th March, and Point De Galle 27th Do.—Ship *Bombay Merchant*, R. Campbell, Bombay 28th February.—Ship *Lougee Family*, William Denneson, Bombay 27th February and Goa 6th March.—H. M. Ship *Diomede*, Capt. Hugh Cook.—Do. Ship *Anna*, Captain F. Smyth, Bombay 27th February.—15th Brig *Caroline*, J. F. Flick, Trincomalie, 12th April.

—*—*—

CEYLON GOVT. GAZETTE, MARCH 28, 1810.

COLOMBO.] Arrived, March the 22d Cutter *Antonetta*, Captain J. Barends from Jaffna.—Passengers; Mrs. and Miss Peach.

March the 23d, Brig *Artel*, Captain F. Dickson, from Galle.

Ketch *Queen*, Captain S. Croel, from Bombay.

Cutter *Ibbianna*, Captain Buytendyk, from Madras.

March the 24th, Cutter *Hope*, Captain J. Wasmeat, from Tutucoreen.

March the 26th, Brig *Minerva*, Captain Brown, from Galle.—Passenger, E. Tolfrey, Esq.

March the 27th, *Cauder Bus*, Tendel Abdul Cauder, from Calpentyn.

POINT DE GALLE.] Arrived March the 25th H. M. Ship *Diomede*, with the following Country Ships under convoy;—*Lougee Family*, *Anna*, *Bombay Merchant*, and *Minerva*,—with Colonel Fraser and the 86th and some other Troops.—The *Jehangeer* was lost, going into Cannanore Roads, for troops.—left Bombay the 27th February, bound to Madras.

APRIL 4, 1810.

COLOMBO.] Arrived, March the 29th, Cutter *Mary*, Captain Bernard, from Calcutta.

MADRAS,---APRIL 14, 1810.

On Tuesday at eleven o'Clock his Excellency took his seat at the Council Board, under the Salute due to his Rank, and immediately after the following order was promulgated by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

G. O. By. GOVERNMENT.

His Excellency Lieutenant General Hewett Commander in Chief of his Majesty's and of the Company's forces in India, having arrived at Fort St. George; all Officers and Soldiers under this presidency are hereby directed to obey him as Commander in Chief in India accordingly.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, (Signed)

A. FALCONAR Chief Sec. to Govt.

MADRAS—APRIL 17, 1810.

On Tuesday morning the 3d instant, at Back bay Trincomallee, was launched by A. Gibbons, Esq. a fine new Cutter, copper bottomed, about 38 Tons burden, and called the *Alma Drury*.

Extract of a letter dated Hoofengabad, 30th March. 1810.

"A grand entertainment was given by Colonel Conran, to the highly esteemed Commander of the Army of the Nerbuddah, Colonel Close, on the 28th of this month, at which all the Field Officers of the army were present."

"The tents were pitched near the Junction of the Towah with the great River, which here washes the feet of the Hindoo Mountains — the Scenery was grand and beautiful beyond description, and every thing conspired to present to the mind the most pleasing reflections, the first of these naturally was the sublime effect of British Justice, Wisdom, and Prowess."

"At the feast hilarity and cheerfulness reigned throughout and notwithstanding the remote situation, the fare was truly English, and the limpid Nerbuddah gave way to *London Brown Stout*. Many Toasts were happily given in the course of the evening, with appropriate Music from the delightful Band of His Majesty's 34th Regiment—The approach to the tents was handsomely illuminated; in short every thing was done to mark respect for the venerated guest."

BOMBAY,---APRIL 14, 1810.

The Sibbald Captain Harrower, which arrived yesterday evening from the Gulph, has brought no intelligence whatever from

Europe. General Malcolm was expected to proceed from Bussire in ten days after the Sibbald left it. She left Bussire on the 12th March :—Bussire on the 27th and touched at Muscat on the 7th April.

MADRAS GAZETE EXTRAORDINARY.

APRIL 23, 1810.

The Mandarin, a Dutch sloop of war, under command of Lieutenant Vidall of his Majesty's Ship Cornwallis, arrived in these Roads on Saturday last from Amboyna, with Dispatches to his Excellency Rear Admiral Drury, announcing the important intelligence of the success of his Majesty's ships Cornwallis, Dover and Samarang, in an attack on Amboyna.

A Detachment of the Madras European Regiment, under the Command of Captain Phillips, and of the Coast Artillery under Captain Court, with the Marines and Seamen of the Ships, amounting to about 400 Men, were landed, under a bombardment from the Ships; and, by a most daring and successful attack, succeeded in surprising the Enemy and gaining possession of the place.

The Mandarin, Rambang, Madurosa, Margaretta Louisa and Hope armed Ships and six Merchantmen, fell into the hands of our Squadron; and the public Property captured, in Spice and other articles on the Island, is computed at near three hundred thousand Pounds sterling.

The loss on our side is extremely trifling. Lieutenant Stewart of the Coast Artillery was slightly wounded in the hand, and five Privates were killed and wounded.

A body of Javanese troops has been raised for the defence of the place, under the Command of Captain Phillips, and Captain Court, as senior Officer, is in command of Amboyna.

Extract of a letter from an Officer of the Madras European Regiment, dated Amboyna the 7th of March 1810.

“ I know it will give you and our friends in the Regiment, great pleasure to hear from us, more especially as we can give good account of ourselves.—In the first

place, I am happy to inform you, we are all well and hearty.

We reached this place, in the highest spirits, having got over the voyage more easily and comfortably than could possibly have been expected.—We stood for three days off and on the place, undetermined as to our mode of attack;—at last it was agreed upon, that the ships should stand in to the shore and land the troops, marines and seamen near the advanced post—which was to be carried instantly, without firing a musket, if possible.—The ships in the mean time battering in every direction.—The party I belonged to had to perform a most fatiguing march, and a worse one I never made, with a view of gaining the height over the second battery.—We succeeded in these points beyond our most sanguine expectations. The Dutch Officers have since told us, we completely surprized them; they never could bring themselves to believe that so small a *forte* would ever make even an attempt.—On our appearing on the heights they deserted the battery and much about the same time the two batteries near the sea. We had now command of Fort Victoria, and amused ourselves next morning in firing at Mynheer, his shells only reaching in return to the face of the hill, much to our comfort.

A Flag of Truce was sent in, and, after a long dispute, it was finally settled that we shall have the place.

We are accordingly drawn up on the Esplanade, 400 Men and a Brigade of Guns, and to our utter astonishment they marched out with 8 Field-pieces and about 900 Men *with all the honors of war*, which, considering also the numbers in the out posts, made us doubt our senses. The Colonel Commandant is a Frenchman, genteel in appearance and pleasant in manners.

Captain Montagu laid the Cornwallis alongside in high stile, she had 200 shots in her. The first night we were on shore, we were alarmed by a heavy fire in the middle of the town.—On enquiring we found that two Dutch Picquets had met and engaged one another by mistake, they both run away at the same time, each leaving a field piece pointed at the other, and reported their having been attacked by the English and their guns taken.

MADRAS COURIER EXTRAORDINARY,

APRIL 21, 1810.

THIS morning early, anchored in the Roads, the *MAX PARIN*, late Dutch Sloop of War, in charge of Lieutenant VIDALL of H. M. Ship CORNWALLIS, from *Amboyna* 8th March.

By this opportunity we are gratified to learn, that the valuable Dutch Settlement of *Amboyna* has been taken by the Detachment of the Artillery and Madras European Regiment, (which were embarked on board H. M. Ship DOVER, CORNWALLIS and SAMARANG,) in conjunction with 300 Seamen and Marines from His Majesty's Ships.

That this capture was made with the loss of only five men, adds considerably to our gratification on this occasion.

The *MANDAKIN*, (arrived here) and * *FOUR DUTCH*, have been taken. Two days after the fall of the place, a Ship 1000 Tons arrived from Samarang, laden with Rice. From the extreme scarcity of provisions, the Cargo was sold at 6 Dollars per bag. The captured Brigs under charge of the SAMARANG, were sent to the different Depots, on three small Islands dependant upon *Amboyna*, to collect the Spice. The Property taken, we learn, is estimated at 300,000 Pounds.

Extract of a letter, dated Amboyna, 6th March,

" The capture of this place with so small a force, in addition to the captures made by the ships, beats most exploits we read of. I cannot conceive what could induce so strong a place to surrender, with a Garrison of 1500 Javanese Troops, and as many Cannon as we had Men. The value of this important Settlement will astonish every one, and make the fortunes of the lucky individuals employed to take it. We calculate the articles in store at 300,000l. and if head and gun-money be allowed, you may add another 100,000l. We shall get 200,000l. weight of Cloves of the first quality. The Samarang was sent the day we made the Island, disguised as an American, up the Harbour. She got the Guard

* *Rambang, Margareta Louisa, Madurese and Hope, and Six Merchant Vessels,*

Boat on board secured the Pilot, and Corporal of the Guard, and then cut out a Brig and Sloop, that were lying at anchor. In the mean time, two Brigs which had sailed the day before, chased the *Dover*, supposing her a South-Sea Man, and they were both taken."

"On the way to our ultimate object, His Majesty's ship *Cornwallis* left the other Ships, by consent, to cruize off the East end of Java.—During this cruize, Captain Montague made Bouleconde in the straits of Salayer, and sent in a Flag of Truce to request to fill some casks of water, which was refused. In consequence, Captain Forbes landed with 100 men, and took possession of the Fort, without any loss. This Detachment having destroyed all Dutch Property, set fire to the Fort, and spiked the Guns, returned to the ships, which had, in the mean time, supplied themselves with what they wanted. The *Cornwallis* then proceeded on her voyage, and joined the *Dover* and *Samarang* off *Amboyna*."



SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1810.

Calcutta General Intelligence.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MAY, 2 1810.

Captain Matthews, of Artillery, who was promoted to Commissary of Ordnance, and appointed to the charge of the Cawnpore Magazine by General Orders under date the 27th March 1810, having requested permission to decline that appointment, and to continue in his former situation of Deputy Commissary of Ordnance at the station of Futtehgurh; the Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to comply with Captain Matthews' applications. The promotion of Captain Matthews to be full Commissary, as notified in the General Orders above referred to, is accordingly cancelled, and that Officer is re-appointed to his former situation of Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, and to the charge of the Magazine at Futtehgurh, from the 1st instant.

Deputy Commissary of ordnance John Talbot, is appointed to the charge of the Cawnpore Magazine, until further orders. The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to promote the undermentioned Cadets of infantry to be Ensigns, from the dates, opposite their names: Charles Thoresby, March 29, 1810, James Bedford, ditto ditto.

Engineer Officers executing Public Works upon trust, are to be allowed in addition to the fixed Establishment of Sonat Rupees 161, the following Monthly Establishment for every Second, Third, or other additional Work, which they may have to execute at a distance from their Stations respectively:

For Instruments and Stationary, St. Rs. 30

| | | | |
|---|------------------------|---|----|
| 4 | Lascars at 6 each, | - | 24 |
| 1 | Sircar, | - | 15 |
| 2 | Hircurrahs, at 5 each, | - | 10 |

This Establishment is considered applicable to all ordinary occasions, but when works of considerable magnitude occur, the case will be taken into special consideration.

Engineer Officers Superintending Contracts, are to be allowed in addition to the present Monthly Allowance of Sonat Rupees 94.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| For Instruments and Stationary, | St. | Rs. | 20 |
| 3 Lascars at 6 each. | - | - | 18 |
| 1 Hircarrah. | - | - | 5 |

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

The distinguished (we may almost say, the unprecedented) success, which has attended the operations of our small expedition against the Moluccas, has for some days pretty fully engrossed that share of the general attention, which is usually directed to public events.

The Ships *Dover* and *Cornwallis* by which, in conjunction with the *Samarang* and with a party of troops from Madras, this service was accomplished, sailed from Fort St. George on the 14th of October, in company with the homeward-bound fleet of Indiamen. After convoying the fleet as far as 170 S. latitude, they proceeded (as we stated in a number of the *Hurkaru*, published some months ago,) through the Straits of Sunda, in prosecution of the objects of their expedition.

The circumstances of the landing at Amboyna, the capitulation of Fort Victoria, &c. have been already pretty fully detailed in our several extra publications of the week; and further particulars appear, in our Madras article of this day, Fort Victoria is built in a low situation, on an inlet of the sea, It is described as an irregular hexagon, defended by a ditch and covered way towards the land, and by a hornwork towards the water. It is commanded however by two ranges of heights, within from 700 to 1200 yards distance; and, those heights being once carried, is incapable of offering any effectual resistance to an enemy. Since the restoration of Amboyna to the Dutch at the close of the last war, considerable exertions had been made towards improving the defences of the island. The principal military depot had been removed from Fort Victoria to the adjoined eminence, where it had been strongly fortified,

new redoubts and batteries had also been constructed at various points; and deep trenches had been cut across the principal approaches, and covered over with grass and rubbish, for the purpose of entrapping any invaders, who might attempt to advance upon the town. All these contrivances, however, proved unavailing. The principal height where the depot was lodged, having been carried by storm, the guns were pointed against Fort Victoria and the town, and the garrison surrendered.

The whole British Force, which landed at Amboyna, amounted to 406 men only. Of those, 250 were seamen and marines; the remaining 150 were composed of a detachment from the Madras European Regiment, and party of Madras Artillery. Captain Court of the Artillery commanded the whole. The other Officers employed on the occasion, were Captains Phillips and David Forbes, Lieutenants Charles Forbes, D. Stewart, and H. Kjd, and Ensigns Cursbam and Williams, of the European Regiment, from Masulipatam.

The Subalterns of this Detachment expect to share prize-money, to the amount of £. 2000 each.

The whole number of vessels taken at Amboyna, together with those previously captured by the Squadron under Captain Tucker's command, amount to 52. Of these, however, 20 are Dutch Prows, Junks, and other small craft, employed by the Government of the colony as supply vessels; and 2 are Siamese Junks, which had violated the blockade of the Moluccas. The vessels of war are 7 in number; viz. the Ship *Mandarin*, (formerly an American, and by much the finest vessel, which the Government of Batavia had in their service,) of 16 guns and 66 men, taken by the *Cornwallis* on the 3d of February,—the Brigs *Rambang* and *Hope*, (the former of 18 guns and 100 men, the latter of 10 guns and 68 men,) taken by the *Dover* on the 6th,—the Brig *Madurese* of 12 guns, and 2 Cutters, one of 10 and one of 8 guns, which had been sunk by the enemy in the harbour of Amboyna, and raised after the surrender of the place,—and, lastly, the Brig *Margaretta Louisa*, pierced for 14 guns, but mounting only 8, captured by the boats of the *Cornwallis* under the command of Lieutenant Peachy. Besides these, two large Dutch merchant ships, 5 Brigs and 15 Sloops, some of them richly laden with supplies for the islands, fell prizes to the different vessels of the Squadron: and an American

ship trading to the Moluccas, was detained by the *Dover*, and sent to Bombay for adjudication.

Our letter from Madras state, that "Banda was not taken, but was expected shortly to surrender." Captain Tucker, it is said, proposed to proceed against that island, as soon as he had placed Amboyna in a state of security.

His Majesty's Ship *Belliquux*, Commodore Byng, arrived at Madras on the 23d ultimo, having escorted the Fleet of homeward-bound Indiamen as far as lat. $7^{\circ} 33'$ S. and long. $83^{\circ} 30'$ E. The *Belliquux* parted company on the 7th of March, together with the *City of London*; and, after having seen the latter ship safe to Bencoolen, she returned to Madras.

By the letters received in town from the Fleet, it appears, that their voyage had so far been remarkably fortunate. They had experienced very favourable winds, in latitudes where they had reason to expect frequent calms. They reckoned on reaching St. Helena in all April, and completing their voyage about the end of June or the beginning of July.

The *Penang* Frigate was the admiration of the whole Fleet. At times when the other Ships were carrying all the sail which they could set, she kept up with them, with her 3 top-sails furled on the cap.

An American Ship, (the *Heart of Oak*,) which had sailed with the convoy, from Pointe de Galle, was the heaviest sailer in the fleet.

The *Belliquux* has brought letters from Fort Marlborough; but they communicate no intelligence whatever.

By the Brig *Bee*, which arrived in the river on Wednesday, Captain John Canning of this establishment has returned from his diplomatic mission to the Court of Ava. The *Bee* left Rangoon on the 19th ultimo. We do not learn, that she has brought any news of a public nature. Captain Canning landed at Calcutta, on Thursday morning.

By lettees received yesterday from Madras, we understand, that the departure of the Right Honorable the Governor General from that Presidency, had been further postponed until the 12th current.

The H. C. Ship *Cuffnells*, Captain Welbank, which sailed from China on the 5th of March last, with the other India-men, under convoy of the *St. Albans*, passed Calicut at noon on the 16th ultimo, on her voyage to Bombay. The *Cuffnells* had left Penang on the 26th of March. She had on board H. S. Pearson, Esq. Member of Council at that Presidency, Captain Brown, of the Bombay European Regiment, and Lieutenant Macdonald, of the 8th Native Infantry. The *Cuffnells* as our readers already know, is to be docked and refitted at Bombay, previous to her return to Europe.

The H. C. Cruizer, *Prince of Wales*, Lieutenant Allen, touched at Calicut on the 25th of March, landed a quantity of treasure there for the use of the Conservator of the Forests of Malabar and sailed again on the following day. Sir James Mackintosh, the Recorder of Bombay, was a Passenger on board the *Prince of Wales*. That vessel has since returned to Bombay.



We learn from the Madras Courier of the 24th ultimo, that Lieutenant-Colonel Hastings Fraser, of the 85th Foot, had been appointed to the command of the Expedition, about to proceed from that Presidency on foreign service. There was reason to believe, however, that, on the junction of the whole force destined to co-operate on the occasion, that Officer would be superseded by another, his senior in rank.

The Commanders of the several transports at anchor in Madras Roads received orders on the 23d ultimo, to hold their respective ships in readiness for the immediate reception of troops. The embarkation was to commence on the 24th; and, it was supposed, that the whole Fleet would be ready for sea, about the beginning of May.

It was understood, that the H. C. homeward-bound Ship *William Pitt* would sail in company with the Ships of the expedition.

Captain George Hewett, of His Excellency the Commander in Chief's staff, proceeds with the expedition, in command of a company of Light Infantry, composed of detachments from the flank companies of the other corps.

R. T. Farquhar, Esq. of the civil service on the Madras Establishment, and late Governor of Prince of Wales's Island, also proceeds with the expedition, in a civil capacity.

By letters from Poonah of the 20th ultimo, it appears, that the return of Colonel Close to that Presidency was expected to take place, within the space of about a month from that date. Should circumstances permit, Colonel Close, we understand, proposes to proceed to England by the first ship of the ensuing season.

The force left by Colonel Close for the defence of the Bejar frontier, is composed of four battalions of Native Infantry, two Regiments of Native Cavalry, a company of European Artillery-men, and a company of Pioneers.

Native accounts of respectable authority, give us reason to believe, that the troops of Amcer Khan have regained possession of Seronge.

The Honorable Mr. Elphinstone, accompanied by several gentlemen of the Cabul mission, left Dehli early in last month, on an excursion of pleasure to Hurdwar. By the last accounts, the party had left Hurdwar, and were on their return to Dehli by the route of Moradabad. The news of the dissolution of the embassy had reached them;—but it was not supposed, that they would be prepared finally to quit Dehli before the middle or end of the present month.

The canal of Alee Merdan Khan, which formerly watered the city of Dehli and the whole tract of country from thence to Panniput, but which has latterly fallen to ruin under the Mogul and Mahratta governments, is now under repair. A committee of Officers left Dehli some time ago, to survey its remains; and workmen are now employed in clearing the whole extent of its bed, and restoring the aqueducts of solid masonry by which it originally held its course through the city.

Since our last, the Promissory Notes of this Government, of 1803-1, have been advertised for payment on the 8th of next month. In the mean time, the holders

of those notes, have the option of subscribing the same to the loan now open at the General Treasury.

On the evening of Saturday last, just about the hour of sunset, the house of Mr. Strettell near the southern extremity of Calcutta, was struck by lightning. The circumstances of this accident have already been pretty fully detailed, in the India Gazette and other papers of the week. The course of the fluid was traced to a hole in the roof, where it appears to have entered at the points of two iron crows, which had been left there by the bricklayers employed in finishing the terrace. It passed down the walls in two distinct streams, tearing off the plaster, shattering the frames of the venetians, and breaking to pieces the glass windows, in its course. In the upper story, the greater stream dislodged some of the bricks from the masonry of the wall, and projected them with such force, that they passed through the whole length of the drawing-room into a back apartment, where they were found on the floor near one of the eastern windows. A small stream appears to have diverged towards one of the upper corners of a large mirror in the second story, stripping off the plaster in its progress. It could not be traced further however, and is supposed to have re-entered the wall close to the mirror. The whole course of the two principal currents, from their first entrance at the terrace, to the points at which they passed into the earth, was throughout distinctly marked.

The advantages to be expected from the use of conductors in protecting houses from the effects of lightning, have seldom been exemplified in a more striking manner than by the history of this accident. It appears, that the electric stream was, in the first instance, divided into two branches, by the attraction of the iron crows, which it found on the summit of the house. Each of these streams, in its progress to the earth, followed the direction of the nearest windowbolts, on the side of the house down which it passed,—doing no violence whatever in any part of its course, but where it met with non-conducting substances. The preservation of Mrs. Strettell and two of her children, who were close to the windows at the time, can only be attributed to the fortunate influence of these iron window-bolts on the direction of the fluid.

It is a singular circumstance, that the shock of this electric explosion, was so sensibly felt on the opposite side of the street, as to dislodge an Adjutant from his Pinnacle over one of the gates of the Government-house, and to throw him on the shoulders of the Sepoy-centinel, who was walking below. The man was stunned by the fall, and had one of its legs broken. We are happy to add, that it was the only serious injury suffered on this alarming occasion.

The river-vessels, having on board the gentlemen deputed to receive the Right Honorable the Governor-General on his return to this Presidency, reached Kedgerce on the afternoon of Tuesday last.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

On Wednesday, arrived in the river, the Brig *Bee*, Captain J. [redacted], from Rangoon the 19th of April.

Yesterday, on night the ship *Betsey*, Captain Kilpatrick, sailed past Kedgerce, on her voyage to Pointe de Galle.

The *Agnes*, Captain Simes, bound to Penang, passed the same station on Tuesday last.

The H. C. Yacht, with the *Caroline*, and *Tweed* Schooners, appointed to await the arrival of the Governor General, arrived and anchored at Kedgerce, on Tuesday at 4 P. M. The Yacht passed up again, on Wednesday at noon.

The ship *Russell*, proceeding to Manilla, left Saugor on Sunday last, but came to an anchor again below the Roads, where she still remains.

MADRAS COURIER—APRIL 24, 1810.

April 17th:—Ship *Mary*, Captain R. Allan, from Porto-Novo, left 8th April — 20th, Schooner *Fox*, H. Brown, Calcutta 1st April, and Masulipatam 10th April.—21st Ship *Mandarine*, Lieutenant Vidal, Amboyna 8th March—Brig *Ararat*, F. Am ton, Rangoon, 5th March.

BOMBAY COURIER, — APRIL 21, 1810.

LIST OF PASSENGERS PROCEEDING TO BOMBAY ON THE H. C. SHIP CHARLES GRANT, CAPTAIN HARRINGTON.

Mrs. Forbes; Miss Eliza Constable Ashburner; Mrs. Prendergast; Mrs. Honner; Mrs. Hungerford; G. L. Prendergast, Esq.; Robert Honner, Esq.; James Joseph Sparrow, Esq.; Major James Lloyd; Capt. Henry Clarke H. M. 84 Regt.; Capt. R. H. Horton H. M. 84th Regt. in charge of the Java; Lieut. Capt. Christopher Hudson H. Company's Artillery; Lieut. Lewis, Royal Navy; Lieut. H. B. Hays, H. M. 84th Regt.; Mr. Thos. Barnes; Mr. Robert Scott, Surgeon R. N.; Mr. Charles Maitland, R. N.

CHILDREN;

Miss Dara Lushington Prendergast; Miss Paulina Jane Prendergast; Master Grey Lushington Prendergast; Master George Forbes; Miss Catherine Stewart Forbes; Miss Helen Elizabeth Honner; Miss Fanny Honner; Master Henry Vigors Honner; Master Charles Honner; Master Thomas Price Hungerford; Master John Hayes Hungerford; Miss Catherine Hungerford; Master Henry William Hungerford; Miss Laura Kennedy; Miss Mary Hamilton; Master George William Money; Master, Charles Fitzgerald.

April 13th, arrived Ship *James Sibbald*, Captain George Harrower, from Bustorah.

15th ditto, Hon'ble Company's Ship *Prince of Wales*, Lieut. Joshua Allen, from sea.

PASSENGERS:

Sir James Mackintosh, — Captain and Mrs. Graham, Royal Navy.

16th, sailed Snow *Mumbarack*, Naquadah Mahomed, to Judah.

Ditto, Grab Ship *Dowlut Savoy*, Nacodah Syed Abdulla, to ditto.

Arrived Grab Ship *Hamoody*, Captain T. Williams, from Calcutta.

Sailed H. C. Ship *Malebar*, Captain Deane, to Motha.

17th ditto, His Majesty's Ship *Psyche*, John Edgcumbe, Esq. Capt. on a cruise.

Ditto, Hon'ble Company's Ship *Charles Grant*, Capt. T. Harrington, to London. Ditto, Arab Brig *Mumbarack*, Nacodah Hussein Abdullah, to Muscat.

18th, arrived Ship *Aurgra*, Lieut. D. D. Conyers, from Persian Gulph.

19th, sailed Grab Ship *Alexasetty* or *Dudalay*, Capt. G. String, to Achcen.

MADRAS, -- APRIL 21, 1810,

On Wednesday morning, His Excellency Lieutenant General Hawitt, Commander in Chief in India, held his first public Levee in Fort St. George, which was most numerously attended by the whole of the Civil and Military at the Presidency.

SUPREME COURT.

On Wednesday last the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer commenced before the Honorable T. A. Strange, Chief Justice, when the following Gentlemen were sworn of the Grand Jury :

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| Andrew Scott, | Esq. FOREMAN. |
| Robert Alexander, | Thomas Stevens, |
| E. C. Greenway, | David Hill, |
| John Henry Piele, | William M ^r Taggart, |
| John Read, | George M. Knox, |
| J. Calamaijor, | George Moore, |
| John Binny, Sen. | Edward Dent, |
| Edward Gore, | John Todd, |
| John Hunter, | A. Duncan Campbell, and |
| William Hunt, | William Saunders, Esqrs. |

On Thursday Chinniah, a Native, was convicted of stealing a Gold Watch, Chain and Seals, the property of J. Ca, Esq.

Vencatasawmy and Mahomed Saib were found guilty of stealing a Bottle of Ur of Roses, the property of Cot. tah Kishnamah Chitty.

On Saturday John Burke, a Private of H. M. 59th Regt. of Foot, was found guilty of maliciously and wilfully shooting and wounding Sergeant M'Donald of the same Regiment.

By the Statute, called the *Black Act*, under which the Prisoner was tried, the shooting at and wounding another under circumstances which, if death had ensued, would have amounted to Murder, is made a capital offence.

The same day William M^r Craw, a Sergeant of H. M. 59th Regt. was found guilty of the Murder of James Gib, a Private of the same Regt. at Poonamallic.

The two last-named Prisoners were in a state of insubordination at the time they committed the crimes of which they have been convicted. In the former case the act was dictated by revenge on the part of Burke, who had then put into confinement by order of Serjeant M'Donald, in consequence of having used improper language to a Serjeant of H. M. 80th Foot.—With respect to the murder of Gibson, no circumstances in favour of M'Graw appeared. The prisoner was greatly intoxicated, and this alone seems to have led him to the commission of that offence for which his life has become forfeited—a awful warning to others of the fatal consequences of drunkenness!

In our Extra of Saturday we presented our Readers with such particulars as had then reached us, relative to the gallant exploit at Amboyne. We now subjoin such further details as private correspondence has furnished us with.

"On the 16th of February, at 1 A. M. ten boats were dispatched from the Ships with all the Soldiers and Artillery-men, and a party of Seamen and Marines, to effect a landing at the head of the Bay, and to gain the heights: the men of war at the same time weighing and standing after them. Day break, however, overtaking them before they reached their destination, the signal of rebel was made."

"A council of war was now called and it was resolved to land to the Southward of the Town and try to gain the heights.—At 1 P. M. on the 18th, the Troops and Seamen, as before, left the Ships under 3 cheers, and at half past 2 the whole were landed, and began to ascend the heights; the men of war at the same time engaged the batteries. At 4 P. M. the nearest battery was taken by storm, by a party under command of Lieut. Stewart, in which attack Lieutenant Stewart, who was the first who leaped into the battery, was wounded, four men killed and six wounded. The Dutch Commandant and two Officers were killed, and one soldier wounded.—The main body of the troops continued to march over the heights. At 7 o'clock the second battery was taken, which commands the Town. Here were found plenty of arms: the Officer Commanding the battery was badly wounded and had been carried off by his troops. The guns had all been

shots, the three of them being cleared were turned upon the town. It now getting dark, all firing ceased from one troops. During the night several guns and fire arms were discharged by the enemy within the town. This was owing to the Dutch Colonel having imagined that the Amboyers had given assistance to our Troops, and therefore fired upon that part of the town. No support, however, had been given by the Inhabitants."

On the 18th a howitzer was got on the hill; with which, assisted by the three guns in the battery, the Town was bombarded. The Enemy fired nothing but shells. At 3 P. M. all firing ceased and a flag of truce was despatched from the Dutch. On the two Batteries the British colours were now hoisted over the Dutch. This day was occupied in drawing up the articles of capitulation, by which it was agreed, that the Dutch Troops should evacuate the Fort the following morning, and the British forces march in. On the 19th at 8 A. M. the English entered by the gates of the Castle Victoria, and the Dutch troops marched out with the honors of war. The Dutch colours were now struck and the English Ensign hoisted. A Royal salute of 21 guns announced the complete possession of the place."

The guns on the hills were ordered to be spiked and the carriages destroyed. The Treasure was brought from the batteries taken into the Town. In the Castle and Dockyard were found an immense train of Artillery, with abundance of ammunition and some naval stores. Spices in different warehouses in plenty. The Dutch Troops were commanded by Col. Pitt. The Governor was Mr. Hengest, who on giving up the Fort accompanied Captain Court to the Castle and the Government house, where all matters then unadjusted were determined upon. All private property was respected, whether of the Troops or others."

We have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following Letters, so honorable to the parties concerned:—

To W. AUGUSTUS MONTAGUE, Esq.

Commanding H. M. Ship Cornwall.

DEAR SIR;

We the under mentioned officers of the Honorable Company's Service who embarked on board His Majesty's Ship

200 MAY, 1810.

CONNAULT is proceeding to an Expedition to the Falkland Islands, and you are much obliged to them for the great kindness and civility we experienced from them while under your Command. We also beg the favour of your conveying to your Officers our thanks for the obligations we are under to them for their attention to us on every occasion, and we feel ourselves much gratified in this happy opportunity of expressing a sense of their kindness.

To the harmony which has subsisted between the two services and which you have always endeavoured to promote, we in a great measure attribute our late glorious success.

Your character stands already too high in public estimation for us to enter upon; but we cannot refrain from expressing our sentiments of admiration at the gallant manner in which we observed His Majesty's ship CONNAULT is engaging the Batteries of this place.

As a small Tribute of our esteem and regard, we request the favour of your acceptance of a Sword, value One Hundred Guinea. — The success, health, and happiness may ever attend you, is the sincere wish of.

Your's very obediently,

DAVID FORBES, Captain.

DUNCAN STEWART, Lieutenant of the
Coast Army.

HUGH KYD, Lieut. M. E. R.

JOHN CURSHAM,

R. WILLIAMS, Ensign M. E. R.

Fort Victoria, Amoyna, 7th March, 1810.

TO CAPTAIN DAVID FORBES,

and the Officers late serving on board

His Majesty's Ship CONNAULT;

GENTLEMEN;

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, wherein you express in flattering terms, the sentiments you entertain of my conduct during the time you were on board the CONNAULT,

The Sword you request my acceptance of I receive with pleasure, and shall wear it as a proud testimony of the regard of Officers, whose conduct in public service has excited my admiration and in private society my esteem.

Should it in the course of service be our lot again to serve together, I only hope that we may be actuated by the same ideas and animated by the same spirit, as we have been on this occasion.—The Officers of the *Cornwallis* feel highly gratified in having had an opportunity of exercising the rights of hospitality to the Officers of the Company's Troops embarked on board this Ship—They also feel assured, that the same harmony would exist on every future occasion where they may be employed together.

I beg you will accept my best wishes for your health, and success, and believe me with grateful esteem, Gentlemen,

Your most faithful Servant,

W. AUGUSTUS MONTAGUE.

H. M. Ship Cornwallis. off Amboyna, March 8, 1810.

BOMBAY,—APRIL 21, 1810.

The Hon'ble Company's cruiser *Aurora*, which arrived in the harbour on Wednesday last, had on board a packet from Buffora, but it contained not a single article of intelligence from Europe.

Colonel Maculey left this presidency on Monday last, on board the Hon'ble Company's ship *Malabar*, for the Red Sea; intending to proceed for Europe by way of Suez, Cairo and Alexandria.

On Sunday last, Sir James Mackintosh landed under an appropriate salute.



SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1810.

The ships of the Expedition, proceeding on foreign service, sailed finally from Madras on the evening of the 7th current, and were seen hull down, before the *Modeste* left the Roads.

When the *Georgiana* left Madras, a small vessel was under dispatch for Amboyna; and the Frigates, *Piedmontese* and *Caroline*, had received orders to proceed to that settlement, with a reinforcement of men and stores for the detachment in garrison at the place.

His Excellency Rear-Admiral Drury was about to proceed, at the same time, in the *Russell*, to Trincomalee; where he proposes, we understand, to form a Naval Hospital and a Depot of Stores, and to arrange an establishment, for the occasional repair and supply of His Majesty's ships in these seas.

Captain Lye, late of His Majesty's ship *Ceylon*, has been appointed, we understand to the command of the *Doris*. Captain Cole of the latter ship goes into the *Caroline*; while Captain Gordon of the *Caroline* is moved into the *Ceylon*.

Lieutenant-Colonel Martindell and his army still remained in camp at Tearee, on the 8th current; at which period, it was altogether unknown, whether the force was to break up, or to remain in the field during the rains.

Ameer Khan, with his own army and that of Holkar united, and attended by a vast body of Pindarrees, was in full march, by the last accounts, for the district of Oudepore.

Accounts received from the Cape by the *Bucephalus*, are said to state, that the late H. C. ship *Charlton*, in attempting to run into the Mauritius, had been stranded close to the island, and subsequently destroyed by the boats of the blockading squadron.

Among other re-captures made by the cruizers of Admiral Bertie's Fleet, is mentioned that of the ship *Margaret*, formerly of this port,—retaken, on her voyage from the Isle of France to Europe, with a valuable cargo of Indian produce.

When the *Nautilus* left Busheer on the 15th of April, Brigadier-General Malcolm and his suite still remained at that place. We stated in a former number of the *Herkarn*, that circumstances had occurred, which rendered the period of his departure for Taheeran altogether uncertain.

N. H. Smith, Esq. has returned from Busheer to Bombay, on the *Nautilus*.

The *Procris*, Sloop of war, returned to Madras on the 30th ultimo, having left the H. C. ships, *Earl Howe*, *Lady Lushington*, and *Sir William Pulteney*, all well, on the 13th of that month, a few minutes to the south of the line.—Letters from the different passengers on the Fleet, have been conveyed by this opportunity to their friends.

The homeward-bound February Fleet, from which the *Belliqueux* parted on the 8th of March, was left by that ship, under charge of the *Dedaigneuse* frigate.

The H. C. ships, *William Pitt* and *Sarah Christiana*, sailed from Madras, on the 8th current, previous to the departure of the *Modeste*. These ships will have the benefit of the convoy, which proceeds with the expedition, as far as a certain latitude.

On Tuesday morning last, the Right Honorable the Governor General landed at Chandpaul Ghaut, from the *Modeste* Frigate. His Lordship was received at the landing place by the Members of the Supreme Council, the Major-Generals on the staff, and the other principal civil and military Officers at the Presidency. The avenue,

through which he walked to the Government-house, was lined on either side by the European and Native troops of the station. And his departure from the Frigate, his debarkation at the Ghaut, and his arrival at the Government-house, were severally announced by salutes of 19 guns each,—the first from the *Modeste*, and the two last from the battery on the ramparts.

His Lordship resumed his seat in Council, on the same day.

The departure of the H. C. Extra Ship *Lady Carrington*, has, we understand, been somewhat retarded, in consequence of the impressment of part of her European seamen, for the service of the Navy. She did not begin to drop down the river, until Thursday afternoon.

It is not now expected, that either this vessel or the Country-ships *Baring* and *Fairlie*, will be able to clear the river before the next springs, or about the beginning of the ensuing month. His Majesty's Frigate *Phæton*, it is supposed, will give them convoy, as far as Madras.

The *Phæton* passed down the river on Wednesday, under the customary salute from Fort William. The *Georgiana* Packet also exchanged a salute with the Fort, on the morning of the same day, as she came up to her moorings off Calcutta.

The *Modeste* Frigate, we understand, goes into Mr. Smith's dock at Howrah, for repair,—having lost part of her copper.

Another shock of an Earthquake was felt at this Presidency, and throughout the neighbouring country, at about a quarter before 10 o'clock on Sunday evening last. The concussion was repeated thrice, and its effects were nearly the same as on the former occasion. Those, who perceived the phenomenon, describe the vibrations as of longer continuance than those before experienced, but rather inferior in point of violence. The direction of the shock was from N. E. to S. W.

On Wednesday morning last, an European Artillery-man was dreadfully wounded in the arm, at the saluting battery in Fort William, in consequence of the explosion of the cartridge with which he was loading one of the guns. It was found necessary to amputate the limb immediately.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

On Sunday last, arrived in the river, His Majesty's Frigate *Modeste*, the Hon. Capt. Elliott, from Madras the 8th current. PASSENGERS: The Right Hon. Lord Minto; Mrs. Taylor; two Miss Petries; N. B. Edmonstone, Esq.; C. T. Metcalse, Esq.; Captain Taylor and Captain Capmbell.

The *Georgiana Packet*, which left Madras on the 7th current, entered the river about the same time with the *Modeste*; and the *Hastings* Pilot-schooner, also from Madras, came up to Kedgeree on Monday.—PASSENGER per *Georgiana*: Mrs. Farquhar; John Monckton, Esq.; The Hon. Captain Aylmer; Captain Webber; Lieutenant Sheppard, and Mr. Assistant Surgeon Gordon. Per *Hastings*: Captain Walker and Ensign Burney.

The *Russell*, for Manilla, still remains in Sauger Roads.

MADRAS COURIER—MAY 1, 1810.

Shipping Arrivals since our last.

23d April, 1810.—His Majesty's Ship *Bellequeur*, Commodore Byng.—25th, His Majesty's Ship *Bucephalus*, Captain Pelly.—Do. Ketch *Nancy*, Edward Dally, from Ganjam, 1th April.—29th, His Majesty's Sloop *Procris*, Capt. Mounsell.

BOMBAY COURIER—APRIL 28, 1810.

April 21st, arrived Hon. Company's ship *Prince of Wales*, Lieutenant J. Allen, from Sea.

23d, sailed Arab ship *Esambole*, Nacquadah Abdulla, to Muscat.

24th, arrived Hon. Company's ship *Mornington*, Capt. James Jeakes, from Abusheer.

Ditto Hon. Company's brig *Vestal*, Lieutenant W. Eatwell, from ditto.

26th, the Hon. Company's cruizer *Nautilus*, from Bus-sora the latter end of March, and Busheer 15th instant.



CEYLON GOV'T. G A Z E T T E,

APRIL 14, 1810.

COLOMBO.] Arrived april 7th, Brig *Farquhar*, Capt. Cameron, from Chittagong.

April 11th, Ship *Aurora*, Captain A. Glass, from Bengal Passenger: W. Mackintosh, Esq.

MADRAS,—MAY 1, 1810.

SUPREME COURT.

On Tuesday the following Convicts were brought up and, after a most impressive address from the Chief Justice, severally received sentence of Death.

John Burke, a Private in his Majesty's 59th Regiment, found guilty of wilfully and maliciously shooting at Alexander MacDonald, a Sergeant belonging to the same Regiment—This man was indicted under the Black Act, which makes the offence capital, although Death did not ensue.

Leonard Mooney, a Private in the same Regiment, found guilty of the wilful murder of William Butler, a Sergeant belonging to the same Regiment.

William MacCraw a Sergeant in his Majesty's 33d Regiment, found guilty of the wilful murder of James Gibson, a private in the same Regiment.

Mootoo Sawmy, a Bramin, found guilty of the wilful murder of Buchee Boyee, a native woman, by strangling her with a rope in a Pagoda at St. Thome.

Chinniah, a Peon lately employed by the Board of Trade, was sentenced to seven years transportation to Prince of Wales Island, for stealing a Watch, Chain and Seals, the property of John Casamajor, Esq. a Member of the said Board.

MADRAS, MAY 2, 1810.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George April 21, 1810.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Hastings Fraser of His Majesty's 86th Regiment, to command the troops proceeding from this Presidency upon foreign service, until joined by a Senior Officer, and permits that Officer to draw during such period the allowance of three hundred Pagodas per month.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel Garden of His Majesty's 89th Regiment to command the troops composing the Garrison of Fort St. George, upon the allowances attached to a Government Command.

The relief of His Majesty's 89th Regiment affords His Lordships in Council an opportunity to express his entire approbation of the exemplary conduct manifested by the Officers and men of that Regiment, while stationed in Fort St. George and to return his Lordship's thanks in particular to Lieutenant Colonel Macleod for the very satisfactory manner in which that Officer has conducted the duties incidental to the command of the troops composing the Garrison of that Fortress.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Major Sir Charles Burdett of his Majesty's 36th Regiment, to command at *Poonamallee*, during the absence of Major Austin on service.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Barrow of His Majesty's 66th Regiment to take charge and superintend the payment of the families of His Ma-

jeffy's 69th and 16th Regiments, on the embarkation of those Regiments for foreign service. Captain Barrow while employed on the duty will be permitted to draw the allowance usually granted to a Paymaster of Family Certificates, and a Staff Serjeant will be placed under that Officer's orders for the purpose of assisting him, in conducting the details of the situation.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Assistant Surgeon Pollock on the medical establishment proceeding with the expedition on foreign service in the room of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Chalmers, heretofore appointed to that situation.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council directs that the following appointments do take place.

Captain D. Ross of Artillery to be Commissary of Stores on the expedition, in the room of Captain Lieutenant Pascoe, deceased.

Lieutenant Power, Fort Adjutant of Bellary, to be Pay Master of family certificates at that Station.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in council, with a view to improve the present mode of medical treatment of Horses in the Cavalry on this establishment, is pleased to direct, that an institution, to be denominated the *Madras Veterinary Establishment*, shall be formed at the Presidency, under the immediate direction of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for the purpose of educating and instructing in the Veterinary Art a number of Boys not exceeding 48, who will ultimately be posted to Regiments of Cavalry with the rank and pay of European Farriers.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Joseph Errat to be a Veterinary Surgeon upon this establishment on the pay of 45 Star Pagodas per month, and the half batta and other allowances of a Cornet of Cavalry from this date, to appoint him to the medical charge of the Honorable the Governor's Body Guard and the superintendence of the Madras Veterinary establishment.

The Boys to be educated at the Madras Veterinary establishment are to be entitled for the Service of the Cavalry, and His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to give necessary orders for bringing them upon the collective strength of corps—but they must be returned "absent on command attached to the Madras Veterinary establishment" and when corps are complete to their establishments, they are to be returned as Supernumeraries.

The name of Captain Macleod of the 8th Regiment of Native Cavalry having been inserted by mistake in the General Order of the 5th instant; his dismission from the service of the Honorable Company is not to be considered to have taken place.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) A. FALCONER, CHIEF SEC. TO GOVT.

(Signed) C. B. M. JOHNSON,

ACT. ASST. ADJ. GEN. OF THE ARMY.



SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE,

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, MAY 1, 1810.

The Honorable Sir Francis Macnaghten, one His Majesty's Puisne Justices, has been pleased to appoint as his Clerk William Olpherts, Esq. and Benjamin Preston as his Tipstaff.

On Saturday last at 11 A. M. Sir Francis Macnaghten was sworn in at the Court House, and took his seat on the Bench as one of his Majesty's Puisne Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of this Presidency. A salute of 17 guns was fired from the Fort, on the occasion.

On Saturday last, his Excellency the Commander in Chief paid a visit of ceremony to His Highness the Nabob of Arcot. The arrival and departure of the General from Chepauk palace were announced by salutes of seventeen guns; and on Friday morning Royal salutes were fired from the Garrison, on his Highness returning the visit at the Garden House of his Excellency on Choultry Main.



SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1810.

Calcutta General Intelligence.

General Orders, by the Right Honourable the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MAY 3, 1810.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that all the Smiths and Armourers at present borne on the Quarter Master's establishments of his Majesty's Regiment of Dragoons and Regiments of Native Cavalry, serving under this Presidency, be discontinued, and that one Carpenter only be allowed to each of the Corps abovementioned. The foregoing Resolution to have effect from last June 1810.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil Dept.

General Orders by the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MAY 15, 1810.

In order to afford medical aid to the corps of regular horse, commanded by Captain Skinner, the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased to resolve, that the Senior Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon of the Post where that corps may be stationed, or the Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon of a Detachment with which that corps or any part of it may be acting, shall afford medical aid to the sick or wounded of Captain Skinner's corps; and that the Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon so employed shall be allowed to draw at the rate of Rupees 22, 8 per month for every 100 men present, but no stoppage is to be made from the men of this corps, on that account.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize two additional Native Doctors for the corps commanded by Captain Skinner.

The apothecaries attached to medical depots are, when not furnished with quarters, to be allowed to draw the house rent of Conductors of Ordnance.

Colonel Henry DeCastro, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for ten months.

Lieutenant Bowerbank of the 21st Native Regiment, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on account of his health, on furnishing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 12th September 1809, to Lieutenant Ratney, of the 7th Regiment Native Cavalry, is extended for three months from the date of the expiration of his former leave.

J ADAM, *Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

General Orders, by the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MAY 15, 1810.

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the Collectors of Revenue and the Paymasters and Deputy Paymasters of this Presidency to whom the application may be made, to pay monthly, during the term of their leave of absence, to Native Commissioned, non Commissioned Officers, and Privates, belonging to either of the Presidencies of Fort St. George or Bombay, such portion of their Pay as shall be specified to be admissible to them during their furlough, upon a Certificate according to the annexed form, with which they will be furnished for that purpose.

The Collector or Paymaster to whom the application for payment may be made, will note upon the Certificate, the payment for what Month and when disbursed, transmitting a Copy of the Pay Certificate above described, with the receipt of the party for the payment made, to the Office of the Military Auditor General, for Audit; and in order that the sums so disbursed may be duly charged to the Presidency to which the party belongs.

Should the bearer of a Certificate of the nature abovementioned, after having arrived at Fort William, be desirous of proceeding for the remainder of his furlough to an inland station, payment of such arrears as are due may be made by the Paymaster at the Presidency, who will note upon the pay Certificate the payments he may have issued, for the guidance of the Collector or Paymaster in the future issues to be made upon such Certificate.

When the party shall cease to draw pay in Bengal, his original Certificate shall be returned to him, care being taken, that the several payments are distinctly specified thereon, as well as the dates on which they have been made, under official signature of the Collector or Paymaster.

Form of the Certificate.

"I hereby Certify, that A. B. private of the _____ Company of _____ (belonging to the Presidency of Fort St. George or Bombay), having obtained leave of absence, and to proceed to Bengal for the term of _____ months, _____ he will be entitled to receive Monthly during the term of his furlough, from the Collector or Paymaster in Bengal, to whom this Certificate shall be produced, the sum of Star Pagodas _____ or Rupees _____.

Signed, C. D. Captain or Lieut. Comd. the Company.
 E. F. G. H. Lieut. Col. or Major Comd.
 Paymaster the Station or Corps.
 J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

By accounts received within the present week, it appears, that Colonel Close, with the whole of the force, which report said, was to remain on the Nerbuddah for the protection of the Betar frontier, had left Hoesserabad, and fallen back towards the Company's territories.

Colonel Mordaunt with the Bengal detachment, still keeps the field at Tearee.

The prodigious host of followers, whom Ameer Khan has attracted to his standard, begin already, it would seem, to prove burthensome to their master. His coffers had been found inadequate to the wants of the many necessitous adventurers, who compose that motley body. And it was not until the end of April, that he was able to quit the banks of the Berus; (a small river, which takes its rise in the Oudipoor lake, and falls into the Bunag.) and to proceed on his march to Nutudwara. At the latter place, he proposed to settle the affairs of Oudipoor.

On the 7th current, Dowlat Rao Scindea, with his force, was encamped half way between Ooncara and Rampoor; and, as far as could be judged, had no present intention of quitting that part of the country. The decided movement of Ameer Khan towards Oudipoor, had dissipated his apprehension of any immediate visit from that chieftain or his Pindarees; and he was taking

advantage of the interval of tranquillity and confidence, which that movement afforded him, to renew his demands on the Jaypore Rajah, for the arrears of the contribution, which he has so long claimed from that potentate. If the Rajah did not speedily comply with his requisition, he proposed to return towards Bugwantghur on the Bunas ; and seemed, for the present, to have abandoned altogether his intention of proceeding to Soopoor.

The late H. C. ship *Windham*, recaptured by the *Magicienne* off the Isle of France, having been brought to adjudication at the Cape, and restored to her owners, after deduction of salvage, was expected, we understand, to sail from that settlement for Bengal, with the same cargo, which she had on board at the time of her capture.

By a notification published at Bombay, in the Bombay Courier Extraordinary of the 1st current, the merchants of that Presidency are permitted to export grain goods to England on their own vessels, on the same terms and under the same restrictions, with the Country ships proceeding homeward from Bengal.

At the date of the last accounts, several of the ships in the harbour of Bombay, were expected to avail themselves of the indulgence, noticed in the foregoing paragraph ; and would be ready for sea, about the 1st of June.

Captain Hamilton of this establishment, Commanding Officer of the Resident's escort at Poona, was about to proceed from Bombay to Europe on sick certificate, and had taken his passage on the *Melford*, one of the Country ships under equipment.

A gentleman, who lately visited Rampoorah, reports, that most of the monuments constructed there, to the memory of the British Officers, who perished in that country during Colonel Monson's campaign, have gone completely to ruin.

We learn, by letters received last week from the North-east quarter of Oude, that Roshen Khan, a refractory Zemindar in the dominions of the Nawaub Vizier, who for some time has disturbed the peace of that part of the country, had been taken and brought in, by a detachment of British troops from Bareilly. At the date of these accounts, there was every prospect of continued tranquillity throughout the districts to the west of the Gogra.

The 2d Battalion of the 11th Native Infantry was expected immediately at Pertaubghur from Futtighur; their place at the latter station, having been supplied by the 1st Battalion of the 18th, from Cawnpore.

By the reports received from the upper stations, since our last, it appears, that the same extraordinary weather, for which the present season has every where been so remarkable, continued to prevail at these places, down to a late date in the present month. A letter from Secroza of the 6th, states, that the temperature was then so mild in the cantonments there, that few had yet resorted to the use of tatters. During the whole of April, the air had been refreshed by frequent showers; and, neither in that quarter nor in any other part of Hindoostan, does it appear, that the usual hot wind of these months had been sensibly experienced.

In this part of Bengal however, the Monsoon has at length set in with considerable violence; and, after a continuance of about five or six days, has brought with it a deluge of rain, accompanied by that state of the atmosphere and appearance of the sky, which are the usual precursors of the regular wet season.

The merchants of this port are already beginning to avail themselves, of our renewed connexion with the Moineas. Two small vessels, the *Ceres* and *Sally*, are now taking in freight here, for Amboyna.

On Saturday last, C. T. Metcalfe, Esq. left this Presidency by dawk for Banda ; from whence he will proceed by the shortest route to Scindea's camp, for the purpose of receiving charge of the Residency at that Court, from Græme Mercer, Esq., who proposes to return to Europe by the first ships of the ensuing season.

Richard Parry, Esq. being compelled by the state of his health, to return from Bencoolen to Bengal, is to be succeeded in the office of Resident at Fort Marlborough, by William Parker, Esq. at present one of the Commissioners for investigating the debts of His Highness the Nawaub of Arcot.

John Angus, Esq. Clerk to the Court of Requests, has been appointed to the situation of Third Commissioner in that Court, vacant by the death of the late Mr. Meir.

On Thursday morning last, about eight o'clock, a body of Native caulkers, to the number of about 40, proceeding across the river to their usual work in Mr. Blackmore's dock-yard, having crowded together into one of those small boats, which usually ply at the public ghauts, the boat was suddenly upset by a violent gust of wind, and the whole of the passengers precipitated into the river. The weather at this time was extremely boisterous, and the sea so high, that, though the accident occurred within a short distance of the opposite shore, not one of these unfortunate people could by his own exertions have gained the land.—By the aid, however, of the boats which were passing at the time, and of others which put off from the dock-yard, those, who had sufficient strength to keep themselves afloat, were preserved.—The rest, (to the number, we understand, of about ten in all,) were totally lost. The boat, in which they were, was carried away by the current, and has not since been seen.

On Thursday se'ennight, about 9 in the evening, Lieutenant K. F. Plumtree, of the 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, threw himself from the roof of the

Calcutta Jail into the compound below,—and was killed on the spot. The deceased had, for some days before, betrayed repeated marks of insanity; and the evidence of a Khidmutgar, who saw him at the instant of his quitting the terrace, leaves no room to doubt, that he terminated his life by a voluntary act. The Coroner's Inquest, which sat on the body on the following day, brought in accordingly a verdict of Lunacy.

Lieutenant Plumtree had for some months before been imprisoned for debt. But, we understand, that an arrangement was on foot with his creditors, which would probably have led to his speedy liberation; had not the lamentable impression made on his intellect by his previous misfortunes, produced in the mean time the fatal accident above related.

The European Artillery-man, who, as stated in our last, was so dreadfully mangled by the explosion of a cartridge at the saluting battery of Fort William, died of his wounds at the General Hospital, within two days after the accident.

The Promissory Notes of this Government, advertised for payment since our last, extend to No. 1810 of 1806-7. An option, however, (as we have already stated,) is reserved to the holders of all these notes, of subscribing their amount to the loan now open at the Treasury. The premium on all public securities has not, for many years, been so high, as at the present moment.

ISLE OF BOURBON.

The following local and commercial information, relative to the Isle of Bourbon, is derived from an authentic private communication of pretty recent date; and may perhaps be found interesting to many of our readers.

“ It is with pleasure I comply with your request, to
 “ communicate to you a few remarks, which I have
 “ made, during my residence on the Island of Bourbon,

“ respecting its extent, situation, and productions. The
 “ Island is considered to be about 200 miles in circum-
 “ ference, and is cultivated as yet only in those parts
 “ which border upon the sea-shore. The windward side,
 “ which comprehends the quarters of St. Dennis, St.
 “ Mary’s, St. Andrew’s, St. Benoitz, and St. Rose,
 “ are cultivated principally in coffee and cloves.—The
 “ cultivation of the latter article particularly, has increased
 “ very considerably within these few years:— they
 “ calculate this present year to produce about :

“ 7,000 bales of 100 lb. French each, of coffee, at St.
 “ Dennis and environs.

“ 3,000 ditto, St. Mary’s.

“ 9,000 ditto, St. Susanna’ St. Andrews, and those
 “ who ship at Camboorne.

“ 25,000 ditto, St. Benoitz.

“ 8 000 ditto, St. Rose.

“

“ 52,000

“ They begin, in these places, to gather their coffee
 “ in the month of March, and continue until the month
 “ of August, at which time they are engaged in the
 “ height of their gathering, and continue until the month
 “ of October, when their coffee is mostly peeled and put
 “ into the magazines of depot, from which they take a
 “ receipt, and with that receipt purchase any articles
 “ they may want, or rather furnish themselves with every
 “ necessary they have occasion for during the ensuing
 “ season; the receipt of the keepers of the magazines
 “ of depot passing as a currency throughout the Island,
 “ at the rate of ten Spanish dollars per 100 lb. of
 “ coffee.

“ With regard to the cloves, they are gathered some-
 “ what later. They commence about the last of October,
 “ and finish in December.—Very little trouble or ex-
 “ pence is necessary, for the preparation of this article
 “ for market, which has induced almost every planter to
 “ windward, to raise more or less. It is only thirty
 “ years, since the clove tree was brought to Bourbon, and
 “ it was many years afterwards kept as a matter of
 “ curiosity. The advantage however of its culture has

“ been found to be so great of late, that, from this parent
 “ tree, many rich planters have from fifteen hundred to
 “ two thousand trees, which will produce them, upon an
 “ average, from 10 to 15 lb. of cloves each annually.
 “ The usual price of cloves is about one third of a Spanish
 “ dollar per French pound; and the quantity which it is
 “ calculated will be produced this year, is at least four
 “ millions pounds weight, or forty thousand bags of 100 lb.
 “ French. This article is shipped partly to Bengal and
 “ other parts of India, and partly to Europe; some
 “ little has been sent to America, but, as it is only
 “ within eight or ten years that any considerable quantity
 “ has been exported from the Island, it is not yet so well
 “ known in this latter place as to induce orders for large
 “ quantities. I however think, that a cargo or two will
 “ be sent to America this year. Its specific weight is
 “ about one third less than coffee.

“ The quarter of St. Mary's and St. Susanna are cul-
 “ tivated principally in cotton. This article has for a long
 “ time been at a low price and dull sale, which has
 “ greatly diminished the number of plantations, where
 “ the formerly cultivated it with great success, nor will
 “ it ever recover its vigour until a permanent peace shall
 “ render to the manufactories of Great Britain and
 “ France, the resources they have been deprived of by
 “ the war. The quality is well known to be equal to any
 “ in the world, and the price is usually one fourth of a
 “ Spanish dollar per lb.

“ At St. Benoit, they also raise a small quantity of
 “ cocoa, which in quality is equal to that of the Caraccas.
 “ —The quantity of four or five thousand pounds,
 “ which they now produce, cannot be a matter of spe-
 “ culation; but this article is susceptible of being ex-
 “ tended to a very great degree, as it requires less care,
 “ and succeeds well in land, which will not answer for
 “ coffee or cloves.

“ The leeward part of the Island, which comprehends
 “ St. Paul's, St. Lew, St. Louis, La Riviere d'Abord,
 “ and St. Joseph, (a quarter, yet in its infancy,) produce,
 “ say St. Paul's 20,000 bales, and St. L. w 25,000
 “ bales coffee annually, besides corn and rice for their

“ slaves. The coffee is gathered here, near a month later than to windward, and is considered of a quality superior. It therefore bears rather a higher price.

“ St. Louis and La Rivierre d’Abord produce together, about from eight to ten thousand bales of coffee. But a considerable quantity of cotton of a very superior quality is raised here. They likewise cultivate a quantity of wheat and India corn, both of an excellent quality.

“ These quarters, with St. Mary’s and St. Susanna, produce for the consumption of the Island ;—the overplus is shipped to the Isle of France. Since the Peace, they have in these quarters renewed their cotton plantations, which have not produced very favourably this year, and it is to be feared, they will be neglected again, if the war continues. However, as much of their land is only proper for the cultivation of cotton, you may always calculate upon a million and a half pounds weight of cotton being raised in these and the two former quarters. The last quarter of St. Joseph, can only be said to produce as yet about one thousand bales of coffee, and a quantity of cloves greater in proportion.

“ The Roads of St. Dennis and St. Paul’s are the only safe Roads for a ship of any considerable burthen, nor are they always considered secure. From the month of October to the month of March, is considered the best season ; and it is scarce known, during the intermediate months, that any vessel has met with a serious misfortune. From March to October, precaution should always be taken, and vessels should slip and get under weigh in time, as the rollers come in very heavy, with a westerly wind.

“ The anchorage is good, both in St. Dennis and St. Paul’s, but best in the latter ; and the Bay of St. Paul’s is almost always smooth and convenient to load. All vessels are loaded with canoes, and it is done with immense dispatch. The duty of one dollar and a half per bale of coffee shipped on board Foreign, or half a dollar per bale shipped on board French vessels will always keep the first cast coffee low at Bourbon.

“ The planters in this Island are much in debt to
 “ the merchants at the Isle of France, for their annual
 “ supply of wines, cloths and other necessities, which
 “ oblige them to send most of their produce to the
 “ Mauritius, for sale; which subjects them to heavy
 “ charges and considerable risque.—They are therefore
 “ very desirous, to induce strangers to come direct to
 “ Bourbon with their cargoes and specie, and pur-
 “ chase the coffee, cotton and cloves direct from the first
 “ hands, which would certainly be a mutual benefit.
 “ But the Isle of France merchants are so much op-
 “ posed to it, that every obstacle has been thrown in
 “ the way; and no doubt the new duty of one dollar
 “ per 100 lb. more than formerly on all coffee shipped on
 “ board strangers

“ The population of Bourbon is more considerable
 “ than that of the Isle of France. There are at least
 “ sixteen thousand white persons, scattered about in the
 “ different cantons, and at least ninety thousand slaves
 “ are employed in its cultivation. A very considerable
 “ slave trade is carried on, and many planters in Bour-
 “ bon have not half the number of slaves they could
 “ employ to advantage.”

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

On Tuesday last, arrived in the river, the ship *Shah-mahur*, Captain Poad, from Kistnapatam,—date of departure not mentioned.

On Thursday se’ennight, the brig *Betsey*, Captain Nicholls, passed Kedgerree outwards for Coringa.

The brig *Clarissa*, Captain Page, bound to Madras, anchored at Kedgerree on Monday last, and sailed on the afternoon of Wednesday.

On the same day, passed Kedgerree, on her way to Penang, the Brig *Margaret*, Captain Beale.

The ship *Russell*, which sailed from Saugor for Manilla on Thursday se’ennight, returned again to that anchorage on Thursday last.

CORRECT LIST OF PASSENGERS, PROCEEDING TO EUROPE.

Per *Lady Carrington*, Captain W. Atkins. To EUROPE: Mrs. Yates; Mr. T. C. Yates; Master Andrew Daly.

Per *Baring*, Captain Benjamin Browne. To EUROPE: Mrs. Le Sage; Miss Custance; Edward Bagge and E. T. Smith, Esquires, of the Civil Service; Mr. George Barker.

CHILDREN:—Master George Abbott, and Master Henry William Abbott.

To the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE: Colonel Henry De Castro, 25th Native Infantry.

Per *Faulie*, Captain W. P. D'Esterre. To EUROPE: Lieutenant Edward Henry Simpson 5th N. I.; Lieutenant Edward Bowerbank, 21st N. I.; Mr. William Mallett, Purser of the late H. C. ship *United Kingdom*; Mr. Henry Plasson; Mrs. Longstreath; Mr. Longstreath.



MADRAS COURIER—MAY 8, 1810.

May 5th.—Arrived, ship *Helon*, Captain W. B. Greenway, from Calcutta, 10th April.



BOMBAY GAZETTE—MAY 2, 1810.

April 26.—Sailed ship *Aurora*, Captain D. D. Conyers, to Calicut.

BOMBAY COURIER—MAY 5, 1810.

April 28th.—Arrived, Portuguese brig *St. Pedro de Alcantra*, Commander B. A. G. de Mello, from Goa.

29th.—Ship *Coromandel*, Captain A. Cameron, from Rodrigues. Passengers: Lieutenant Denney, H. M. 56th Regiment; Lieutenant Robert Sandan, 2d B. 2d R. B. N. I.; and Lieutenant Taylor, Bombay Artillery.

Ditto.—Ship *Cornwallis*, Capt. R. Graham, from China, on her passage spoke H. M. ship *Piedmontaise* off Ceylon. Passenger: Doctor Ogilby.

Ditto.—Sailed, ship *Shaw Allum*, Naquadah Syed Abdul Raimen, to Muscat.

Ditto.—H. C. brig *Nautilus*, Lieutenant George Walker, to Cannanore.

30th.—Arrived, ship *Thomas Henchman*, Captain David Brown, from China. Passenger: Captain Backhouse.

Ditto.—H. C. ship *Cuffnells*, Captain Robert Welbank, from China. Passenger: H. S. Pearson, Esq.; Captain A. Brown; Lieutenant McDonald, from Penang; and Lieutenant Parker, from Tellichery.

May 2d.—Sailed, Portuguese brig *St. Pedro de Alcantara*, Captain B. A. G. de Mello, to Goa.

The following is an extract from a letter from on board the H. C. ship *Europe*.

“ We are now between 7 and 8 degrees South Lat. and have run thus far from Point de Galle, from the 21th of February to the 5th of March. The *Dover Castle* and the *Marchioness of Exeter* sprung their fore-top-mast about four days ago in a very hard squall; they sail dreadfully bad, the fleet consequently much detained by them. Captain Nash is still very ill and not expected to live.



CEYLON GOVT. GAZETTE,

APRIL 21, 1810.

COLOMBO.] Arrived April 13th, cutter *Wilhelmina*, Captain J. Grabo, from Cochin.

April 18th, cutter *Dwarf*, Captain A. Silvester, from Cochin.

POINT DE GALLE.] Arrived March the 11th, Government giah *Minerva*, Captain Brown, from Colombo. Passengers: Captain Pickham, E. Tolfrey, and S. Dowling, Esquires.

APRIL 25, 1810.

COLOMBO.] Arrived, April 25th, ship *New Minerva*, Capt. E. Howe, from Bombay. Passengers: Captain Hogg, Lieutenant Harvy, Mr. Riddie, and Captain Hammett.

Ship *Byramgoor*, Captain J. Robson, from Madras, Passenger: Lieutenant Ross.

Madras Government Gazette Extraordinary,

MAY 9, 1810.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

PROCLAMATION

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

Whereas by a Proclamation bearing date the eleventh day of September last, the arrival at Fort St. George of the Right Honorable Gilbert Lord Minto, now being Governor General of Fort William in Bengal was proclaimed,—And whereas in and by an act of Parliament made and passed in the 33d year of the reign of his present Majesty King George the Third, and entitled an act for continuing in the East India Company for a farther term the possession of the British territories in India, together with their exclusive trade, under certain limitations—for establishing farther regulations for the Government of the said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same; for appropriating to certain uses the revenues and profits of the said Company, and for making provision for the good order and government of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay;—It is enacted that, whenever the Governor General of Fort William in Bengal, for the time being, shall find it expedient to visit the Presidency of Fort St. George or the Presidency of Bombay, the authorities of the Government of such Presidency shall be suspended from the time of the proclamation of the arrival of the said Governor General therein, until proclamation shall be made to the contrary;—and whereas the Right Honorable Gilbert Lord Minto, Governor General of Fort William aforesaid, has found it expedient to depart, and has actually departed from the Presidency of Fort St. George; the Honorable Sir George Hillaro Barlow, Baronet, and Knight of the most honorable order of the Bath, Governor in Council of Fort St. George, has in consequence ordered and directed such the departure of the said Gilbert Lord Minto, Governor General aforesaid to be publicly proclaimed: Now, proclamation is hereby accordingly made of the departure of the said Gilbert Lord Minto, Governor General of Fort William aforesaid, and all persons are

hereby strictly enjoined and required to take notice thereof, and to obey for the time to come, Sir George Hilario Barlow, Bart. Governor in Council aforesaid.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George aforesaid, the 9th day of May, in the year 1810.

A. FALCONAR, *Chief Sec. to Govt.*

CEYLON,—APRIL 25, 1810.

HEAD QUARTERS,

CALUTRA April 19th, 1810.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Gun Lascars at Colombo & Galle ordered to be discharged, and proceeding to Bengal, by Sea, are to be embarked on Board of such Vessel as will be pointed out by the Acting Deputy Quarter Master General, and are to be subsisted to the 15th of the ensuing Month.

By the Lieutenant General's Command,

(Signed) ROBT. MCNAB,

Acting Dept. Adj. Gen.

HEAD QUARTERS,

BENTONITE, April 21st, 1810.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The General Court Martial of which Lieutenant Colonel The Honble P. S. DARRI, of the 19th Regiment was President, is approved of and dissolved.

" CRIME.

" John Gould, Private Soldier in His Majesty's 19th Regiment
 " of Infantry, charged with the Crime of Munnay in the fol-
 " lowing Instance, Viz — For loading a musket with Ball Cartridge,
 " and on or about the 31st day of March last, firing it through
 " the Window of the Room in which he was confined as a
 " Prisoner at Point de Galle; apparently, with the intention of
 " killing Sergeant Somerley, of the 19th Regiment, and which
 " Ball, did actually slightly wound, the Corporal of the Guard,
 " when in the passive Execution of his duty, and which Ball
 " further did seriously wound Robert Welch, the Serjeant under
 " whole charge the said John Gould was then confined."

" SENTENCE.

" The Court having duly considered the acknowledgment made
 " by the prisoner John Gould, and maturely weighed the evidence
 " adduced in support of the whole of the charge exhibited against
 " him, as well as that which he has alleged in defence, is of opi-
 " nion, that he is Guilty in Breach of the Articles of War, and
 " the Court does therefore sentence him the said John Gould to
 " suffer Death, in such manner and at such time and place as the
 " Commander of the Forces may think fit."

(Signed) P. STUART,

Lieut. Colonel, 19th Regt. *President*,

(Signed) ROBT McNAB,
 Dep. Judge Advocate.

I APPROVE,

(Signed) T. MAITLAND,

Lieutenant General.

This is the first Instance since Lieutenant General MAITLAND has assumed the Command of His Majesty's Troops in this Island, where a British European Soldier belonging immediately to the Establishment of the Island, has been sentenced by a General Court Martial to suffer Death.

He has considered the whole of the Case with the most anxious attention and solicitude, with a view to satisfy himself how far any attenuating Circumstance has occurred that could admit of his either with propriety requiring the Punishment or pardoning this unfortunate Man—But he is sorry to say, that on a thorough Review of the whole of the subject and every point connected with it, he feels it a painful but bounden duty he owes His Sovereign and the Service to which he has the Honor to belong, to direct the sentence to be carried into effect between the Hours of Six and Ten in the Morning of Monday, the Twenty Third Instant, under orders transmitted to the Commandant of Colombo, to that Effect.

Lieutenant General MAITLAND further directs, that James Elliott, private in His Majesty's 19th Regiment now in Confinement, and whom there is the strongest reason to believe was a Party to the above Transaction, though it was impossible to procure sufficient legal evidence to convict him, be kept in close confinement till there is a fitting opportunity to send him off this Island, with those marks of Infamy and disgrace which naturally attach to his character and Conduct.

By the Lieutenant General's Command.

(Signed) ROBT. McNAB,

Acting Dep. Adj. Gen.

BOMBAY,—MAY' 2, 1810.

On Monday afternoon arrived in the harbour, the Honourable Company's regular ships *Coffinells*, captain Welbank, and the *Thomas Henchman* of Bombay, captain Brown, from China.

By this arrival we learn, that the interruption to the trade, which had taken place, in consequence of the death of a Chinese, (as detailed in the subsequent columns of our Paper,) had been terminated amicably; and from what we have been able to collect upon the subject, it seems extremely probable, that the whole affair was nothing more than a contrivance of the Mandarines, to delay the fleet during their negotiation with the *Ladrones*.

It appears that a dead Chinese had been found in Hog Lane, and that there were tremendous wounds on the body, but it had more the appearance of having been inflicted after death than before, and to which that the witnesses brought forward on the occasion, were of the lowest and most abandoned description, and from the nature of their testimony there was every reason to believe they have been taught their lesson.

But what seems to strengthen this suspicion more than any other circumstance is the manner in which they have finally adjusted the business, "every exertion is to be used during the passage, home to discover the perpetrator of the deed, and in the event of detection, he is to be tried by the law of England," this is "China custom" with a vengeance.

It is with much pleasure we give publicity to the following correspondence.

TEHRAN, 2d April, 1809.

SIR,

We the undersigned who have witnessed the many difficulties which have attended your mission to this court, and the signal success that has at length crowned all your measures; In commendation of so happy an event; In admiration of your ability, and in gratitude for your attention to our comfort and happiness, have requested Mr. Motier, on his arrival in England, to

cause a Vase to be made, of which we now take the liberty to beg your kind acceptance.

(Signed) } JAMES MORIER,
THOS. H. SHERIDAN,
JAS. SUTHERLAND,
ST. JOHN BLACKER,
HENRY WILLOCK,
JAS. D. CAMPBELL,
To } JAFFER ALLY KHAN,

SIR HARFORD JONES, BART.

His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Persia.

TEHRAN, 2d April, 1809.

GENTLEMEN,

Mr. Morier has delivered your very obliging and flattering letter, notifying your intention of presenting me with a piece of plate.

I accept this token of your esteem with the greatest gratitude and respect, and however little I may think myself deserving of some expressions you have made use of, I shall ever retain the liveliest sense of the honour you have conferred, on me.

It is certain the success of H. M. Mission at this court has been materially promoted by the propriety of conduct and affability of manners which the Gentlemen attached to it have uniformly manifested towards the Persians. A circumstance I must ever recollect with that delight, which warms the heart of every Briton, when in a foreign country he hears his country men spoken of with respect and praise.

I intreat you, Gentlemen, to accept my most fervent and most affectionate wishes for your health and future prosperity, and to consider me as being with great respect and truth,

Your obliged and grateful Humble Servant,
(Signed) HARFORD JONES.

To

JAMES MORIER,
THOS. H. SHERIDAN,
JAMES SUTHERLAND,
ST. JOHN BLACKER,
HENRY WILLOCK,
JAS. D. CAMPBELL,
JAFFER ALLY KHAN, } Esquires.

BOMBAY,—MAY 5, 1810.

Letters have been received from Charles Grant by the Cuffnells which spoke her off Pigeon Island, and we are happy to say, all well.

MARRIAGES.

APRIL. 19, at his house at Dinapore, by the Reverend Mr. Keating, Mr. Henry Hastings, to Miss Maria Double. 24, Mr. L. H. Harvey, to Miss Dickson. 28, Mr. John James, to Miss Josephina Jones.

MAY. 3, Mr. Thomas Whitworth Jones, to Mrs. Mary Dalton. 16, at the New Church, Mr. C. M. Davies, to Miss Francis Desbrosses. 19, Mr. John Thompson, of the Hon'ble Company's Marine, to Miss Mary Peredie. 20, Mr. Thomas Curien, to Miss Rose Leach. Lately, at Bangalore, Quartermaster Thomas Rogers, of His Majesty's 25th Regt. of Light Dragoons, to Mrs. Susannah Purle.

BIRTHS.

APRIL. 16, at Chandanagore, Mrs. Balandrau, of a Daughter. 17, at Madras, the Lady of Assistant Surgeon Ford, of a Son. 18, at Bangalore, the Lady of Major G. R. Kelly, of a Daughter. 20, at Cawnpore, the Lady of Lieut. and Assistant Surgeon Dickson, of the 8th, (or King's Royal Irish) Light Dragoons, of a Son. 21, at Fultyghur, the Lady of William Trower, Esq. of a Son. 27, Mrs. D. Skinner, of a Son. 28, Mrs. Sarah Tottie, of a Son. 23, the Lady of John French, Esq. of the H. C. civil service, of a Son.

MAY. 1, at Cuttack, the Lady of Capt. J. W. McGregor, of the 2d Regiment N. I. of a Son. 6, the Lady of Lieut. McLeod, of Engineers, of a Son; at Coimbatore, Mrs. M. Le Bland, of a Daughter. 11, the Lady of Captain Ferns, of Artillery, of a Son. 14, Mrs. E. M. Sandford, of a Son. 17, Mrs. Mary Hickman, of a Son. Lately, the Lady of Thomas Gillanders, Esq. of a Daughter. At Bombay, the Lady of Thomas Harris, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, of a Daughter. 22, at Fort William, the Lady of Lieutenant Tritton, of His Majesty's 24th Dragoons, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

FEBRUARY. 21, at Negapatam, aged 45 years, Edward Muckey, Esq. Surgeon on the Invalid establishment, of that settlement.

MARCH. 18, in Camp, on the south bank of the N Rhu-dah, near Hussenabad, Captain James Campbell of His Ma-jesty's 34th Regiment, much regretted by his brother officers and those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

APRIL. 1, at Mr. Baring's garden, Madras, Lieut. P. L. Lambert, of the 8th Regt. N. I. a young officer whose premature loss is deeply regretted by his friends, to whom his amiable disposition and excellent health had greatly endeared him. 2, at Madulipatam, by a hemorrhage from his lungs, Lieut. Thomas Birt, of the 1st Batt. Artillery, in the 25th year of his age. In the untimely decease of this valuable young man, his friends and his profession have sustained a loss not easily to be supplied. Firm, zealous and conciliating in the discharge of his professional duties, mild, engaging and manly in his private intercourse; he not only drew forth the love and esteem of his equals, but also of the Native Soldiers placed under his command: the unaffected and deep sorrow evinced by these latter, as well as by his brother officers and friends and the melancholy occasion of his death, speak to his worth in words can efface, and from the highest eulogium departed goodness can receive. 3, at Madras, at the House of Mr. Poezold, Missionary, after a short illness, Mr. John Board, a Swiss gentleman, aged 60 years. 4, at Madras Captain Isaac Pake, of the 1st Battalion of Artillery. The death of this promising man, is much regretted; for he possessed in a superior degree the qualities which constituted the character of a gentleman and a soldier. His worth was well known, and he was selected to fill the important situation of Commissary of Stores to the force under orders for foreign service, and fell a sacrifice to the zealous execution of his public duty: his loss will long be sincerely lamented by his relations and numerous friends, to whom he had justly cleared himself by his many and amiable virtues.

MAY. 2, Mr. James Clifton, of a malignant fever; at Gorgowan, near Delhi, Robert, the infant Son of Lieut. J. Jones, 7th N. C. aged 9 months and 11 days. 6, Captain Ralph Campbell, late of the country service; the infant Daughter of T. E. Pisman, aged 8 months and 21 days. 8, in the General Hospital, Mr. John George Huber, aged 45 years, an eminent Portrait and Miniature Painter. at Bandel, Mr. Walter Howden, aged 23 years, sincerely regretted by his friends. 13, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Anne Riley, sincerely lamented by a numerous circle of friends and relations; Mr. Alexander Raitt, jeweller. 5, at Diamond Harbour, Mr. Edward Pascock, Post-master at that place, aged 57. 15, Mr. H. A. Couzon, Prisoner on the civil list. 20, the infant Son of Mr. J. Masters, at Malulipatam George Maidman, Esq. Commercial Resident at that Factory.

Current value of Government Securities.

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BUY.—FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1810.—SELL.

| <i>Rs.</i> | <i>A.</i> | | <i>Rs.</i> | <i>A.</i> |
|------------|-----------|--|------------|-----------|
| 4 | 8 | New Eight per Cents. Interest, payable half-years, ----- premium | 4 | 4 |
| 4 | 4 | Eight per Cents. of 1801, to 1809, ditto | 4 | |
| 4 | 4 | Eight per Cents. of 1809, to 1809, Par. | | |

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BUY.—FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1810.—SELL.

| <i>Rs.</i> | <i>A.</i> | | <i>Rs.</i> | <i>A.</i> |
|------------|-----------|---|------------|-----------|
| 4 | 12 | New Eight per Cents. Interest, payable half-yearly, ----- premium | 4 | 8 |
| 4 | 8 | Eight per Cents. of 1801, to 1806, ditto | 4 | 4 |
| | | Eight per Cents. of 1799, to 1800, Par. | | |

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BUY.—FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1810.—SELL.

| <i>Rs.</i> | <i>A.</i> | | <i>Rs.</i> | <i>A.</i> |
|------------|-----------|---|------------|-----------|
| 5 | 4 | New Eight per Cents. Interest, payable half-yearly, ----- premium | 5 | 0 |
| 4 | 4 | Eight per Cents. of 1801, to 1806, ditto | 5 | 0 |
| | | Eight per Cents. of 1799 to 1800, Par. | | |

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BUY.—FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1810.—SELL.

| <i>Rs.</i> | <i>A.</i> | | <i>Rs.</i> | <i>A.</i> |
|------------|-----------|--|------------|-----------|
| 5 | 8 | New Eight per Cents. Interest, payable half-yearly, premium | 5 | 4 |
| 5 | 8 | Eight per Cents. of 1801, to 1806, ditto | 5 | 4 |

JUNE 1810.—Thirty Days.

D. H. M.

- NEW MOON,..... 2 10 32 Morning.
- ☾ FIRST QUARTER, 10 2 14 Afternoon.
- FULL MOON,..... 17 2 12 Afternoon.
- ☾ LAST QUARTER, 24 4 41 Morning.
- ☉ ENTERS ♋ CANCER,..... 22 9 43 Morning.

| H. M. | | E. M. | | HOLIDAYS, REMARKS,
&c. | Sun Rises. | | Sun Sets. | | Moon's Age. | | HIGH WATER. | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----|-----------|----|-------------|----|-------------|----|------|----|----|
| Mo. | D. | Mo. | D. | | H. | M. | H. | M. | D. | M. | Mor. | | Evg. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| JULY 1817. | 20 | 1 | Fri. | Nicomede, Lord Howe's | 5 | 21 | 6 | 39 | 30 | | 2 | 17 | 2 | 41 | |
| | 21 | 2 | Sat. | [Vic. over the Ph. Ft. 1794 | — | — | — | — | 1 | | 2 | 41 | 3 | 5 | |
| | 22 | 3 | G | Sund. after Ascension Day. | — | — | — | — | 2 | | 3 | 30 | 3 | 54 | |
| | 23 | 4 | Mo. | King Geo III. born 1738. | — | — | — | — | 3 | | 4 | 17 | 4 | 41 | |
| | 24 | 5 | Tu. | Boniface, Duke of Cumber- | 5 | 20 | 6 | 40 | 4 | | 5 | 4 | 5 | 28 | |
| | 25 | 6 | We. | [land born 1771 | — | — | — | — | 5 | | 5 | 50 | 6 | 14 | |
| | 26 | 7 | Th. | | — | — | — | — | 6 | | 6 | 34 | 6 | 58 | |
| | 27 | 8 | Fri. | | — | — | — | — | 7 | | 7 | 18 | 7 | 42 | |
| | 28 | 9 | Sat. | | 5 | 19 | 6 | 41 | 8 | | 8 | 2 | 8 | 26 | |
| | 29 | 10 | G | Whit Sunday. | — | — | — | — | 9 | | 8 | 47 | 9 | 11 | |
| | 30 | 11 | Mo. | Whit Monday, St. Barnabas. | — | — | — | — | 10 | | 9 | 32 | 9 | 58 | |
| | 31 | 12 | Tu. | White Tuesday. | — | — | — | — | 11 | | 10 | 20 | 10 | 44 | |
| | AUG 1817. | 1 | 13 | We. | | — | — | — | — | 12 | | 11 | 11 | 11 | 35 |
| | | 2 | 14 | Th. | | — | — | — | — | 13 | | — | 5 | — | 29 |
| | | 3 | 15 | Fri. | | — | — | — | — | 14 | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 27 |
| | | 4 | 16 | Sat. | | — | — | — | — | 15 | | 2 | 3 | 2 | 27 |
| | | 5 | 17 | G | Trinity Sunday, St. Albans. | — | — | — | — | 16 | | 3 | 5 | 3 | 29 |
| | | 6 | 18 | Mo. | | — | — | — | — | 17 | | 4 | 7 | 4 | 31 |
| 7 | | 19 | Tu. | | — | — | — | — | 18 | | 5 | 6 | 5 | 30 | |
| 8 | | 20 | We. | Translation of Ed. King. of | 5 | 18 | 6 | 42 | 19 | | 6 | 3 | 6 | 27 | |
| 9 | | 21 | Th. | [West Saxons. | — | — | — | — | 20 | | 6 | 56 | 7 | 20 | |
| 10 | | 22 | Fri. | | — | — | — | — | 21 | | 7 | 47 | 8 | 11 | |
| 11 | | 23 | Sat. | Battle of Plassy, 1757. | — | — | — | — | 22 | | 8 | 36 | 9 | — | |
| 12 | | 24 | G | 1st Sund. after Trinity-Na- | — | — | — | — | 23 | | 9 | 23 | 9 | 47 | |
| 13 | 25 | Mo. | [tivity of St. John the | — | — | — | — | 24 | | 10 | 11 | 10 | 35 | | |
| 14 | 26 | Tu. | [Baptist. | — | — | — | — | 25 | | 10 | 51 | 11 | 22 | | |
| 15 | 27 | We. | | — | — | — | — | 26 | | 11 | 45 | — | 9 | | |
| 16 | 28 | Th. | | — | — | — | — | 27 | | — | 33 | — | 57 | | |
| 17 | 29 | Fri. | St. Peter. | — | — | — | — | 28 | | 1 | 21 | 1 | 45 | | |
| 18 | 30 | Sat. | | — | — | — | — | 29 | | 2 | 9 | 2 | 22 | | |

JULY 1810.

AUG 1810.

THE
CALCUTTA
MONTHLY JOURNAL,
FOR
JUNE, 1810.

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THE
CALCUTTA
MONTHLY JOURNAL,

FOR
JUNE, 1810.

VOL. XVI.] SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1810. [No. 188.

Calcutta General Intelligence.

*General Orders, by the Right Honourable the Governor General
in Council.*

FORT WILLIAM, MAY 23, 1810.

The Right Honourable the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Captain J. A. P. MacGregor, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, to be a Supernumerary Aid de-Camp to his Lordship, from this date.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

By letters received within these few days from Malwa, it appears, that Ameer Khan had arrived within a short distance of Nuttudwara, where he proposed to settle the affairs of Oudeepoor. He had contrived to rid himself of his Pindaree allies; who had bent their course towards their old haunts in the Deccan.

On the 13th ultimo, Dowlut Rao Scindea still remained encamped in his former position, between Ooneara and Rampoorra.

Letters forwarded by the way of the Cape, have been received by the *Bucephalus*, from Mr. Hope, who proceeded from hence as Commissary of Prisoners, on the *Harriet* cartel, to the Isle of France. They are dated off the island, on the 11th of December, and had been put on board one of the ships of the blockading squadron.

The army lately commanded by Colonel Martindell at Tearee, has finally broken up; and the several corps have set out for their respective cantonments.

All the temporary staff appointments in Bundelcund have been done away; and the Light Companies of the 2d Battalion of the 11th, and 1st Battalion of the 6th Native Infantry, at present forming part of Major Kelly's Light Infantry Battalion, have received orders to join their respective corps.

The detachment of Artillery under Captain Battine, returns from Bundelcund to Allahabad.



Captain Sydenham, of the Madras establishment, having resigned the Honorable Company's service, and quitted Hyderabad, Lieutenant Charles Russell has been left in charge of that Residency. Henry Russell, Esq. returns, we understand, to Hyderabad, on the arrival of Colonel Close at Poona.



On Wednesday morning last, the Right Hon. the Governor General held a public levee at the Government-house. The Members of Council, Judges of the Supreme Court, the Civil and Military Officers stationed at the Presidency, together with most of the principal inhabitants of Calcutta, attended on the occasion.



The eight per cent. loans for 1807-8 have been advertised for payment, since our last; with an option reserved to the holders, of subscribing the amount to the new loan now open at the Treasury.



The term of the indulgence granted to the Country ships of this port, permitting them to proceed to Europe, with cargoes laden under certain restrictions, has been extended by a notification of Government to the 31st of August next.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

On Monday last, arrived in the river, the Country ship *Mentor*, Captain Merriman, from Rangoon the 3d of May.

On Tuesday, arrived the *Cape Packet*, Captain Young, from Vizagapatam the 21th of May.

On Wednesday, arrived the *Minerva*, Captain Howe, from Madras the 24th of May.

The brig *Margaret*, Captain Beale, for Penang, sailed finally from Saugor on Saturday last.

The ship *Russell*, for Manilla, put to sea again, on Sunday.

On the same day, the Country ship *Resource*, Captain Simpson, passed Kedgee outwards, for Borneo.

On Monday last, at 8 A. M., the Country ship *Baring*, Captain Broane, bound to England, dropped down past Kedgee to the anchorage at Saugor.

His Majesty's ship *Phaeton*, Captain Pellew, anchored at Kedgee on Wednesday,

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PASSENGERS, PROCEEDING ON THE HOMEWARD-BOUND SHIPS.

Per *Faulke*. Ensign J. C. Seeds, 17th Native Infantry.

Per *Lady Carrington*. Madame Guiart.

MADRAS GAZETTE—MAY 12, 1810.

On Tuesday last, the Honourable Company's extra ships *William Pitt* and *Sarah Christiana* were finally despatched for England.

Passengers on the William Pitt—Mrs. Hart; Mrs. Wahaby; Captain Hart; Lieutenant; Davis Robinson and Holt, R. N.; Lieutenant Colonel Leith; Mr. Augustus Andrews; Cornet Stockwell of the Cavalry; Mr. Joseph Storey; Mr. William Norman, Superintending Surgeon, Mr. Adam Hobbs; Mr.

George Wahab; Messrs. Leach and Evans of the Royal Navy; Mr. William Hobkirk; Mr. G. H. Isaack; Mr. Simpson; Mr. C. D. Kenny; Mr. Croker; Assistant Surgeon; Lieutenant Norman, H. M. 56th Regiment; Mr. Mathew Stewart; Lieutenant Grove H. M. 80th Regiment; Mr. Barber; Lieutenant Hunter and Ensign Smith of the Native Infantry.

Sarah Christiana—Mrs. De Havilland; Mrs. Sadler and family; Lieutenant Colonel Wauchope; Mr. John Bell; Captains Buchanan, Bell and Hart of the Royal Navy; Mr. T. F. De Havilland; Mr. J. L. Lushington; Captain Beaumont R. M. 30th Regt. Mr. G. W. Poignand; Lieutenant Grove R. N.; Mr. Charles Hopkinson; Mr. Thomas Pollock, Mr. George Cadell; Mr. Charles Hayten, late of the Charlton, Mr. James Sadler, and Lieutenant W. H. Hennek of the Royal Navy.

MADRAS COURIER—MAY 15, 1810.

Shipping Arrivals since our last.

May 8th, brig *Mary*, Captain S. Groube, from Calcutta, 16th April.

Ditto 14th, ship *Minerva*, Edward Howz, Bombay, 11th April.

BOMBAY GAZETTE—MAY 2, 1810.

May 5.—Sailed Arab Grab ship *Fluty Alwadood*, Commander P. Clement, to Muscat.

Ditto 3.—Arrived ship *Ternate*, Captain Charles Sealy, from Muscat.

MADRAS, MAY 30, 1810.

MAY 30, 1810.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, April 13, 1810.

The Honorable the Governor General in Council having resolved, that Commissaries of Grain, Commissaries of Provisions, and Commissaries of Ordnance shall in future authenticate the expenditure of the money and stores of their respective departments by an oath, agreeably to the practice

which obtains in the other branches of the service, his Lordship in Council accordingly directs, that the oath of the following form shall be established for that purpose from the 1st of May 1810.

I, A. A. Commissary of Grain at——(or Provisions or Ordnance as the case may be) do hereby solemnly swear, that neither directly nor indirectly have I derived, nor will I derive, any profit, emolument, or advantage whatever from my situation, by the receipt supply, expenditure or otherwise, of the money or stores of my department, beyond the regular allowance granted me by Government for the current quarter, commencing (the 1st May & ending the 31st July 1810 according to the period); and that no person or persons have within the same period, with my knowledge or concurrence, derived any profit, emolument or advantage, directly or indirectly by the same.

Sworn to before me

this day of 1810.

(Signed) C. D.

So help me God.

(Signed) A. B.

Commissary of

Magistrate or Officer Commanding.

The above oath is to be administered to the parties concerned at the conclusion of every official quarter, by the Civil Magistrate on the spot when practicable, and by Commanding Officers, where there is no Magistrate, & it is ordered to be written and subscribed on the back of the abstract of the department for the last month of the quarter. This order is also directed to apply to the department of the public Agent for the supply of ordnance carriages at Serampatam.

April 16, 1810.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant M'Craigh of H. M. 86th Regiment, to be Brigade Major to Lieutenant Colonel Fraser, commanding the troops under orders for foreign service, during the period of that Officer's present command.

April 27, 1810.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council authorizes the allowances undermentioned for the Deputy

Quarter Master General proceeding with the troops under orders for foreign service, exclusive of his regimental: full batta, pay and allowances.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|---|---|
| Horse allowance. | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Candles. | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Additional Tent. | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Office, Writers, &c. | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| | <hr/> 53 0 0 | | |

April 28, 1810.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council directs, that Mr. Superintending Surgeon Harris be permitted to draw the batta of Lieutenant Colonel, in addition to the usual salary of his rank.

April 30, 1810.

As it will not be practicable to attach Puckallies to the troops ordered on foreign service, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct, that Beasties shall be allowed in lieu of them, in the proportion of six to every complete company of Europeans, and four to every company of Native Infantry and Pioneers. Indents are accordingly ordered to be made out, which will be passed by the Military Board on the Military Paymaster at the Presidency; and beestie bags will be issued to commanding Officers by the Town Major. That Office will also supply the hammocks, canteens, combles, &c. for the use of the European troops; as well as the combles and utensils usually issued to the Native troops on similar occasions. Officers commanding corps and in charge of departments will therefore make application to the Town Major for the usual supply of those articles, and it is to be understood, that all public followers of the description of Masters, and Artificers, are to receive the same articles, which are allowed to the Native troops.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the army, the following extract of a general letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors dated, 21st April 1809.

Para. 244. " We have attentively considered that part
 " of the reprimand ordered by the late Commander in Chief
 " to be ready by the Officer Commanding in the Ceded
 " Districts to Captain Lieutenant West of the 8th Regiment
 " of Native Cavalry, in consequence of the Sentence of a
 " General Court Martial held on that Officer, which ap-
 " pears to have given rise to meetings of some of the Of-
 " ficers at different stations, and to the circulation of a paper
 " for signature expressive of disapprobation thereof; the
 " paragraph of the reprimand referred to, is in these
 " words."

245. " His Excellency further desires me to tell you,
 " Captain Lieutenant West, that unless he shall be persuaded
 " from the testimony of your superior Officers, that a solid
 " amendment of your conduct has taken place at the period
 " of expected promotion, he will not recommend you, and
 " put an end to the supposititious pretension in the service of the
 " Honorable Company, that seniority is to have resistless
 " weight, and stand in the place of acquired merit and
 " and respect."

246. " We see nothing in this paragraph that can
 " justify the proceedings to which it is said to have
 " given rise—on the contrary we consider it to be the
 " duty of the Officer in command of our forces to bring
 " to the notice of Government, on the occasion of
 " Promotions being required in the army, the mis-
 " conduct of any Officer who may have merited such repre-
 " sentation, and to withhold his recommendation of the pro-
 " motion of such Officers, leaving it of course to Government
 " to pursue such measures as to them may appear proper;
 " and this is the extent to which Sir John Cradock's observa-
 " tions lead, as explained by him in his minute of the 9th
 " September 1806."

247. " We are much surprised to find that any number of
 " our Officers should take upon themselves to express disap-
 " probation of sentiments which they ought rather to con-
 " sider as conducive to the true interest and respectability of the
 " army in general. It is not to be believed, that they should
 " feel satisfied at being placed under the command of an in-
 " dividual who had in frequent instances been found guilty of
 " improper behaviour, such as, had been declared unbe-

" coming the character of an Officer and a gentleman, or
 " that, on the contrary they should not rather rejoice at the
 " endeavors of their Commander in Chief to prevent their
 " being placed in so humiliating a situation; it is a construction of the regulations of the service, which prescribe
 " promotion by seniority too forced and unnatural, to suppose
 " that seniority alone can justify promotion, in cases where
 " honorable character is evidently wanting, and the recommendation for promotion of persons of this description must,
 " as Sir John Cardock justly observed, injure and disgrace
 " the service."

248. " Concurring therefore entirely in the propriety of
 " Sir John Cradock's observations on the subject before us,
 " we direct that these our sentiments be communicated to the
 " army by a G. O. and that you express thro' the same
 " channel our severe displeasure at the conduct of the Officers
 " engaged in the meetings, the purpose of which is pointed
 " out in the late Commander in Chief's minute of the 9th
 " September 1806."

249. " With respect to the Officer who has given rise to
 " the proceedings now under our consideration, Captain M.
 " H. West, from the further instance of his improper conduct
 " brought to our notice in Paras. 691 and 694 of the letter
 " now before us, we should be inclined to mark our strong
 " displeasure against him, by directing him to be placed on
 " the list of retired Officers, and allowed the half pay of his
 " rank and sent to Europe."

250. " If however you shall be satisfied that his conduct
 " since the date of your letter has been in every respect un-
 " exceptionable, we leave it to you to act in regard to Cap-
 " tain West, in such manner, as may appear to you most
 " beneficial to the service."

May 4, 1810.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to fix the salaries of the undermentioned Officers proceeding with the expedition on foreign service at the rates following.—

| | |
|--|-----|
| Commissary of provisions per mensem S. Rs. | 200 |
| Commissary of stores,.....ditto..... | 150 |
| Agent for transports, .....ditto..... | 150 |

Deputy Agent for transports . . ditto 50
 Paymaster, ditto 200

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to order and direct that the following Paragraphs as additional rules established in the General Orders of the 21st ultimo shall be published for the guidance of the Medical Department proceeding with the expedition destined for foreign service.

Extract from the Code of Regulations for the Medical Department on Field Service.

Para. 8. " The whole public carriage for the sick of the Army, shall be under the entire management and controul of the Field Superintending Surgeon; one Head Writer, and one Dooly Mattry, shall be allowed him to assist in performing this essential duty."

9. When corps are detached from the Army, the regimental Surgeon will arrange with the Field Superintending Surgeon for the proportion of carriage for the sick, and be held responsible for whatever may be placed under his charge on this account."

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

(Signed) J. PEILE, Sec. to Govt.

Head-quarters, Choultry Plain, May 2, 1810.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

Ensign Logan attached to the 2d Battalion 25th Native Regiment, will join and do duty with the Madras Volunteer Battalion, and Ensign Moberly attached to the former corps to do duty with the 1st Battalion 6th regiment N. I.

Assistant Surgeon Harwood of the 1st Battalion 6th Native Regiment, is to be considered as having had medical charge of the detachment of Pioneers at Fort St. George under the command of Captain Smithwaite, from 13th April 1810.

Surgeon Alexander is removed from the Madras Volun-

recommutation and is appointed to the detachment of the Madras European Regiment proceeding on foreign service, when he will join immediately.

The particular attention of the Commanding Officer, & Officers commanding corps and detachments of the force under orders for foreign service, is called, to the 8th and 9th para. of the 3d part of the 15th section of the Code of Regulations for the Medical Department page 132 and 133.

MADRAS, MAY 12, 1810.

On Tuesday last, the Right Honorable the Governor General held a Levée at the Ameer Baug, on the occasion of his Lordship's departure for the seat of the Supreme Government; and at five in the afternoon his Lordship entered the Fort, where the Troops in Garrison were under arms, for his Lordship's reception.

His Lordship walked through the street, formed on the occasion, attended by the Hon'ble the Governor, the Honorable the Chief Justice, their Excellencies the Commanders in Chief of the Naval and Military Services, the Members of Government, the General Officers at the presidency and the principal Inhabitants of the Settlement.

On reaching the beach, his Lordship was received by his Highness the Nabob, attended by his family and Chief Officers, and a numerous assemblage of the most respectable Families of Madras.

A Salute of nineteen guns from the Fort and Chepauk Palace announced his Lordship's embarkation, and a like number of guns from his Majesty's Squadron, with their Yards manned, his arrival on board the *Modelle*.

The expedition for Foreign Service, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Frazer, of his Majesty's 86th Regiment, sailed on Tuesday last, under a strong convoy to the Southward.

MADRAS, MAY 17, 1810.

AMBOYNA,

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, May 2, 1810.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has much satisfaction in publishing for general information, the following detailed report of the brilliant achievement effected by a detachment of the Coast Artillery, the Madras European Regiment and parties of the Seamen and Royal Marines of His Majesty's Ships Cornwallis and Dover, under the command of Captain Court of the former corps, in the attack and final conquest of the Enemy's forts and batteries at the settlement at Amboyna

TO CAPTAIN EDWARD TUCKER,

Commanding His Britannic Majesty's Ships and the force employed on the Expedition to the Eastward.

SIR,

Detachment 2d Battation Artillery . . . 46
 Madras European Regt. 130
 Seamen and Royal Marines from H. M. S. Dover 85
 Seamen & Royal Marines from H. M. S. Cornwallis 105
 Seamen from H. M. S. Samarang . . . 39

Total of all descriptions 401

N. B. Officers include Ordnance Iron 12 prs. 5
 " " 8 " 2
 " " 4 " 2
 Howitzers Brass 5 and half inch 2

I have the honour to report to you by this the earliest opportunity afforded me, the operations of the troops and Seamen employed under my command in the attack upon the Enemy's outposts on the 16th instant.

The force detailed for this service composed of the number of men named in the margin, having landed about 2 o'clock P. M. agreeable to your orders and being formed according to the instructions I had previously given—the advanced party under Captain

Phillips consisting of 30 rank and file of the detachment of the 1st Battalion Artillery under Lieutenant Stewart, the detachment of Royal Marines from His Majesty's Ship *Dover* under Lieutenant Higginson and a detachment of the company of the Madras European Regiment, with a party of Seamen from His Majesty's Ship *Dover* under Lieutenant Jeffries, in all about 180 men, was directed to attack the battery at Wannitoo, situated on the top of a small hill of a most commanding height and position and defended by the ordnance expended in the margin.

This, the most advanced post of the enemy and commanding the shore at Portuguese Bay, was attacked with that gallantry, promptitude and judgment, which were to be expected from the exertions and talents of that distinguished Officer, Captain Phillips of the Madras European Regiment, and was immediately carried, notwithstanding the determined opposition of the enemy, who had 2 Officers killed and one desperately wounded, after the entrance of our party into the battery.

Under the able directions of Lieutenant Duncan Stewart (who though wounded, continued at his post) three of the guns were immediately brought to bear upon the enemy in his retreat, and subsequently, upon the enemy's post at Batta Ganton, which had opened a fire upon our troops at Wannitoo on their taking possession thereof.

* 1 Company M. E. Regiment under Captain Forbes.

The Seamen and Marines from H. M. S. *Cornwallis*.

The Seamen from H. M. Ship *Samarang*.

25 Artillery Men. This body was under the immediate orders of Captain Forbes who fulfilled the duties of this charge to my greatest satisfaction.

troublesome march, ascending and descending hills, over which there was no road and many of them so extremely steep as to require the assistance of the bushes for the men to get up and down by; their toils were however rewarded by our reaching a little after sunset an eminence, which effectually

With the remaining force* I proceeded along the height to turn the enemy's position at Batta Ganton situated about 1,500 yards distant from and nearly on the same level with that at Wannitoo, and which commanded the town of Amboyna and fort Victoria. This party endured with the greatest spirit and patience a most fatiguing and

commanded the enemy, and by the satisfaction we experienced on finding that we had pursued the only mode of attack against this post (so strongly the nature of the ground on every other side) which offered a probability of success otherwise than by a great sacrifice of lives,

The enemy who was collected in some numbers retired immediately; we were perceived on the height above them, and we entered the battery without opposition, when we found the ordnance named in the margin.

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|
| Woyoo battery | No. | The consequence of our |
| Ordnance Iron 12 prs. | - 4 | success in obtaining pos- |
| " " " 3 | 1 | session of Wannuttoo and Batta |
| " " " 6 | 2 | Ganton were observed by the |
| Brass Carronades, 32 prs | - 1 | desertion on the part of the |

Battery in the Sea

| | | |
|----------------------|-----|------------------------------|
| Ordnance Iron 12 prs | - 2 | enemy of two batteries which |
| Brass Carronades 32 | 1 | had annoyed the ships, & |

which became exposed to our commanding fire.

One of these batteries called the Woyoo battery is situated on the shore. The other is erected upon piles, some distance in the sea. They were both well calculated for defence against a naval attack and were covered by a very thick parapet.—The ordnance found in them are expressed in the margin.

During the night of the 16th instant two 12 prs. and one 9 pr. were relieved of their spikes, in the Batta Ganton battery which on the following day were brought to fire upon the fort.—The enemy returned our fire (which continued until your summons for the surrender of the town) with shells; but without effect.

KILLED

Royal Marines 1 Corporal.

M. E. Regt. 2 Privates.

Royal Navy 1 Seaman.

WOUNDED.

Det. 2d Bt. Art. 1 Lt.

 " " " 1 Corporal.

Royal Marines 1 do.

Madras E. Regiment 4

Privates.

Royal Navy—4 Sailors.

Our loss in obtaining our advantage was trifling in comparison with the importance of their consequences and considering the obstacles the troops had to surmount.

In expressing my sentiments of the conduct of the Officers and men employed on this occasion, I cannot speak too highly of their exertions, to which, and the formidable fire the enemy had experienced from the ships, must be attributed the early surrender of this colony. *

I have already I hope, done justice to the military conduct of Captain Phillips, to whom I am likewise under the greatest obligations for his advice.—You are aware, Sir, how much the service is indebted to that Officer for the very important assistance derived from his knowledge of the Malay language.

To Captain Forbes of the Madras European Regiment I owe every acknowledgment for the benefit of his Judgment and his advice.

Lieutenant Duncan Stewart attached to the Artillery, to whose lot it fell to head the party against Wannitoo, acted most nobly up to his station; he was the first that entered the battery—and gave the Dutch Officers an opportunity to surrender, which generous offer was on their part declined. He continued to perform his duty throughout the service, notwithstanding a severe cut he received in the hand.

Lieutenant Jeffries of the Royal Navy received a concussion in the breast from a spent grape shot, but I am happy to say, we were at no period deprived of his valuable assistance.

It is but a justice due to the royal marines, troops and seamen to make known to you the steadiness with which they advanced against Wannitoo, under a heavy fire from the enemy, of grape and musquetry; not a shot was fired until they reached the breast work of the battery—such a testimony of their valour and conduct, while highly honorable to the royal marines and troops, must reflect more than ordinary credit upon the seamen.

The capitulation of the town has prevented the further necessity of the troops and seamen displaying that valour and steadiness which had been so conspicuous in every part of their conduct throughout this service, and which their undiminished ardour gave every reason to conclude, would have been attended with similar success, although opposed to the more formidable defences of Battampera and Gilla.

FOR JUNE, 1810.

397

I have herewith the honor to enclose a return of ordnance mounted on the castle of Victoria, and on the several batteries to the right and left thereof.

The return of stores is too voluminous to enable me at present to transmit to you.

(Signed) M. H. COURT,

Captain commanding the Troops

FORT VICTORIA, } employed in the expedition to the East-
27th February, 1810. } ward.

May 7, 1810.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Edward Stoddart, Paymaster of His Majesty's 33d Regiment, to take charge of the King's Pay office, at this Presidency, during Lieutenant Colonel Campbell's absence on foreign service.

May 8, 1810.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to revoke that part of the G. O. dated the 13th February last, respecting the allowance drawn by Officers in His Majesty's service on their promotion in this country, and directs, that on all future occasions of promotions by order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, the Officer so appointed shall be entitled to receive the Honorable Company's allowances for the advanced rank; but not the King's pay for the same, untill His Majesty's confirmation of the promotion shall have been announced in G. O. by his Excellency the Commander in Chief in India.

His Lordship in Council directs it to be understood, that the Honorable Company's allowance for the advanced rank can be granted only to the officer actually doing the duty of the situation.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

(Signed),

J. H. PELLE, Sec. to Govt.

May 9, 1810.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Johnston of the 20th N. I. to act as Aid-de-Camp to the Honorable the Governor during the absence of Captain Barlow, who has been permitted to accompany the 69th Regiment on foreign service, without prejudice to his situation on the staff.

The Honorable the Governor has also been pleased to appoint Captain James Stuart Fraser to act as his Private Secretary.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) J. H. PEILE, SEC. TO GOVT.



SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1810.

Calcutta General Intelligence.

PROCLAMATION.

PORT WILLIAM, JUNE 5, 1810.

WE, THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL for the management of the Affairs of the United East India Company, do acknowledge and declare Our good Friend and Ally the Nabob SYUD ZYNE OO DEEN ALLI KHAN to have succeeded to the Subahdary of these Provinces, in which We will assist and support Him to the utmost of Our Power; and We also hereby require and command all Persons within or belonging to our Jurisdiction, and We do desire all Persons Our Friends and Allies to acknowledge the said Nabob SYUD ZYNE OO DEEN ALLI KHAN as Subahdar of the Provinces.

Published and Proclaimed by Order of the Governor General in Council.

N. B. EDMONSTONE, *Chief Sec. to Govt.*

FORT WILLIAM,

JUNE 5, 1810.

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct, that a Salute of Nineteen Guns be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William, at twelve o'clock this day, in honour of the Accession of his Highness the Nabob Syud Zyne oo Deen Ally Khan, to the Mufnud of the three Provinces, and that the above Proclamation be read at the head of all the Troops in Garrison, at sunset this Evening, under a Salute of three Volleys of Mufquetry.

N. B. EDMONSTONE, *Chief Sec. to Govt.*

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MAY 26, 1810.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council directs, that the following Reports, which have been submitted to him, respecting the qualifications of Gentlemen Cadets at Barasut, be published in General Orders.

TO CAPTAIN STUART, *Comd. the Cadet Company.*

SIR,

We have this day examined seventeen Gentlemen Cadets on their proficiency in the Hindoostanee Language, and have the pleasure to report the following as qualified to join their Corps, viz :

Messrs. Turner,
Thoresby,
Mason,
Reid,
Dylen,
Lamb,
Davidson,
Nind,
Girdlestone,
Bryce,
Earle,
Wigney.

Of these, Mr. Turner has distinguished himself in Grammatical Analysis. His Translations from the Hindoostanee into English, and English into Hindoostanee, evince considerable knowledge of the Language, and entitle him in our opinion, to particular approbation.

(Signed) WM. HUNTER,

A. LOCKETT, *Examiners.*

BARASUT, May 19, 1810.

(TRUE COPY.)

(Signed), J. GORDON, *A. A. G.*

"The Gentlemen whose names are borne on this Roll, have been instructed in the general duties of Officers and Soldiers, have brought up their Books of Orders, Regulations, Forms, &c. &c. and are in my opinion qualified to join their Corps,"

(Signed) CHAS. STUART,

Capt. Comd. Cadet Company.

"I do hereby Certify, that the conduct in general of Messrs. Alexander Davidson, Frederick Wigney, Henry Solomon Reid, William Bolton Girdlestone, Charles Thoresby, Charles Ord

Mason, Charles Wallingham Turner, Thomas Lamb and David Bryce, has been orderly and correct, since they have been under my Command.—The conduct of Messrs. Henry Wilcocks Dyson, William Henry Earle, and Philip Pitt Nind, previous to the disturbance of the 18th January 1810, and since that period, has been so uniformly correct, I have not the least hesitation in recommending, that, the part they took on that occasion, may not deprive them of the gratuity which they have so well merited, by their application and general regularity."

(Signed) CHAS. STUART, *Capt. Comdg. Cadet Company.*

The abovementioned Ensigns and Cadets are directed to be struck off the strength of the Cadet Company from the 1st Proximo, and to proceed and join Corps as follow, viz. to join the Corps to which they stand posted.

Ensign Henry Wilcocks Dyson, 1st Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry at Rewaree.

Ensign Alexander Davidson, 1st Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry at Bundelkund.

Ensign Frederick Wigney, 2d Battalion 15th Regiment Native Infantry at Daçca.

Ensign Henry Solomon Reid 2d Battalion 17th Regiment Native Infantry at Agra.

Ensign William Henry Earle, 2d Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry at Berhampore.

Ensign William Bolton Girdlestone, 1st Battalion 23d Regiment Native Infantry at Loodhiana.

Ensign Charles Thoresby, 2d Battalion 19th Regiment at Berhampore.

Cadet of Cavalry Charles Old Mason, to join and do duty with the 3d Regiment Native Cavalry at Pertaubghur.

Cadet of Cavalry Phillip Pitt Nind, to join and do duty with the 3d Regiment Native Cavalry at Pertaubghur.

Cadets of Infantry Charles Wallingham Turner, Thomas Lamb, and David Bryce, to join and do duty with the European Regiment at Dinapore.

Lieutenant E. H. Simpson, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his health.

J. ADAM, *Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MAY 28, 1810.

Mr. Walter William Rees, having produced an affidavit of his having been appointed a Cadet for the Infantry, and that he is the

person alluded to in the 5th Paragraph of the General Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors under date the 30th August 1809, Mr. Rees is admitted to the service accordingly.

The leave granted by General Orders of the 5th January 1810, to Lieutenant A. Louias, of the 1st Battalion 12th Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to Europe on furlough, is revoked at his own request, and that Officer is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope or St. Helena for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for 10 months from the 22d January last.

Captain William N. Fountaine, of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions.

3d Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet Major and Senior Captain Frederick French, to be Major from the 15th May 1810, vice Luton, deceased.

Captain Lieutenant William Bensley Walker, to be Captain of a Company, from the same date, vice French, promoted.

Senior Lieutenant Henry Stephen Pepper, to be Captain Lieutenant from the same date, vice Walker, promoted.

Senior Ensign Charles Isaac Levade, to be Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Pepper, promoted.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Ensign George Joseph Bidmead Johnstone, to be Lieutenant, from the 18th May 1810, vice Plumire, deceased.

Mr. Henry Young, Assistant Surgeon, is appointed Surgeon to the Calcutta Native Militia.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

Fort William, May 28, 1810.

Best Allowance is to be passed to all Officers returning to their Stations, from whence they may have proceeded by water, in charge of Troops, Stores, and Treasure.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

Fort William, May 28, 1810.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to pass the following orders, to have effect from this date:

Officers of His Majesty's Service promoted in India by the Commander in Chief, are not to draw the King's Pay of the advanced rank, until the promotion shall be announced in General Orders, as confirmed by His Majesty.

Officers so promoted, however, will be entitled to draw the Honorable Company's Allowances of the advanced rank, from the date of their promotion by the Commander in Chief, as long as they continue to do the duty under such promotion; while Officers, belonging to Corps in India, who may be promoted by His Majesty, will become entitled to the Honorable Company's Allowance, from the date on which their promotion shall be notified in General Orders by the Commander in Chief; from which date their performance of the duty of the advanced rank will of course commence.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JUNE 2, 1810.

The Governor General in Council directs, that the Officers of the Deputy Pay Master at Futtyghur, be removed to Meerut.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Lieutenant Edward Gwatlin, of the 7th Native Regiment, to be Deputy Pay Master (vice Palmer, promoted,) and to the charge of the Pay Office at Meerut.

Brevet Major Atty Hennessy, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General, vice Gwatlin.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon George McWhirter, to be Surgeon to the Residency at Delhi.

Mr. William Pitt Muston, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon to the Civil Station of Satun, vice McWhirter.

Mr. Robert Tytler, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon to the Governor General's Body Guard.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

The ship *Bheemoolah* from China, has brought us advices from that quarter down to the beginning of April, and from Penang to the 18th of May.—We have received by her a series of Penang Gazettes, extending to the 12th ultimo; but their contents are generally unimportant.

Nothing further had occurred, to disturb the subsisting amity between the Committee of Supra-cargoes and the Chinese Government.

The mercantile accounts from Canton are favourable. Cotton, we understand, was at 13 tale per pecul; and Opium had latterly experienced a quick sale, at an advanced price.

Two of the principal Ladrone chiefs, with their junks, and a body of about 17,000 pirates, had accepted of the terms proffered by the Chinese Government, and had returned to their allegiance. The other squadrons still continued formidable, and prosecuted their depredations in the river of Canton as before.

The following valuable Ships, which sailed from Bengal on the 17th of April, under convoy of the *Barracouta* sloop of war, reached China in safety, five days previous to the *Bheemoolah's* departure; viz. the Country Ships, *Ausicious*, *Margaret* and *Francis*, the Brig *L'Union*, and the Portuguese Ships, *Andromeda*, *Carmo*, and *Luz*.

The *Thainstone*, Captain Tait, from the eastward, arrived at Penang on the 28th; and sailed again on the 31st of March. The *Solimannee*, Captain Finney, from China and Malacca, arrived on the 30th of the same month; and sailed for Bombay, early in April.

It appears, that an English schooner, called the *Hope*, commanded by Captain King, had been taken, on her voyage from Penang to Rangoon, by a fleet of Burmah prows; and, after a detention of nearly two months and an half, during which time the cabin was plundered, and the Commander kept under constant restraint, her redemption had with great difficulty been effected.

By letters from Bundelcund received during the week, we learn, that Major Kelly had resumed the command at Kukkeruttee, and had taken up an advanced position on the south bank of the Meerhassen river, for the purpose of observing Gopaut Sing. The force of that chieftain was supposed to be considerably reduced; and he had not for some time shewn himself in the plains. It was expected however, that, after the conclusion of the rainy season, if not at an earlier period, he would again be brought into contact with our troops.

Major Delamain's detachment, consisting of 13 companies of Native Infantry, two squadrons of Horse, and half a company of Pioneers, with 3 six-pounders and 2 gallopers, marched out of the district, on the 24th ultimo. The force left under Major Kelly's command, consists only of the Light Infantry Battalion (now reduced to the five Light Companies, belonging to the several corps on duty in Bundelcund,) two companies of the 7th Native Infantry, and a squadron of Cavalry, with 2 six-pounders and a galloper.

The Hon. Mr. Elphinstone and the gentlemen of his suite, were at Nujena, on the 7th of May, on their tour through Rohilcund. They had renounced all intention of returning to Delhi; and proposed to proceed, by Rampoor and Bareilly, direct to Futtighur, where boats were held in readiness to convey them to the Presidency.

Six Country ships proceed, this season, from Bombay to England, laden with cargoes of Cotton; viz. the *Fame*, *Milford*, *Cornwallis*, *James Sibbald*, *Charlotte* and *Rebecca*. They were expected to sail, about the middle of the current month.

The new ship of 800 tons, now on the stocks in Mr. Smith's dock-yard, is the only additional vessel, that has yet been tendered, to proceed to Europe, under the extension of the indulgence, which has this season been granted to the owners of India built ships.

The Asiatic Mirror of Wednesday records the death of his Highness, Prince Mfiza Shogofa Bukht, grandson of the late Shah Allum, Emperor of Hindoostan. His Highness expired at Benares, on the 4th ultimo, in the 43d year of his age; and was interred, on the evening of the same day, with all the honors due to his rank.

On Tuesday last, at noon, a salute of 19 guns was fired from the ramparts of Fort William, in honour of the accession of His Highness, the Nawab, Syed Zyne-u-Deen

Alce Khan, to the Musnud of Bengal; and, the same event was announced at sun-set to the troops in garrison, under a salute of three volleys of musquetry. His Highness succeeds to his father, the Nawab Babur Jung, recently deceased.

Monday last being the Anniversary of His Majesty's birth, a royal salute was fired at noon from the ramparts of the Fort, the different ships in the harbour hoisted their colours, and every other demonstration of loyalty, customary on such occasions, was testified at this Presidency.

In the evening, a grand dinner was given by the Governor General in honour of the day, to the principal inhabitants of Calcutta. The main avenue to the Government-house was decorated with variegated lamps, arranged in festoons, and representing in front the initials of the name of our beloved Sovereign. The entertainment was magnificent; and the health of His Majesty was drank after dinner, with all the enthusiasm, which the occasion was calculated to inspire.

A meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal was held at the Bank, on Monday last; when a statement of the accounts of the Bank was laid before them. From these it appears, that the profits of the Bank, during the period of four months succeeding the payment of the last half-yearly dividend, are at the rate of Rs. 8 15 3 per cent per annum, on the capital stock of the Bank.

His Majesty's Frigate *Modeste* was hauled out of Mr Smith's dock on Sunday morning last; and will drop down the river immediately.

On Sunday last, about mid-day, a number of straw-huts, and several small brick dwelling houses, situated near the Bow Bazar, were consumed by fire. The conflagration broke out, in the hut of a Native cow-keeper; and continued to spread for several hours, in a northerly direction, with uncommon fury. One Native woman lost her life.

This morning, the half-yearly Sessions of Oyer and Terminer commence at the Court-house. Several cases of Murder, Arson, and Larceny, and one case of Perjury, stand upon the calendar. It has been also stated to us, that two Bills for Assault, involving circumstances of an interesting nature, one against some Armenian gentlemen, and the other against certain Moguls, will this day be laid before the Grand Jury.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

On Wednesday last, arrived in the river, the ship *Beemoolah*, Captain Patrick, from China the 12th. of April, and Penang the 14th of May. PASSENGERS: Messrs. G. Robinson, Fernando De Seina, and G. Pinoa.

On the same day, the Country ship *Lady Barlow*, Captain McAskill, bound for Madras, and the Spanish ship *Mariana*, Captain Yrastorga, for Manilla, passed Kedgerree outwards.

The ship *Fairlie*, Captain D'Esterre, proceeding to England, dropped down past Kedgerree on Monday afternoon, on her way to Saugor; as did the H. C. Extra ship *Lady Carrington*, Captain Atkins, on Wednesday. The *Lady Carrington* stood out immediately to sea.

The *Phaeton* Frigate left Kedgerree for Saugor, on Tuesday last, at noon.

MADRAS COURIER—MAY 22, 1810.

Shipping arrivals since our last.

Arrived, May 14, schooner *Lively*, Captain Charles Donne, from Masulipatam.—Ditto 15, brig *Jupiter*, Captain Michael Torrick, from Pointe de Galle.—H. M. ship *Psyche*.—Ditto 16, cutter *Tygal*.—Ditto 18th, schooner *Farquhar*, Captain William Wegg, from Co.

Jumbo 29th April, Pointe de Galle and Trincomalee 5th May,—Ditto 19, ship *Sir William Burroughs*. Capt. William Cair, from Bengal 2d May.

BOMBAY GAZETTE—MAY 16, 1810.

May 9th.—Arrived, *Dart* pattamar boat, Syrang Es-smelt Bawa, from Surat.

Ditto 11th.—*Chacer* armed boat, Tendel Cassimjee, from Surat.

Ditto 13th.—*Turrerao* pattamar boat, Syrang Ney-moodan, from Baucoate.

Ditto 15th.—H. C. cruiser *Zephyr*, Commander Lieut. H. Hardy, from acruize.

BOMBAY COURIER—MAY 19, 1810.

May 17th.—Arrived, ship *Aurora*, Captain Andrew Glass, from Calcutta. PASSENGERS per *Aurora*: William MacIntosh, Esq. Bengal Civil Service; Captain Byers, Royal Artillery; Captain Dyson, Bombay Infantry.

Ditto.—H. C. schooner *Sylph*, Lieutenant D. McDougal, from Goa.

The *Bussorah Packet*, Captain Clements, from Calcutta, bound to the Gulph of Persia, passed Aleppce the 25th ultimo.

CEYLON GAZETTE—MAY 2, 1810.

Colombo] Arrived, April 26th. Grab *Fortune*, Captain J. H. Tipke, from Bombay.

Brig *S. de man*, Captain J. Du hier, from Cochin.

April 27th. Brig *Cauder Bux*, Sooplagir, from Tel-lerry.

Schooner *Maria*, Capt. F. Kugler, from Madras.—PASSENGER: Mr. Baboon.

Brig *Surat Castle*, Captain J. A. A. Goppfort, from Bombay.

April 28th. Schooner *Colombo*, Capt. J. Rabot, from Bombay.

BOMBAY, MAY 16, 1810.

SESSIONS OF OYER AND TERMINER.

On Saturday last, the Quarterly Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery, commenced before SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, Knt. and his Associates, R. STEWART Esq. Mayor, S. BRAUFORT and J. LECKIE, Esqs Aldermen.

GRAND JURY.

CHARLES FORBES Esq. Foreman.

| | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| George Lukin, | M. T. Harris, |
| C. Shubrick, | J. H. Pelly, |
| W. B. T. Crozier, | T. Riddock, |
| J. Williams, | Robertson, |
| T. Garner, | Wm. Mackintosh, |
| N. Tucker, | J. H. Crawford, |
| C. Keys, | C. Learmouth, |
| F. F. Lloyd, | J. Pavin, |
| T. H. Davies, | T. Calder and |
| J. G. Remington, | P. Brown, Esqrs. |
| J. Shrapnell, | |

The Hon'ble the Recorder shortly addressed the Grand Jury and stated, that during the six years he had been in India, it had been his singular happiness never once to have had occasion to perform the terrible duties of his situation which require the sacrifice of human life; but he feared, from the appearance of the present Calendar, containing four murders, that this priviledge was on the eve of being brought to a conclusion; and that it would be necessary for him to shew his regard for human life in the exercise of other feelings than those of lenity.

In the course of the Sessions which commenced on the 12th and terminated on the 14th, the following arrangements and trials took place.

Constantine Diego, a European Portuguese Sea-Corny was charged on two separate indictments with the murder of Shark Jayed, a Calassee, and Selca Chunda Lutera, a Gowlee on the 5th of April last. The Jury found him guilty of manslaughter on each, and for each offence he was sentenced to be imprisoned six months in the Goal of Bombay.

Hugh Maclean, a Matross of Artillery in the service of the Hon'ble Company on this establishment, was indicted for the murder of Patrick Conolly, another Matross of the 24th July near the fort of Mallia,

It appeared on evidence, that on the evening of the day on which the fort of Malha had been so gallantly taken by storm, the prisoner and the deceased had quarrelled and fought; that the deceased being the stronger man of the two, had got the better of the prisoner that the prisoner, after the scuffle was over, had gone to the guard-room which was distant about a hundred yards; had taken a bayonet thence which he concealed under some part of his dress; had returned to the place where Conolly was, and engaging in a second scuffle with Conolly, gave him the mortal wound with the bayonet, of which he died. He was found guilty, but being recommended to mercy by the Jury, was sentenced to be transported for 7 years to New South Wales.

James Ahren, a Matross of Artillery in the same service, was indicted for the wilful murder of Dhurma Gooned, Hindoo, a Police Sepoy on the 17th March last.

The prisoner had been on guard at the Bazar Gate of Bombay on that day; on his return to his quarters, he had unfortunately got intoxicated, and on the road he met with the Horse-keeper of an Officer, curving his master's Sword, which he wrested from him. He proceeded on his way, till he came near the Chekee where the deceased was sitting, when, without any provocation having been given, he assaulted the Sepoy and struck him several blows with the Sword, one of which inflicted a wound of great length and depth on the skull, which entered the brain and was the cause of his death.

The Prisoner who had been followed all along by the Horse-keeper, was after this traced by him into a Parlee liquor shop, where with the assistance of two Hindoos, the Sword was forcibly taken from him. The prisoner escaped, but he was the next morning recognised on parade by the Horse-keeper and the Hindoos, and accordingly taken into custody. He attempted to prove an alibi in defence; but he was guilty, and the Hon'ble the Recorder passed sentence of death upon him in nearly the following terms.

"JAMES AHCN; ;

You have been convicted of a murder, in many of its circumstances of a highly aggravated nature. The man whom you murdered was unoffending and incapable of resistance—As far as in you lay, you dishonoured the names of a Soldier and a Briton; both which honour, the times ought to have reminded you, that you were lent into this country to protect, not to destroy, the lives of its innocent inhabitants. You must not deceive yourself so far as to imagine, that these names are now any recommendation to the lenity of this Court. There may be countries so unhappy, as in the administration of Justice, to prefer their countrymen to strangers. The Courts of your country have for ages been pure from the suspicion of such aberrations and we dire not with the prevalence of them among our worst enemies as a punishment of their offences.

That you are a British Soldier, that the murdered man is a defenceless native of India, unknown to us even by name, are the circumstances which call for all the severity of Justice.

We can discover no circumstance of mitigation in your case, which can be mentioned here, without appearing to sanction principles in the u most degree pernicious to society. The state of your mind, when you committed this dreadful act, may be an available plea before the tribunal that will judge the heart, but it cannot be here recognized by us who judge outward actions with a view only to the safety of men and the peace of the community.

It remains therefore that I advise you to employ the short remainder of your life in humble efforts to purify your heart from those disorderly and malignant passions which have brought you to an untimely end, and thus qualifying yourself for that happiness which the benevolence of God will assuredly bestow on all his creatures who are capable of enjoying it.

The Recorder then pronounced the usual sentence of Death, to be executed on Monday the 28th of May.



Letters have been received from the Hon'ble Company's ship *Charles Grant*, Captain Harington, from Bombay bound to London, dated off Aleppo 25th April. Passengers all well.

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1810,

Calcutta General Intelligence.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

MAY 15, 1810.

Mr. HENRY RUSSELL, Resident at the Court of His Highness the NIZAM.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JUNE 5, 1810.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Archibald Campbell, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, to be an Assistant Commissary General, with a Salary of Seven Rupees 1,000 per Mensem, exclusive of the Pay, Full Batta, Gratuity and Tent Allowance of his rank. Captain Campbell's appointment to take effect from the 1st February, 1810.

J. A D A M, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JUNE 5, 1810.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that Officers who may in future be authorized to travel by Dawk at the public charge, shall apply to the Post Master of the District to furnish Boats, for their conveyance.

J. A D A M, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JUNE 6, 1810.

Mr. William Searle having produced a Certificate of his Appointment as Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, is admitted to the Service accordingly.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that Committees of Surveys on Camp Equipage, be very particular in future detailing on their reports, the quantity, weight, and number of each description of materials, which will be sufficient in their opinion to put the repairable Tents of each denomination into perfectly good and serviceable condition.

J. A D A M, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

The market-price of Cotton in China at the time of the *Beemoolab's* departure, was somewhat overrated in our last. The sales of the *Beemoolab's* cargo averaged only from 12.2 to 12 5 tale per pecul. With respect to the value of Opium, the following communication conveys the most recent information, which we have met with.

MACOA; April 11, 1810.

“ There is not, at this moment, a single vessel of any description at Whampoa ;—a circumstance, which has not occurred before for many years. It would be fortunate, should we have no arrivals for 3 or 4 months to come ; as, in that case we might be enabled to get off the stock of Opium and Cotton now on hand. By constant arrivals, our market is kept fluctuating, and the Chinese have less confidence in their purchasers.

“ Opium has declined to from 1060 to 1100 dollars per chest ; and we have been somewhat alarmed, lest the *Portsea* should make her appearance, with a fresh supply.”

A Proclamation was issued at Canton, just as the *Beemoolab* sailed, commanding all the nations of the earth to import rice into the Chinese empire. Copies of this proclamation have been sent round to Bengal. It establishes, we understand, certain regulations with respect to the delivery, and specifies the price which the importers may expect to receive ; but it does not guarantee that price.

The terms, on which the late arrangement with two of the principal Ladrone chieftains had been concluded, do not appear to have been remarkably honourable to the celestial dynasty, nor very well calculated to secure the permanent tranquility of the empire. Both squadrons had indeed been ostensibly surrendered to the government of Canton :—but it was

stipulated, again, that the Ladrões should not be dispossessed from their vessels, but that their Commander, Coke Fo Foy, should become forthwith the Admiral in Chief of the Chinese fleets, and should direct their operations against the other Ladrões, who still persevered in rebellion.

In consequence of the alarm excited, by the great strength, and the growing spirit of enterprize, displayed by the Ladrões previous to this adjustment, it appears, that the Portuguese Government at Macao had become doubtful of their own security, and had applied for a reinforcement of troops to their neighbours at Manilla. A Spanish detachment was embarked accordingly, and arrived at Macao in the Portuguese ship *Diana*, on the 10th of March.

A French schooner privateer is stated in one of the papers of the week, to have appeared off the West Coast of Sumatra, and to have captured, on the 6th of April last, an American brig, off Laboonagee.

The detachment commanded by Major Kelly in Bundelcund, which ascended the ghauts on the 21st ultimo, remained, on the 29th, at a position four miles in advance of Kuckerettee, and would probably continue there, until the proposed new lines should be marked out at Lohar Gong, or an opportunity should offer of bringing Gopaul Sing to action.

Government having determined to dismantle the fortress of Ferozabad in the Doab, labourers are now employed in razing the works which surround that place.

The gentlemen at the military stations of Cawnpore and Futtyghur, had adopted, we understand, a resolution highly creditable to their loyalty, of celebrating the Jubilee in honour of the fiftieth year of His Majesty's reign, on the 4th of June, the anniversary of His Majesty's birth.

Another desperate attempt has lately been made, in the Upper Provinces, on a convoy of public treasure. The affair occurred, within a short distance of Allahabad. In this instance however, the treasure was protected by an escort of 30 Sepoys, under an European Officer, who, after a smart action, in which several were killed and wounded, succeeded in beating off the Dekoits.

Two Sepoys of the 25th Native Infantry were way-laid, robbed, and murdered, about three weeks ago, on the Barrackpore road. These men were proceeding with money to the Presidency, for the purpose of obtaining drafts for the same, on some of the Mofussil treasuries;—a circumstance, which, it is presumed, must have been previously known to the assassins.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM ON BOARD THE LADY CARRINGTON.

“ *At Sea; 8th June, 1810 at night.*”

“ Having lost three anchors, we are under the necessity of proceeding to Madras. We, with the *Pheton* and *Lady Barlow* only, have got to sea.”

It is understood, that the Country Ships *Fairlie* and *Baring* will sail together. They are expected to get to sea, in the course of Monday.

The *Modeste* Frigate sails from hence immediately, for Penang and other places to the eastward. David Campbell, Esq. proceeds on the *Modeste* to Acheen.

Yesterday morning at 10 A. M. the third Term of 1810 commenced at the Court-House. No business of any consequence, came on at the first Sitting.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1810.

This being the first day of the Sessions, the Court met at the usual hour; and the following gentlemen were sworn in as a Grand Jury; viz.

ALEXANDER COLVIN, Esq. *Foreman.*

ROBERT DOWNIE,
JOHN YATES,
JAMES WINBLE,
JOHN CORSAR,
JAMES ALEXANDER,
WIGRAM MONEY,
JOHN HUNTER,
JAMES DUNLOP,
HENRY CHURCHILL,
WILLIAM PETRIE,
MATTHEW LAW,

JOHN ROBERTSON,
PATRICK MAITLAND,
WILLIAM WILSON,
ROBERT LAWSON,
ROBERT MCCL.
WILLIAM BYA MARTIN,
JOHN NATHAN EL SEALY,
JOHN DOWLIN
T. P. CALVER
JAMES MCKILLOP, and
DAVID CLARK, Esq's.

The nature of the duties which they were called to perform, and of the cases likely to come before them, were explained to the Jury by SIR WILLIAM BURROUGHS, in a clear and impressive charge, which has already been fully reported in the other newspapers of the week.

The Court then proceeded to the trial of *Mr. John Lathbury Turner*, on an Indictment, to which he had pleaded "Not Guilty" at the last Sessions, charging him with the murder of *Mootee Roy*. The circumstances of this case being somewhat singular, we shall prepare a detailed report of the proceedings for our next number.

The Prisoner was acquitted.

MONDAY, JUNE 11.

This day *Lieutenant Samuel Moody*, of the 23d Native Infantry, was brought to the bar, to answer an indictment for the murder of a Native, named *Soobahce*.—To this charge he pleaded "Not Guilty".

The case on the part of the Crown was opened by Mr. SIMPSON, who recapitulated the heads of the indictment. The ADVOCATE GENERAL then addressed the Jury, in a speech, which, not having entered the Court untill near its conclusion, we regret that we are unable to report.

The first Witness called, was *Encas Mackintosh Esq.*; who proved the Prisoner to be a native of England, and an Officer in the Company's service, and consequently subject to the jurisdiction of the Court.

Godoyram, Chokeydar, was then sworn, and deposed:—that, in Cartick last, he was in the service of the Prisoner, *Lieutenant Moody*, and accompanied him on his march from Delhi to Loodhauneh. On the third day, they halted at Gunour; and about five o'clock on the ensuing morning, *Lieutenant Moody* called to his Sirdar bearer to give him his clothes. The bearer went into the tent; but neither the clothes nor *Lieutenant Moody's* box were to be found. In consequence of this accident, *Lieutenant Moody* determined not to proceed on his march; and said, that, as soon as day broke, he would send for the Zemindar of the village, and make him investigate the theft. During all the preceding night, the Witness had kept watch, at the entrance of the tent. Just at dawn *Nehaul*, *Lieutenant Moody's* Washerman, found a kabaut at a short distance from the spot, and brought it to *Lieutenant Moody*, who thereupon directed him, to proceed with the other servants, in quest of the remaining property. They went out accordingly; and looked about for it, without success. At length a beaver, named *Dyal*, went into a jungle; and there found a person concealing a stocking. He instantly gave the alarm to *Nehaul* the Washerman, who, accompanied by the Witness and others, proceeded to the spot. They found a man there, with a stocking, two rupees, and part of a pick tooth in his possession. *Nehaul* asked him, how he came by his master's property;—to which the person replied, "I am a poor man; I will point out where your Master's box is lying, and where I also found this property." He accordingly conducted them to a spot, about 150 paces distant, where he shewed them *Lieutenant Moody's* box broken open and empty. The servants then proceeded, with the stranger, to the box, and the other property, to *Lieutenant Moody's* tent. About a gurrye of the day had now passed. *Lieutenant Moody* asked the stranger, whether he had taken his money. The latter replied that he had no, but had found near the box, some of the articles which had been taken out. *Lieutenant Moody* then learned from *Nehaul*, that the person lived in a hut near at hand, where four or five persons were then sitting, and gave

orders, that those persons should be brought to him. They attended accordingly; and *Lieutenant Moody* questioned them one by one; asking, whether the stranger had taken his money. They all answered in the negative; until at length he came to a boy, who stated, that this person (who was his uncle, and named *Soobahee*) had taken the property, and that he had seen it in his possession. *Lieutenant Moody* asked him, where he had seen it; to which the boy replied, that, as he was laying down in his mother's house, his uncle came home with a box, which having broke open, he turned out the money into his cloth,—and then desired the boy to lie down and go to sleep. What became of the money afterwards, he (the boy) could not tell. On hearing this story, *Lieutenant Moody* ordered the Zemindar to be called; and the *Witness* went accordingly for that purpose. *Nehaut*, at the same time, bound *Soobahee's* hands behind his back. His first enquiries for the Zemindar were unsuccessful: but on being sent again, the *Witness* brought him, accompanied by another Zemindar. *Lieutenant Moody* then requested the Zemindar to take *Soobahee* aside, and question him respecting the abduction of his property. He did so accordingly, but could not prevail on him to confess the theft. The other people from the village were also questioned; but denied all knowledge of the matter, and said, that, if any one had taken the money, it must be the person in custody. *Lieutenant Moody* then desired the Zemindars to tell *Soobahee*, that, if he would point out where the money was concealed, he (*Lieutenant Moody*) would make him a present of half of it. This had no effect however;—*Soobahee* still persevering in his denial. It was now between 10 and 11 A. M. The Prisoner ordered *Soobahee* to be brought and to sit down in front of the tent. No sooner had he done so, than *Lieutenant Moody* began to beat him with a stick over the arms and shoulder. The stick was a pestle for rubbing bang, of solid wood, two feet in length, and in thickness equal to three of a man's fingers. The *Witness* did not count the blows,—but they were given in quick succession, and continued for a *cutch* gurryee. Their violence was such, that the skin of *Lieutenant Moody's* hand cracked, and the man's arms became red. *Soobahee* exclaimed; "Do not beat me, Sir; I will go, and point out where the money is,—it is in the possession of a Zemindar called *Ghurreeb*, at another village, two *coss* distant." On this, *Mr. Moody* called the *Gunnour* Zemindar, who was standing at a short distance from the tent,—told him what the man had said,—and requested him to reimburse the money, take the thief in custody, & recover afterwards the amount from *Ghurreeb*. This the Zemindar declined, but professed his readiness, at the same time, to go to *Ghurreeb*, and ascertain whether the money was in his possession. *Mr. Moody* then said, he would himself go with them to *Ghurreeb*. He set out accordingly, in his palankeen; leaving directions, that no one should be permitted, during his absence, to sup-

ply the person in custody with food or water. After the lapse of "one gurree he returned; and said to *Soobahce*, "You have told me "a lie;—I have not found any part of the money!" He then took up the stick again, and beat the deceased on the arms and shoulders, for the space of about a gurree,—but not with so much violence as on the first occasion.—While he was inflicting the blows, *Soobahce* called out repeatedly for water;—but none was given. Afterwards, the man entreated, that his hands might be untied, and that he might have some water, as he was dying for want of it.—*Lieutenant Moody* answered, "You have not pointed out "yet where my money is; therefore you shall have no water." These circumstances occurred within the tent. *Soobahce* having called frequently for water during *Mr. Moody's* absence, the *Witness*s did not like to give him any, contrary to his master's orders, but removed him from the sun into the shade.—No person was present in the tent, at the time of this beating,—the beehee being there. *Akhaul* however went in occasionally, as did the *Witness*s, and all that passed could be seen from the outside. *Soobahce* then said, "The money is at another village;—let me be taken there, and I will point it out." On this, *Lieutenant Moody* sent for the Guinour Zemindar again. The man himself did not come, but sent two Sepoys, who, together with the *Witness*s and two Sepoys of his own, were directed by the Prisoner to take *Soobahce* to the village in question, and let him point out the money. The Zemindar's Sepoys objected to go; saying, that the place was 2 or 3 wools distant, and that it was a matter of doubt, whether they should find the money by going there. *Mr. Moody* however insisting that they should proceed, the man again requested, that his hands might be untied, as he should not otherwise be able to walk. The Prisoner directed however that he should be taken with his hands tied and that no person should supply him with water. They set out accordingly, about three hours before sunset. They had got only a short distance from the tent, when *Soobahce* sat down. They raised him up; and, having proceeded for a short space further, he sat down again. He appeared ill, in consequence of his hands being tied, his body was swollen, from the blows he had received, and he was distressed from want of water.—The *Witness*s sent one of the Sepoys, to inform *Lieutenant Moody*, that they should never be able to reach the place. *Mr. Moody* and *Akhaul* then came to the spot, which was not more than 90 or 100 paces from his tent. *Mr. Moody* asked the man why he had stopped, instead of proceeding to point out the money. On this, one of the Zemindar's Sepoys said, "His hands are tied, and he "is distressed for water.—"Can he have some?" "I will not let "him have water," replied *Mr. Akhaul*; and then, turning to *Soobahce*, said, "why don't you get up?" and struck him two or three blows, on the shoulders, with the same stick which he had used before, obliging him to rise and proceed. *Akhaul* then gave him ten or fifteen very severe lashes with a bull-whacker's whip, which he

had brought with him; applying sometimes the thong, and sometimes the stick. *Mr. Moody* was present, all the time; and did not tell him to desist. While *Nehaul* was beating *Soobahee*, one of the Zemindar's Sepoys again requested, that he might be allowed some water; to which *Mr. Moody* at length assented,—and water was brought by a boy, and given to the deceased, who drank of it at two or three intervals. At this time, the man was sitting on the ground; and seemed very ill, from the effect of the blows and thirst. As *Nehaul* struck him, he cried out, in a pretty loud tone, “Dooae, “sahib, dooae! why are you beating me?” *Mr. Moody* then asked the Zemindar's Sepoys, whether *Soobahee* would be able to go to the village; to which they answered, that it was a great distance, and they did not think he would. On this, the prisoner ordered the deceased to be brought back to the tent. He was raised by the Zemindar's Sepoys, and attempted to proceed, but sunk ag in to the ground at every two or three steps. The *Witness* having occasion to go away did not see how he got to the tent. On his return, (about two gurrice of the day then remaining,) he found *Soobahee* sitting near a cot without the tent. *Mr. Moody* called him in; and the man crawled into the tent, in a squatting posture,—being unable to stand or walk. The *Witness* sat down on the outside, and began to smoke. *Mr. Moody* then proceeded to beat the deceased again, with the same stick as before. The man exclaimed in a faint voice, “Oh God! oh God! he is beating me, he is beating me!” At this time the *Witness*, from the outside of the tent, asked leave of *Mr. Moody*, to go and cook his own victuals. As he approached the door, he observed *Soobahee* lying exhausted on the ground, breathing hard and his eyes twinkling and sometimes closed altogether. *Mr. Moody* was sitting on a chair.—The *Witness* then went to prepare his victuals; and, while so doing, he received an order from *Mr. Moody*, to get some warm water ready. He set a boy to prepare it; and, as soon as it was ready, went to inform *Mr. Moody*. When he came to the tent, he saw from the door *Soobahee* lying dead, with his head and shoulders rested a little from the ground on a pillow. *Moody* said, he had no occasion for the water; and closing the wall of the tent, directed the *Witness* to allow no one to come in.—The only one who did go in was *Nehaul*,—he went in with a light. Next morning, after day-break *Lieut. Hunt Moody* sent for the Zemindar; but he was not to be found. *Mr. Moody* then went himself to Gunnour, and came back about 9 or 10 A. M. On his return, he called together, the Confoman, *Nehaul* and the *Witness*; and pointing to the dead body, said, “do you three take this body, and throw it into the jungle.” He directed the Confoman, at the same time, to take care that no one saw it; and told the others, that the Confoman would see these orders carried into effect. *Mr. Moody* then mounted his elephant, and proceeded on his march. The servants rolled up the dead body in a kamari, and,

placing it on a camel, were about to follow, with the baggage and the beebee in her palankeen, when the Gunnour Zemindar came, and objected to their taking away the body. The Consoman however persisted in obeying his master's orders; and they set off accordingly. After marching 5 or 6 coss, they were met by a party of volunteer Sepoys, acquaintances of the Sepoys who attended *Lieutenant Moody*. In consequence of what passed between the two parties of Sepoys, the Consoman desired the Sepoys belonging to the Zemindar, either to go on before, or not to accompany them to Panniput. Seven or eight Sepoys accordingly separated from the party. At length when they came to a jungle named Semalta, the Consoman called back the camel, which had proceeded a little way in advance; and directed the Camel-driver to stop, take off the body, and leave it in the jungle. The driver did so, with the assistance of *Nehaul*; and the party proceeded on to Panniput.

The same *Witness* being cross-examined by *Mr. Ferguson*, as Counsel for the Prisoner, further stated; that he kept watch, during the night of the robbery; at *Lieutenant Moody's* tent; but heard no noise in the tent though he heard a noise proceeding from the house of the deceased. When *Mr. Moody* set out in quest of *Ghurreeb*, the *Witness* went to bathe, and, on his return to the tent, he found *Nehaul* beating the deceased, as well as the other villagers who were in custody, with a whip. He cannot say, however, how many blows *Nehaul* gave. He saw a large stick there, with one end as thick as a man's arm; but did not see *Nehaul* use it in beating the deceased. *Hurria* Bearer was then near the tent, cooking his victuals; and another *Chokeydar*, as well as several relations of the deceased, were also standing around. The last blows given to the deceased, were those given by *Mr. Moody* in the tent. The *Witness* said before the Magistrate, that he heard these blows, but did not see on what part of the body they took effect;—he did not say, it was then night, and he could not see. He was smoking at the same time, on the outside of the tent. He thinks, it must have come to *Mr. Moody's* knowledge, that the *Dobhee* had beat the deceased: for he heard the deceased say to him, "Your man had beat me, and you beat me also yourself."

The next *Witness* called, was *Geerdarree Chowdree*, Zemindar of Gunnour. He stated; that, one morning at about 3 A. M. in Garuc last, he was called from his fields to *Lieutenant Moody*, who had pitched his tent within 20 paces of the village. On going to the tent he found the deceased, *Soobahsee*, with his hands tied behind him, and a Washerman in the service of *Mr. Moody*, beating him, in *Mr. Moody's* presence, with a stick as thick as a man's arm.

The Washerman held the stick in both hands, and struck him eight or ten blows, on the ribs, shoulders, and loins indiscriminately. Having ceased, *Mr. Moody* himself then took up another stick such as is used in grinding bang, and not quite so thick as the Wit-

ness's wrist, and began also to beat him. *Mr. Moody* held the stick with one hand only; and the blows which he gave the deceased were on the shoulders, and not very severe. Having ceased beating him, *Mr. Moody* took hold of the string by which the hand of the deceased were tied behind him, and conducted him into the tent. *Lieutenant Moody* then informed the *Witness*, that his property had been stolen and that part of it had been found on the deceased. The *Witness* then questioned *Soobabee*, at *Mr. Moody's* request; and exhorted him, if he had taken the gentleman's property, to restore it.—*Soobabee* however, denied the theft; and said, that he was going after his hogs, when he picked up the articles in question from the ground. The *Witness* told this to *Mr. Moody*; and then left the tent. *Mr. Moody* began then to beat *Soobabee* again; and the latter was heard several times to call out "*Gburreeb*;" when *Mr. Moody*, turning to the deceased, asked, if there was any person of that name, who lived in the neighbourhood. On being answered in the affirmative, he set out in his palankeen, and directed the *Witness* to accompany him. The *Witness* however had not reached the place, when he saw *Mr. Moody* returning. The latter said nothing, at meeting; and the *Witness* accompanied him back to his tent. On arriving there, *Mr. Moody* proposed to the *Witness*, that he should take charge of the thieves, and reimburse the money which they had stolen. This however the *Witness* declined; observing, that he was a Zemindar and it was not his province. Soon after this, he was allowed to go home. Next morning, the *Witness* went again to the tent; when he saw *Lieutenant Moody* setting out for Pannipur. He was informed by the servants, that their master had liberated the thieves. But, observing that one of the villagers was missing, suspicions arose in his mind; and these were confirmed, by the circumstance of the purdahs of the tent being closed, and by seeing a kanaut carried into the tent by two servants, and carried into the tent by two servants, and carried out again, with something rolled up in it by four, and placed on a camel. The *Witness* expressed a desire to see what was in the kanaut; but the servants informed him that it was contrary to their master's order, and proceeded to Pannipur. The *Witness* directed a Jemahdar to follow the party, to observe whether they threw away the body or carried it to Pannipur, and to report accordingly to *Shah Abbas Khan*, the Tusseldar at that place. The part of the country to which he *Witness* belongs, is under the authority of the Resident at Delhi. The people apply for justice to *Shah Abbas Khan* at Pannipur, which is 14 coss distant from Delhi, and where no European resides.

In answer to a question from *SIR WILLIAM BURROUGHS*, the *Witness* further stated, that *Oodoyram Chokeydar*, after calling

ling the *Witness*, accompanied him to the tent, and must have seen all that the *Witness* saw. The sum, which *Mr. Moody* complained of having lost, was 280 Rupees.

Gholam Jelanne, a husbandman of Gunnour, was the person, who accompanied the Zemindar to *Lieutenant Moody's* tent; and deposed to nearly the same facts with the preceding *Witness*. He described the blows given by the Dhobee to the deceased, in *Mr. Moody's* presence, as extremely violent, and the weapon used on the occasion as a thick stick, about a yard and a quarter long, and of a tapering form. The blows were given with the thick end. He struck indiscriminately every part of his body above the waist, his head excepted, and sometimes gave him punches below the ribs. The *Witness* did not hear any one order the Dhobee to beat the deceased. The *Witness* was also present on the following morning; when the purdahs were let down, just before the tent was struck, and the body carried out in a kanaut.

Ramzaun Khan, a Cook (or Conso-man) in the service of *Lieut. Moody*, next deposed; that he had been sent on by his master, from Gunnour to Panniput, but, in consequence of the detention which occurred, was afterwards recalled, and arrived again at Gunnour, about 7 or 8 P. M. on the day after the robbery. *Mr. Moody* had then laid down; and the *Witness* did not see him that evening. On getting up next morning, *Mr. Moody* went to the Zemindar, to require him to make good the loss; which the latter refused to do. *Mr. Moody* then returned to his tent, and desired the *Witness* to go into the tent, and see, whether that man was alive or dead. The *Witness* did so, and saw *Soobahoe* lying dead. On his reporting the same to *Mr. Moody*, the latter said, "Do you, *Nehaul*, and the Chokedar, throw away the body in a private manner, so that no one may see it." *Mr. Moody* then mounted his elephant, and set out for Panniput; and the body was disposed of, as described by the former *Witnesses*. When about to depart, the *Witness*, in conformity with the orders received from *Lieutenant Moody*, desired the old Zemindar to accompany them to Panniput;—but he declined going. An old Cauzee of Gunnour required them to give up the body, which they refused. No strangers were admitted into the tent while they were wrapping up the body, and *Lieutenant Moody's* orders were, to take it away secretly; but every person about the place, knew that they were carrying away a dead body.

He further added, on cross-examination, that the Zemindar had been called, for the purpose of conducting the body to Panniput; and, had he accompanied it thither, there of course would have been no secret in the matter.

Noorah, a measurer of land at Gunnour, was the last *Witness* called on the part of the Crown. By *Geerdarree's* direction, he had followed the camel, on which the corpse was laden. He proceeded until the party came to Semalka; when the Conso-man desired

him to keep aloof. He did so ;—but saw them notwithstanding take the camel into a jungle, and make it kneel down. The kamaut was then taken off and opened, and a dead body turned out, which two of the party threw into a very thick part of the jungle. They then replaced the knaut on the camel, and proceeded on their journey. The *Witness* fixed his eye upon the spot, which was 6 coss distant from Panniput. As the night, however, was setting in, he did not go thither that evening ; but proceeded to the Police Tannah at Poolena, and gave information to Secunder Beg the Tannadar. Both went bak to the spot on the following morning ; and found the corpse there, rolled up in a quilt. The *Witness* knew it to be *Soobabee*. The deceased was a strong man about 35 years of age ; and the *Witness* had seen him some days before in good health.

Here the case for the prosecution was closed, and the Prisoner called on for his Defence. He addressed the Court and Jury, in the following words :—

“ The reason of my ordering the body to be put on a camel, and thrown into a jungle, was lest a riot should take place on seeing the body, as the whole village was alarmed and assembled near my tent. The reason of my chastising the deceased, was to recover my property :—consequently, his death was the last thing, which I could have intended, as that did in the event prevent me from recovering my property. The deceased was no servant of mine ;—I had never seen him, before that day. I did not strike him about any vital part, but on the arms and the back. A servant of mine beat him in my absence, very severely, in a manner enough to kill him,—which I did not know of until after my arrival in Calcutta. On the 23d of October, proceedings were held before the Tusseldar at Panniput ; and, I desired he would transmit them to Mr. Seaton at Delhi ; which he told me, he would do. On my arrival at Loodhnauneh and joining my corps, I also wrote to the Commanding Officer, giving an account of what had happened. I did not know, that the man was dying. I was sitting in my tent, when I was told he was dead. I immediately ordered him, to be unbound, and placed on a chair. I conceive, that the blows, which I gave, could not have occasioned his death.”

The first *Witness* called for the defence, was *Hurria*, who had been a ticca-bearer in the service of the Prisoner, at Gennoor. When his master and the Zemindar went in quest of *Ghurreeb*, they were absent for about 3 gurrees. During that time, the *Witness* had occasion to come out of the tent, where he was dressing his victuals, when he saw *Nehaul* Dobhee strike *Soobabee* three violent blows, one on the right and one on the left side, just below the ribs, and a third over the shoulder,

with the thick end of a large pukka bamboo, which he held in both hands; calling on him at the same time, to point out where the money was. The *Witness* asked *Nehaul*, if he was trying to kill the man; and said to the jury; "How can you permit *Nehaul* to beat the man so? Who will be responsible for his life, if he kills him during *Mr. Moody's* absence?" The *Witness* then returned to the village, to cook his victuals. He had seen the *Dhobee* also beat the deceased, before *Mr. Moody* went to *Ghurreeb*; but he cannot make any comparison, which of the beatings was the most severe. The deceased appeared to be much hurt, by the blows which he received during *Mr. Moody's* absence. The *Dobhee* was beating him all day;—he gave him a blow, whenever he passed. When he was beating him the first time, in *Mr. Moody's* presence, the *Zemindar* came, and *Mr. Moody* desired him to cease, and to let the *Zemindar* hear what the man had to say. The *Witness* did not inform *Mr. Moody*, of the *Dobhee* having beat the deceased in his absence. He did not consider himself authorized, to make any such complaint.

On being cross-questioned by *MR. SMITH*, and by the COURT, *Hurria* added; that the deceased appeared to suffer much from the *Dobhee's* blows, and called for water. The *Dobhee* said, "If any one gives him water, I will tell *Mr. Moody*." About a gurree had elapsed from this time, when *Mr. Moody* returned. About 4 gurrees afterwards, the *Witness* went again to the tent; when he saw *Mr. Moody* beating the deceased. *Soobahce* was then sitting down, with his sides swelled. He seemed much exhausted and near his end. *Mr. Moody* gave him 10 or 12 blows. The *Witness* cannot say, whether the *Dobhee* struck the deceased with the same stick in *Mr. Moody's* presence as in his absence. More than 3 blows however were given on the former occasion. When *Geerdaree* came, the *Dobhee* was beating the deceased with a bullock-whip.

Dyalal Bearer, confirmed the above testimony; and, added, that, during his master's absence at *Gunnour*, the *Dobhee* beat the deceased violently both with the bullock-whip and the stick; and that, from this beating, the man appeared to suffer more severely than from any other. When *Mr. Moody* returned, *Soobahce* was sitting on the ground,—whether very ill or not, the *Witness* cannot say. *Mr. Moody* began to beat him again immediately.

Nanoo Bearer deposed to the same effect, with this variation only, that he stated the *Dobhee* to have been using the heavy stick, and not the bullock-whip, at the time of the *Zemindar's* arrival. No person, in presence of the *Witness* told *Mr. Moody* on his return, that the *Dobhee* had beat the deceased.

Captain Sir Thomas Ramsay was then called, to give testimony to the character of the Prisoner. He stated that he had been for two years in the same corps with him and was better acquainted with him than with any man in the Regiment. He believed him, to be a very quiet, humane, good man. He had not known him however, since the year 1804.

Captain W. H. Wood and *Lieutenant T. P. Smith*, who had also been in the same regiment with the Prisoner during the same period, deposed to a like effect; both describing his character, as that of a very mild, inoffensive man.

Here the evidence was concluded, and *SIR JOHN ROYDS* proceeded to address the Jury. The Prisoner at the bar, he observed, stood indicted on a charge of Murder; and, as the Counsel for the prosecution had remarked in the opening, the case was one, which well deserved the serious attention of the Jury. A more unpleasant case indeed, in all its circumstances, his Lordship had never met with in the course of his professional life. The English law, jealous as it was of every attempt to evade its penalties, yet made allowance in certain cases for human frailty. Here his lordship recapitulated the principal circumstances, which are to be regarded, in distinguishing Murder from Manslaughter. The only point, in which the present case could be considered, with the view of reducing the crime of the Prisoner to Manslaughter, was that of the provocation occasioned by the loss of his property; and on that point, he much feared, the facts would not bear him out. In the first instance, there certainly had been very great provocation; and, if an unlucky blow, given under the immediate impulse of the feelings thereby excited, had proved fatal to the deceased, there perhaps would have been fair ground to infer, that the Prisoner had not been actuated by that deliberate malice, which is necessary to constitute Murder. But, long after the provocation had ceased, when the man was brought back nearly expiring to the tent of the Prisoner, the same cruelties had been repeated and continued. The only question therefore for the consideration of the Jury was, whether the blows given by the Prisoner had been the cause of the man's death. If they could in their minds set the single beating inflicted by the Dhohee, against the numberless beatings inflicted by the Prisoner, with the privation of food and water, and other cruelties, to which the deceased had been exposed by his orders, then they might find a verdict of acquittal. But, in that case, they must have a very different impression indeed of the case, from his Lordship. They would recollect, that the Dhohee had in the first instance beat the deceased, in presence of the Prisoner, and encouraged by the Prisoner; that he used the same heavy stick on that occasion, which he used afterward in his absence; and that *Lieutenant Moody* on his return, though he saw the exhausted state of the man immediately renewed the beating. His Lordship did not wish to steal the minds of the

Jury against compassion. But he lamented, that he could not bring his own mind to the conclusion, that the deceased owed his death to any other cause, but the cruelties, which he had suffered from the Prisoner.

The learned Judge then proceeded to sum up the depositions of the Witnesses, commenting on the evidence as he went along. Such slight contradictions, as occurred, he observed, tended to strengthen rather than to weaken the general story. It was only from a view of the whole proof, and from observing the consistency of the principal circumstances, that the Jury could form a correct judgment. After recapitulating the evidence for the Crown, his Lordship again reminded the Jury of what he conceived to be the chief point for their consideration,—the unrelenting severity of the Prisoner, for hours after the alleged provocation. Not a single mark of compassion indeed had appeared, in any part of his conduct. His Lordship would be the last to say any thing, to harden the hearts of a Jury, but he thought it his duty to declare, that, in his opinion, there was not the slightest alleviating circumstance to be found in the case. The *Witnesses* for the defence again had all sworn indeed, that a severe beating had been inflicted by the Dobhee in the absence of the Prisoner; but they had likewise sworn, that a similar beating had been inflicted in his presence. Several *Witnesses* had been called to the Prisoner's character; who all agreed in representing him, as a very mild, inoffensive man. But then, the Jury would recollect, that this was six years. And also, even if his character were supported by the testimony of all Calcutta, it would be outweighed by the facts this day in evidence. His Lordship then concluded, by a brief review of the principal features of the case, and of the points on which the decision ought chiefly to turn.

The Jury retired; and, after deliberating for about 20 minutes, returned a verdict of *Manslaughter*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

On Thursday se'nnight, His Majesty's Frigate *Phaeton*, Captain Pellew, sailed from Saugor Roads,

The Country Ship *Shahmabur*, Captain Poad, bound for the Coast of Coromandel, passed Kedgerree yesterday se'nnight, and anchored at Saugor, where she remained till Wednesday.

The Brig *Mary and Sally*, Captain Ambrose, proceeding to Port Jackson, anchored at Kedgerree on Saturday

last; as did the Ship *Anne*, Captain Dodds for Bencoolen, on Sunday. Both vessels put to sea, on Tuesday morning.

BOMBAY COURIER—MAY 26, 1810.

Yesterday arrived the Hon'ble Company's Cruiser *Malabar* and her convoy, which left this port on the 16th April, having been unable to effect their passage to the Red Sea, in consequence of the bad sailing of the vessels under convoy.

CEYLON GOVT. GAZETTE,

MAY 9, 1810.

Colombo.] Arrived, May the 3d, Brig *Ann*, Captain O. Edema, from Tutucoreen.

PENANG GAZETTE—MARCH 31, 1810.

On Saturday last, H. M. ship *Doris*, H. C. ship *Cuffnells*, and H. C. brig *Mary Anne*, anchored in the harbour.

The *Cuffnells*, parted company with the Fleet on the 15th instant, at ten in the forenoon, off Pulo Aor, and fell in with the *Doris*, at five in the afternoon of the day.

The *Cuffnells* quitted the harbour for Bombay, where she is to be docked, on Tuesday evening.

The *Europa*, Douglas, of this port, sailed also on Tuesday, for Madras.

By Letters from Malacca, of date the 21st instant, we learn the safe arrival there on that day of the *Martha*, Captain Burgh, bound to China, with a Cargo of Cotton from Calcutta. Passenger Mr. N. Bacon.

On Wednesday the *Thainstone*, Tait, arrived from the eastward, and sails again this day,—passenger to Malacca, Charles Thomas, Esq.

The *Varuna* will sail on Monday next for China.

The *Kadree*, hauling out into mid-channel went aground on the Serang Sand; but was got off, without any injury.

Yesterday the *Solimany*, Finney, from China and Malacca, came in.

Neither the *Harrier*, or *Munney*, from this port, had arrived at Malacca, prior to the sailing of the *Thamstone* or *Solimany*.

The *Scourge*, with fifty barrels of Powder on board, had arrived on the 22d, and was to quit again, on the 29th, for this settlement.

APRIL 7, 1810.

Arrived during the past week,—ship *Thistle*, Cotton, Rangoon; *Scourge*, Baumgarten; *Puttabalarem*, Freezing, Malacca; H. C. Brig *Mary Anne*, Lieut. Barrett, cruize.

Sailed, *Varuna*, Douglas, China; *Mentrose*; Scott, and Kadree, Williamson, Eastward, *Solimany*, Finney, Bombay.

APRIL 14, 1810.

On Tuesday the Ketch *Alligator*, Graham from Rangoon; brig *Mary*, Young, *Tullofmarway*; and ship *Ceres*, Nicholls, from Bengal, anchored in the harbour.

On Wednesday, the ship *Margaret*, Sterling arrived from Bengal, with the following passengers on board:—Mrs. Lynch, and Family; Messrs. William Scott, E. E. Capes, and Mitchell.

The following vessels, during the past week, have departed the Island:—the *Scourge*, *Ceres*, and *Margaret*, for Malacca and the Eastward.

APRIL 21, 1810.

The only arrival during the past week, is the *Escape*, from Junk Ceylon:—we do not know that she brings any intelligence of import, from thence.

APRIL 28, 1810.

On Sunday evening, the Hon. Company's cruizer *Mary Anne*, Lieut. Barret, arrived from Malacca:—Passengers; Captain Farquhar, commandant of Malacca, Lieut. W. C. Yates, and A. Koak Esq.

MAY 5, 1810:

Yesterday the ship *Bema Latchime*, Capt. Alcantra, from Malacca, came in through the South Channel.

The only intelligence brought by this conveyance, of the safe arrival at Malacca of the *Scourge*, after a tedious passage of eight days, owing principally to light and variable winds.

The brig *Tweed*, Captain Brown, of this port, quitted the harbour for the eastward on Tuesday last.

BOMBAY, MAY 26, 1810.

1st. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council of Bombay, in testimony of their entire approbation of the long and faithful services of Peerboy Seemjee Syrang, takes this opportunity of his retiring from the Marine to make an especial record of the distinguished instances of his zeal, bravery and professional merit.

2d. Peerboy Seemjee was born at Gogo, in the Gulph of Bombay ; he entered the Marine service of the Hon'ble Company at a very early age and was promoted successively, from the Station of a Lascar to that of a Tindal and Syrang, and at length, to the dignity of Commander.

3d. He was present at the Capture of Surat, Malwan, Raree, Broach and Basseen ; and was employed on the Expedition to Buffora against Solomon Chaub under Commodore Nisbet, on all which services, he obtained the marked approbation and applause of his Commanding Officers.

4th. He has performed various gallant Actions and captured many of the daring Pirates, who committed depredations on the Trade of this Presidency, and when Commanding the Gatton Armed Boat proceeding to Jumbooseer with a Convoy, he fell in with and engaged 5 Piratical Vessels, of which he sunk one, captured another and the remainder effected their escape by flight.

5th. When in Command of the Hart Armed Boat, he was sent from Bombay to Surat, with Treasure, amounting to three Lacs of Rupees ; on his reaching Surat Roads he found two French Privateers lying there, in consequence of which in a most judicious manner, to avoid capture, he ran over the Malacca Bank, where from the danger of its Navigation, the French Vessels declined following him and in a most seamantlike manner, at the top of high water weighed and passing close round Toddy Bank to windward of the Enemy, effected his escape into Surat River, and safely landed the whole of the Treasure.

6th. As a reward for his able, determined and Officer like conduct, the Honourable Governor Boddam presented him with a

Gold Medal entitled “ the Reward of Merit,” which Medal was renewed and enlarged in the year 1802 under the administration of the Hon’ble Jonathan Duncan, Esq.

7th. On another occasion when in Command of the Chafer Armed Boat and having 63 Boats under convoy, he fell in with 22 Piratical Vessels, which attacked his convoy, and captured 3 Boats, but he succeeded in effecting their recapture, notwithstanding the numerous fires he had to contend with.

8th. In reward of services so rare, during the long period of 49 years, the Honorable the Governor in Council has permitted the gallant veteran to retire upon the full Pay and Allowances of his rank, with the provision of a moiety to his Wives if they survive him and to promote his Son Cassimjee Peerboy to the Command of the Chafer, and it is hoped, that this honorable tribute to his merits, will at once incite his posterity to emulate his noble example, assured as they are of ultimate reward from the Justice of a British Government.

Given under my hand, at BOMBAY CASTLE, this Nineteenth day of May 1810.

ADJOURNED SESSIONS OF OYER AND TERMINER AND GENERAL GOAL DELIVERY.

Wednesday 23d of May, the Court having met pursuant to adjournment,

The following Petition was read.

To the Hon’ble Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH,

Recorder, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

Impressed with a deep sense of respect for your Lordship’s mild, and liberal administration of Public Justice; and entertaining a due veneration, for that clemency, and compassion with which the Laws of our country have been dispensed, under your benign influence: we are induced to address your Lordship in behalf of a prisoner; who is now under sentence of death.

We should not have presumed to present to your consideration this subject; had we not encouraged to hope that, the humanity which has so eminently distinguished your exalted

situation, will pardon the motives which induce us to represent the prisoner's former good character during the period he has belonged to the Artillery : under this impression, and trusting that the crime for which he is to suffer, was not the result of premeditated revenge : we most earnestly implore your Lordship, to extend towards the culprit, that mercy, which the legislature has, in its wisdom, placed in your hands ; and in the exercise of which authority, your Lordship has manifested a benevolence which must ever conspicuously reflect the highest honour on your public and private character.

We have the honor to be, MY LORD, Your Lordship's Very obedient and most Humble Servants, JOHN BAILIE, *Lieut. Col. Comdg. Artillery.* SAMUEL CARTER, *Major.* WILLIAM SMITH, *Captain.* H. HESSMAN, *Captain.* HENRY W. SEALY, *Captain.* RICHARD WHISH, *Captain.* E. HARDY, *Lieutenant.* W. D. ROBERTSON, *Lieutenant.* CHARLES OVANS, *Lieut. Fire Worker.* H. DUMBOBEN, *Lieut. Fire Worker.* STRATFORD POWELL, *Lieut. Fire Worker.*

The Recorder observed, that the Court listened with great respect to the recommendation of a body of Gentlemen so highly respectable, and who on the present occasion, appeared in a character so worthy of British Officers as that of the guardians and protectors of the Soldiers under their command : every proposition favourable to humanity was peculiarly becoming and graceful in a Military body, because their professional character shielded it from the suspicion of feebleness.

He said, that he should also consider this application as a pledge, that if Recruits of dangerous character should find their way into the Corps of Artillery the Officers would carefully and vigilantly employ all the resources of Military authority to protect the community from the depredations and outrages which might be apprehended from such Recruits.

From respect for this recommendation and for the circumstances of mitigation to which it adverted, with a very commendable caution and reserve, the Court, would according to the power vested in it by the Statute XL. Geo. III. C. S. 79. 13, commute the punishment of death in the case of James Ahern into that of transportation for life.

Letters from *Goa* mention, that a General Court Martial had assembled there, for the trial of an European Private of the *Bombay Artillery*, for the murder of a Native, by stabbing him with his bayonet. No doubt was entertained of the conviction of the murderer, and it was supposed that the Commanding Officer of the station had been authorized to carry the sentence of the Court into immediate effect, without reference to the superior authority at Madras.—It is therefore probable, that the culprit has already suffered the punishment awarded by the Law in such cases.

CEYLON, MAY 9TH, 1810.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT

Whereas the various abuses which have recently taken place within the Fort of Colombo in consequence of a total Relaxation of the wise measures adopted under the late Dutch Government for the due maintenance of a well regulated and efficient police, render it absolutely necessary on the part of His Excellency The Governor to establish a Legislative Regulation upon this subject, and Whereas antecedent to such regulation being completed, it is essential that regular Registers should be established with a view to ascertain the Number and Description of Persons inhabiting the said Fort. Public Notice is hereby given that Books of Registry will be opened at the Town Major's Office on Monday next the 14th instant, and continue open daily between the Hours of Ten and Two till the Monday ensuing, before which period all Persons, whether Householders or Renters of Houses are ordered and commanded to Register themselves, their Families, Servants, Lodgers and Inmates of every Description in form and manner laid down by Government in the said Books of Registry—under pain of forfeiting the penalty which will hereafter be laid down for the evasion of any of the enactments of the said Legislative regulation.

In the same view the Town Major will forthwith direct that all Houses in the Fort in all the different Streets and Lanes be numbered in Chalk, and the Proprietors or Renters thereof are directed before Monday next to have the said

Number painted and put upon their different Houses, in form and place laid down in a Memorandum now left open for public inspection at the said Town Major's Office.

COLOMBO 9th May 1810.

By His Excellency's Command
(Signed) THOMAS EDEN.
Dep. Sec. to Govt.

IN THE

VICE ADMIRALTY COURT OF THE ISLAND OF CEYLON.

BEFORE

The Hon'ble WILLIAM COKE, Esq. Deputy & Surrogate of that Court.

COLOMBO, Saturday the 24th day of March 1810.

OUR SOVEREIGN LORD THE KING.

Against

The Brig *Parrassa* Delie Mango, whereof *Juragen Ismael* was Master, the Court gave Judgement as follows.
“ This is the case of the above Brig, detained on a voyage between Sourabaya (a port on the North East Coast of Java) and Batavia, by His Majesty's Ship *La Piedmontaise* and by her carried into Malacca and here sold, being as appeared from the affidavits of the Prize Master and others, unfit to proceed to Colombo—The papers were thereupon brought into the Registry of the Vice of Admiralty Court of this Island and the proceeds of the Sale deposited in the Government Treasury to answer adjudication.

“ A Petition by *Jurrogen Ismael* the owner of the Brig and part of the cargo, Claiming the same as neutral property together with the affidavits of Jan Pieter de Haan the writer, Jurgen Jurgens the Boatswain, Inchee Sepprong, & Intje, Orfleen, Passengers on board the said Brig, claiming a certain portion of the cargo as neutral property, have been received and admitted by the Court. The affidavits are regularly drawn up by a Notari and sworn before the Commissioners of the Court of Justice at Malacca.

“ I am of opinion that sufficient grounds appear on the face of the Ships papers, and these Documents for the Court to proceed upon in the adjudication of this case. The claimants having chosen to appear in this manner, I do not think I am bound to delay the case until answers to the standing Interrogatories can be procured from Malacca or Lingan; on the one hand I will not under the circumstances, treat the claimants as in contempt or absent, particularly when their statement is handed to us from Malacca, offers an answer to the most material parts of the standing Interrogatories; neither on the other hand will I delay this case on the ground of the captors, not producing the claimants and against his averment that the claimants ought to have taken care to have been with the Frigate when she failed.

“ The Petition of the claimant *Juragem Ismael* states him to be a subject of the Rajah of Lingan and under his protection, and he refers to three papers found on board his Brig one of which is dated many years back, when he Commanded a different Vessel and is Signed by Mr. Macalister, Collector of Customs and Land Revenue at Malacc, certifying that he was at that time a regular trader to the Eastward another is a paper from the Rajah of Lingan granting him his protection and another a paper Signed by Captain Rainier which does not bear upon the present case. His Petition goes on to state, that he was on a voyage from Souranbay a to Lingan when taken and that he was compelled by the Dutch Resident at Sourabaya to take a pass from thence to Batavia; he says, that when the Captors boarded him off the Coast of Java, they demanded his papers and he gave them all up, adding the pass was in the hands of his writer, & from a subsequent part of his Petition it appears that the pass was not given up by the writer until the arrival of the Brig at Malacca; he admits that he has a Wife & family at Sourabaya, but says that his Religion allows him to have more than one Wife and that Rio is his regular place of abode, and that he has a wife and family there also,

“ The danger of this double domicil is obvious,

“ He Claims then as a Neutral & as engaged in a lawful commerce.

“ On the other hands, it appears, that the fact of a destination to Batavia and the existence of the Dutch pass were

studiously concealed until after the claimant was assured by his own Examination of the Brig, that the write was left behind at Batavia and it only appeared by examining the terms of the pass at Malacca, that the claimant was to proceed to Batavia and from thence with the permission of the Captain General to the opposite Coast: no where except by the statement of the Claimants does a destination to Langan appear.

“ From other papers of the Brig it appears, that the writer on board was a Dutch Burgher of Sourabays and by his own affidavit that he had a share in part of the cargo on board.

“ Also, that the Claimant was domiciled and had a Wife and Family at Sourabaya.

“ On these opposite statements the Court has to decide upon the national character of the claimant & of the lawfulness of the voyage in which he was taken,

“ The Privilege of neutrals has been restricted by the orders in Council dated January 7th 1807. to direct intercourse between their own & the port of the enemy, they are forbidden to trade between Enemy's port & Enemy's port—The present voyage was in Contravention of this order. Sourabaya is situated at the North East extremity of Java in a country fertile in Rice several days sail from Batavia; Batavia itself and most of the Dutch dependencies are supplied with Grain from thence; Export Duties it appears, were paid on this cargo at Sourabaya & port duties also.

“ At Cheribon between this place and Batavia coffee is grown for this and other produce of the Island there are large Granaries & Warehouses at Onrust and other Islands in the Road to Batavia. It necessarily therefore requires a coasting trade to bring to their great depots at Battavia this various produce: were it permitted to neutrals to carry on this trade for the enemy, he would enjoy a Security for his commerce never before possessed. The rule of January 1807. is not answered & it is no answer to it to say we intended only to touch at Sourabaya; it is the destination to a second enemy's port, which is illegal.

Another point in which I conceive the Claimant to have violated his neutral character, is the covering the persons & properties of the enemy on board.

And a Third is the concealment of the pass and the false destination to Langan, for so I must under the circumstances call it: to make a destination false it is not necessary to shew, that the ulterior point of that destination was not the true one, it is sufficient I apprehend, if it is shewn that an intermediate illicit destination was concealed.

Thus much appears against the claimant considering him as a neutral and with reference to the lawfulness of his voyage and commerce.

But the allegation of the Captors that the whole, both Brig and cargo is enemy's property, receives considerable strength from the terms of the pass which describe the claimant as Jurogan Ismael of this place, viz: Sourabaya and from his own admission (by no means satisfactorily accounted for as being permitted by his Religion) that he has a Wife and Family residing there,

On all these grounds I adjudge both the Brig and cargo to be condemned.

COLOMBO, Tuesday the 3d day of April, 1810.

OUR SOVEREIGN LORD THE KING.

against

The French Privateer *L' Henri*,

Whereof PIERRE PERROT was Master.

The Court Condemned the said Ship as Prize to His Majesty's Ship *Clorinde*, Captain Briggs, Commander, and to His Majesty's Sloop *Procris*, Captain Mannsell, Commander.

Bombay Courier Extraordinary,

SUNDAY, 27TH MAY, 1810.

Yesterday evening anchored in the Harbour, the following ships from England, which left Portsmouth, on the 21st of January.

His Majesty's ship *Illustrious*, of 74 guns, Captain W. R. Broughton; the Hon. Company's ships *Winchelsea*, Captain the Hon'ble Hugh Lindsay, the *Wexford*, Captain S. Clarke, the *Earl Camden*, Capt. H. M. Sampson, the *Arniston*, Captain Landon.

Passengers by the *Winchelsea*.—Mr. and Mrs. Elphinstone, and two children, and Lieutenant Snodgrass, with a detachment of the 78th Regiment, under charge of Captain Forbes.

By the *Wexford*.—Miss E. Lewis; Mr. T. Bret, Writer, Messrs. Griffiths, Sutherland, and Copon, Cadets, and a detachment of the 56th Regiment, in charge of Captain Napier Christie Burton; the Reverend Robert Baines; who remained at the Cape to come by a subsequent opportunity.

By the *Camden*.—Captain and Mrs. Dick; Captain and Mrs. Eldridge; Captain and Mrs. Sykes; and a detachment of the 84th Regiment, in charge of Captain Barnard.

By the *Arniston*.—Mrs. Colonel Smith; Miss Evans; Miss Poriano; Mrs. Drew; and a Detachment of the Honorable Company's Recruits, in charge of Captain Gregory, of the 56th Regiment. Captain Capadose of the 50th, is on board the *Illustrious*; Mr. Nares, who was coming out as Private Secretary to General Maitland, was also on board, but died of a decline a week or two ago.

The Fleet locked into Madeira Roads, on the 1st February, and left them on the 2d. On the 9th of April, arrived at Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, watered and refreshed, and sailed on the 16th.



SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1810,

Calcutta General Intelligence.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUNE 15, 1810.

Mr. John Thornhill, to the Office of Post Master General.
Sir John D'Oyly, ditto, Salt Agent of the 24-Pergunnahs.
Mr. James Irwin, ditto ditto at Bulloah and Chittagong.
Mr. John Kinloch, ditto, Superintendent of the Eastern Salt
Chokies.
Mr. W. B. Bayley, Judge of the Dewanny Adawlut and
Magistrate of the Zillah of Burdwan.
Mr. G. P. Ricketts, Collector of Government Customs at
Benares,

*General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General
in Council.*

FORT WILLIAM, JUNE 9, 1810.

Ordered, that the following Statement of the Proportion of
Off- reckonings for the year 1809, be published in General Orders,
Statement of the Proportion of Off- reckonings due in Advance,
on the 1st of July 1810, to Colonels of Regiments and other
Officers for 1809, who are in India.

Sa. Rs.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Major General T. Nichols, on Furlough in Europe, . . | |
| _____ Geo. Russell, ditto, | |
| _____ Sir R. Baulhe, ditto, | |
| _____ J. McDonald, from 1st Jan. to 31st | |
| _____ D. c. 1809, | 4,500 |
| _____ W. Palmer, ditto, | 4,500 |

| | | |
|-------------------------|--|------------|
| _____ | Ed. Clarke, on Furlough in Europe, | |
| _____ | James Dunn, ditto, | .... |
| _____ | Jas. Dickson, ditto, | .... |
| _____ | Saml. Watson, from 1st Jan to 31st | |
| | Dec. 1809, | 4,500 |
| _____ | Robert Rayne, on Furlough, | .... |
| _____ | Rd. Macan, from 1st Jan. to 31st | |
| | Dec. 1809, | 4,500 |
| _____ | George Hardyman, on Furlough in | |
| | Europe, | .... |
| Colonel | James Pringle, ditto, | .... |
| _____ | Hugh Stafford, ditto, | .... |
| _____ | Jas. Morris, from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1809, | 4,500 |
| _____ | P. Powell, on Furlough in Europe, | .... |
| _____ | R. Phillips, ditto, | .... |
| _____ | R. Bruce, ditto, | .... |
| _____ | H. C. Palmer, on Furlough to the Cape of | |
| | Good Hope, | 4,500 |
| _____ | R. Blair, from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1809, | 4,500 |
| _____ | W. Kirkpatrick, on Furlough in Europe, | .... |
| _____ | John Macintyre, ditto, | .... |
| _____ | John Gardiner, ditto, | .... |
| _____ | H. D'Castro, from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1809, | 4,500 |
| _____ | B. Marley, ditto, | 4,500 |
| _____ | Wm. Burn, on Furlough in Europe, | .... |
| _____ | T. Hawkshaw, ditto, | .... |
| _____ | D. Marshall, from 1st Jan to 31st Dec. 1809, | 4,500 |
| _____ | D. Cunningham, on Furlough in Europe, | .... |
| _____ | Samuel Bradshaw, ditto, | .... |
| _____ | George Wood, ditto, | .... |
| _____ | John Gordon, ditto, | .... |
| _____ | N. Carnegie, ditto, | .... |
| _____ | John Horsford, from 1st Jan to 31st Dec. 1809, | 4,500 |
| _____ | T. S. Bateman, on Furlough in Europe, | .... |
| Captain | P. Littlejohn, commanding the Hill Rangers, | |
| | from the 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1809, | 1,200 |
| _____ | Roughsedge, commanding the Rainghur Bat. do. | 2,300 |
| _____ | Dick, commanding the 1st Battalion of Native | |
| | Invalids, ditto, | 2,300 |
| Lt. Col. | Forbes, commanding the 2d Battalion of Native | |
| | Invalids, ditto, | 2,300 |
| Lieut. Swinton, | commanding the Corps of Pioneers, ditto, | 2,300 |
| Capt. Lieut. S. S. Hay, | commanding the Corps of | |
| | Golundauze, ditto, | 3,300 |
| Total Sicca Rupees | | 63,200 |

FOR JUNE, 1810.

441

Ordered, that a Treasury Order be issued in favor of the Paymaster at the Presidency, for Sicca Rupees 63,200, to enable him to discharge the Shares abovementioned.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JUNE 12, 1810.

The conditional permission granted on the 15th ultimo, to Lieutenant Bowerbank, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his health, is confirmed.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JUNE 16, 1810.

Mr. John Hay, having produced a Certificate of his Appointment as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, he is admitted to the service accordingly.

PROMOTION.

12th REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Senior Ensign William Gleeson, to be Lieutenant, from the 10th May 1810, vice Bowring, deceased.

Captain William Hamilton, of the 18th Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed from Bombay to Europe on Furlough, for the recovery of his health.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, pleased to direct, that the several Articles of Plate and Books furnished for the purposes of Divine Service, at different Stations of the Army, the property of Government, shall be regularly reported to the Senior Chaplain at the Presidency, which report is to be transmitted Monthly, with the Registers of Marriages and Baptisms.

J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

The *City of London* from Bencoolen, brings advice of a very smart action, maintained by the Brig *Daphne*, Captain Holl, of this port, against a French Schooner Pri-

privateer, carrying two eighteen-pounders, and having on board a complement of 60 Europeans. This affair happened near Padang, where the *Daphne* arrived on the 23d of April. The Privateer was compelled to sheer off, after having lost several of her men. No person on board the *Daphne* was in the least injured, nor did the vessel herself sustain any material damage. Captain Holl sailed from Bengal, on the 13th of March; and, his crew being composed entirely of lascars, this successful defence of his Brig against a regular cruizer, was considered at Bencoolen extremely creditable to his gallantry.

We are sorry to add, that the above Privateer had previously captured, between Tappanooly and Nattall, a small English Brig, named the *Buchanan*, belonging to Madras. She had also cut out from the latter port, two laden Chulcahs, the property of Mr. Prince.

On the 3d of June, in Lat. 9 S. and Long. 95 E., the *City of London* fell in with and chased a vessel, supposed to be a French privateer, (but, whether corresponding in description to the above, we cannot precisely state.) When first seen, the stranger was to windward. She presently set her studding sails, and shewed a disposition to close. On nearing the *City of London* a little however, and perceiving her strength, she hauled her wind again, and stood off. The *City of London* pursued her, but could not come up with her, and lost sight of her altogether during the night. On the following morning, the supposed Privateer appeared again. The *City of London* resumed the pursuit, and, before evening, had neared her very considerably. She tacked several times, in the expectation of bringing her to action. Night however again coming on, with tempestuous weather, she lost her a second time, and never afterwards saw her.

On the 21st of March, three ships of a suspicious appearance were seen off Croco, a place to the southward of Fort Marlborough, steering in a southerly direction. They were supposed to be two French Fugates, with a merchant ship (their prize) in company, proceeding to Batavia. It was feared, that the prize was the Country ship *Portsea*.

On the 17th current, off False Point, the *City of London* fell in with a ship steering S. E., which had lost her fore-top-mast.

Perfect tranquillity prevailed in the interior of Sumatra, when the *City of London* sailed. And all the accounts, which we have seen, bear testimony to the flourishing condition of the spice plantations.

We are happy to say, that Mr. Parry, the Commissioner at Bencoolen, had entirely recovered from his indisposition. His intention of returning to Bengal, was not generally known at the settlement.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM ADJEEGHUR IN BUNDELCUND.

Adjceghur ; 10th June, 1810.

“ A most dreadful accident happened here yesterday, which nobody can account for. A magazine, containing an immense quantity of ammunition, found here when the Fort fell, blew up with a most tremendous explosion. A prodigious shower of stones immediately followed the crash ; and, in their descent, killed seven men and wounded many more. No European was much hurt.”

In a letter from Delhi, dated in the end of last month, it is stated, that Ameer Khan, with his army, was then within a few marches of Jaypore, where he proposed to levy a contribution of the Rajah. We apprehend, there must be some mistake in this intelligence, as it is quite irreconcilable with our previous information, respecting Ameer Khan's movements.

One of the Battalions of the 1st Regiment of Native Infantry, was expected at Delhi, on the 1st current. On the arrival of this corps, the Battalion of the 10th now at that station, would proceed to Karnaul.

On the afternoon of the 31st ultimo, the whole right wing of the new Barracks at Meerut, occupied by His Majesty's 17th Regiment, was consumed by fire.

Her Highness, the Begum Sumroo, arrived at Meerut, about the latter end of May, and remained there, on a visit to Major-General Fuller.

His Highness, the Nawaub Vizier, returned to Lucknow, on the 1st current, from his annual hunting excursion. His Highness entered his capital, with great pomp, on the following day.

The anniversary of the 4th of June was celebrated as a Jubilee, at several of the principal stations of the army above Benares, with circumstances of uncommon splendour and festivity. We regret, that the pressure of other matter precludes us from inserting any detailed account of these entertainments.

An affair of honour took place at Berhampore, a short time ago, between two gentlemen of the military profession. One of the parties, however, having fired his pistol into the air, they separated after the first round, without any fatal consequence.

The homeward-bound Ship *Baring* quitted her Pilot, on Monday last. The *Fairlie* left Saugor on Wednesday; but put back again on Thursday, and may now be expected to remain, until the next springs. Letters for transmission by that ship, will be received, we understand, at the General Post Office, so long as she continues in the river.

The Country ship *Beemoolah* lately returned from China, is now, we understand, about to take in a cargo of Cotton for England.

The new ship, now on the stocks in Mr. Smith's dock-yard, also destined for England, will not be launched, it seems, until the ensuing springs.

The *Donna Emilia*, which lately arrived here, under Portuguese colours, from New-York, cleared out from that port for Goa. She brings no cargo, and is to be sold in Calcutta.

His Majesty's Frigate *Modeste* left Kedgerree, on Thursday. She proceeds immediately, on her cruize to the eastward.

During the storm, which occurred here on Tuesday morning, the brig *Margaret* stranded, in the river, opposite to Mr. Gilmore's dock-yard. A lascar also was killed, on the same morning, by a stroke of lightning.

The only case of interest, which has come before the Court since our last, is that of *Mr. Robert Scott Douglas* for Wilful Fire. The Trial commenced on Wednesday, and was continued by adjournment on Thursday, when one of the Jurors being taken suddenly ill, the Court, on the affidavits of three medical gentlemen, (declaring their opinion, that the Juror in question would not in all probability be able to attend to his duty on the following day,) were under the necessity of discharging the Jury, and ordering a new Trial. The case therefore will be brought forward anew, on Monday morning.

With the exception of the above case, their Lordships, we believe, have already gone through nearly all the important business of the Sessions. The Grand Jury were dismissed on Tuesday. They have found two bills for *Misdemeanour*, against Chas. Boddam Esq., besides several other bills of inferior consequence, which will stand over for trial until the next Sessions.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

On Sunday last, arrived in the river, the American Brig *Donna Emilia*, Captain De Koven, under Portuguese colours, from New York the 27th of February.

On the same day, arrived the Country Ship *Hibernia*, Captain Ashmore, from Port Jackson the 24th of April.

The H. C. Ship *City of London*, Captain Yates, came in, on Monday last, from Bencoolen the 1st of May. PASSENGERS: Captain J. D. Smith, and Lieutenant Croxton, in charge of a detachment of Bengal Artillery; Lieutenants Rawlins and Kirkman, in charge of a detachment of H. M. 14th Foot; Lieutenant T. Hodgson, Madras establishment; and Mr. Robert Kerr.

The Country Brig *Emily*, Captain Lloyd, from Madras the 8th ultimo, also passed Kedgerree inwards on Monday.

On the same day, the homeward-bound Country Ship *Baring* sailed finally from Saugor Roads, and got to sea. The *Fairlie* also left the Roads on Wednesday, but was under the necessity of putting back.

The Brig *Bee*, Captain Hodges, outward-bound for the eastward, passed Kedgerree on Sunday last; as did the *Ceres*, Captain Lyell, proceeding to Amboyna, on Tuesday.

Yesterday se'ennight, His Majesty's Frigate *Modeste*, proceeding on a cruize to the eastward, reached Kedgerree, from whence she sailed again, at 6 A. M. on Thursday.

The late accounts from New South Wales inform us, of the safe arrival at Port Jackson of the Ships *Union*, *Marian*, and *Venus*, and the Brig *Cyclops* of this port. The latter ship had been subsequently sold.

MADRAS COURIER,—JUNE 5, 1810.

June 1.—Arrived, ship *Coromandal*, from Bombay.

Ditto 2.—Ditto. schooner *Colombo*, Captain J. Rabet, from Colombo 16th May.

BOMBAY GAZETTE,—MAY 30, 1810.

May 21.—Arrived, H. C. schooner *Sylph*, Lieutenant D. Macdonald, from Bassain.

Ditto 25.—Ditto, ship *Mopler*, Captain John Grant, from Calcutta.

Ditto 26.—Ditto, H. M. ship *Illustrious*, Captain W. B. Brighton, from England.

Ditto 26.—Ditto, ship *Winchelsea*, Captain the Honourable H. Lindsay, from ditto.

Ditto 26.—Ditto, ship *Wexford*, Captain William S. Clark, from ditto.

Ditto 26.—Ditto, ship *Earl Camden*, Captain H. M. Samson, from ditto.

Ditto 26.—Ditto, ship *Arniston*, Captain Samuel Landon, from England.

Ditto 26.—Ditto, H. C. schooner *Zephyr*, Lieutenant Hardy, from a cruize.

Ditto 27.—Ditto, ship *Suleemancy*, Captain F. D. Finney, from China.

Ditto 27.—Ditto, ship *Shaw Byramgore*, Captain J. Robson, from Madras.

MADRAS, JUNE 5, 1810.

Yesterday being the anniversary of His Majesty's Birth, a Salute of 72 guns, corresponding with the age His Majesty attained, was fired from the saluting battery of Fort St. George at sun rise, and a Royal Salute at noon. A like number of Guns were also repeated, at the above hours, from the Battery of Chepauk Palace, the residence of His Highness the Nabob.

In the evening, the Honorable the Governor entertained the Members of Council, the Judges, the Staff of the Army and the principal Civil Servants and other Inhabitants of the Presidency, at dinner in the Banqueting Room, in honor of the day.

Extract of a letter, dated Bangalore, 31st May, 1810.

“ His Majesty's 25th Dragoons, 59th and 33d Foot, and 4 Native Corps, were under arms this morning, to witness the execution of Leonard Mooney, of His Majesty's 59th Regiment, convicted of Murder at the last Sessions. The unfortunate man was very penitent, and having obtained permission of Colonel Gibbs to address his comrades, he did so in a most impressive manner, warning them to avoid intemperance which had brought him to a shameful and untimely end. He then mounted the scaffold with firmness, and died as became a man in his unhappy situation.”

Extract of a letter from Jaulnah, dated May 19 1816

"I arrived here this morning with Colonel Conran's force.

There is good hunting and shooting about 12 miles from this place, but it is dangerous from the number of wild beasts. —I had yesterday a most miraculous escape, which is the talk and wonder of all the camp.

I usually go out on the Flank, and yesterday was beating down a Nullah parrallel to our line and about three hundred yards distant ; I had killed one Hare and was anxiously looking out for another.

The place appeared by no means dangerous, because the bushes were low and insulated. but yet in one of these did my Beatee discover one of the largest tigers I ever saw.

The circumstances were as follows ;—I was passing on at my usual slow pace and taking care that every bush was well beaten. I arrived at a low and narrow but rather long bush and had passed to the further end when my Beatee cried out Saheb, Saheb—Baugh ! Baugh ! I withdrew a few paces ; put two balls into each barrell of my Gun, over the shot ; sent one man to call assistance from the line and was endeavouring to get a sight of the animal—as the man who remained was pointing out his head, his legs and his face, but my endeavours were vain—my bad eyes led me into the greatest peril for finding, that I could not see him. I unwisely concluded, that he was further off than my Beatee declared, and with my Gun cocked I advanced crouching towards the bush, as I expected to see him through the branches near the ground, which seldom have any foliage—but could not get a glimpse of him—when lo ! as I had just touched the outer sprays, the monster rose not a yard from me, and rushed out with a roar that withdrew all my strength.

It appeared as if the bush was coming up by the roots—he brushed me in passing and sprang at my beatee, when to my astonishment I witnessed more courage and presence of mind than I ever hope to see again—as the Tiger was springing, the man undismayed struck at him with his bamboo full in the face, and the Tiger turned off. I had neither presence of mind or strength to fire, and perhaps it is fortunate I did

not.—The Tiger galloped off, turned about and then galloped at some distance past us and in sight of the whole line of baggage.—Four men were killed by a Tiger on the road, and I have no doubt, but it was by this one; you will agree that I had a narrow escape, for it was wonderful that he did not spring on one of us on first beating the bush and more wonderful that he did not paw me in passing, for he actually touched me—The only reason that can be given is, that he must have been gorged—If I had possessed your eyes, I must have killed him, when within two or even six yards. I could easily have lodged 4 balls in his head and I had a brace of Pistols to have finished it."



SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1810,

Calcutta General Intelligence.



CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUNE 21, 1810.

Mr. THOMAS HAYES, Judge of the Dewanny Adawlut and
Magistrate of the Zillah of Dacca Jelalpoore.

*General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General,
in Council.*

FORT WILLIAM, JUNE 21, 1810.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council directs, that the following reports, which have been submitted to him respecting the qualifications of Gentlemen Cadets, removed from the Institution at Birafoor, for the purpose of joining Corps of the Army, be published in General Orders.

TO CAPTAIN STUART,

Comd. the Cadet Company.

SIR,

We have this day examined twenty-four Gentlemen Cadets,

on their proficiency in the Hindostanee Language, and have the pleasure to report the following, qualified to join their Corps,

viz.

Messrs. H. L. Barnett,
John Stone,
Bell,
Cargill,
Aire,
Marshall,
Phillips,
Welchman,
Fairs,
J. Barnett,
Manor,
Ellis,
Richmond,
Fraser,
McLaren, and
McDonald.

" In justice to the talents and industry of Mr. H. L. Barnett, we think it our duty to state, that he has particularly distinguished himself by the accuracy of his Translation from Hindostanee into English, and his intimate acquaintance with the Grammatical principle of the language. We are &c.

(Signed) W. HUNTER,

(Signed) A. LOCKETT, *Examiner*

Barasut, June 15, 1810,

Examiner

(TRUE COPY,)

(Signed) J. GORDON, *A. A. G.*

The Gentlemen whose names are borne on this Roll, have been instructed in the general duties of Officers and Soldiers, have brought up their Books of Orders, Regulations, forms, &c, &c. and are in my opinion qualified to join their Corps.

(Signed) C. STUART, *Capt. Comg. Cadet*

Company.

" I do hereby certify, that the conduct in general of Messrs. Robert McDonald, John Fraser, Archibald Fullarton Richmond, Hugh Laird Barnett, John Bell, James McLaren, George

Blavor, James Ritchie Aire, George Horne Johnstone, Owen Phillips, Walter Cagill, and Frederick Welchman, has been orderly and correct since they have been under my Command; the conduct of Messrs. John Samuel Marshall, James Ellis, James Barnett, and Thomas Faris, previous to the disturbance of the 18th January, 1810 and since that period, has been correct, and I have not the least hesitation in recommending, that the part they took on that occasion, may not deprive them of the gratuity which they have so well merited, by their application and general regularity.

(Signed) C. STUART, *Capt. Comdg. Cadet Company.*

Captain C. Peach, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Deputy Judge Advocate General in the Field from the 1st of July next, in the room of Captain Maxwell, promoted to a Majority in the 13th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant R. Atkinson, of the 1st Battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted at his own request, to resign the Honorable Company's Service, and to return to Europe, on producing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Stephens, Assistant Surgeon, to the Civil Station of Zillah Dacca.

The letters from the Gulph, lately received by the Arab merchants, state, that the Wahabees were beginning to recover from the shock, which they received from the British expedition to that quarter, and that they were extending their conquests by land, in such a manner, as nearly to have enclosed the city and adjacent territory of Muscat. Their dows however, had not yet re-appeared on the seas.

For some time, we have heard but little, respecting the movements of the combined forces of Ameer Khan and Holkar; and what reports on the subject have reached us, have appeared in general so inconsistent with each other, as to claim hardly any serious attention. We have at length, however, received information, which we consider as authentic, and which distinctly confirms the intelligence from Muttra, to which we adverted with strong expressions of doubt, in our last number. It does certainly appear, that the Khan, after having first com-

pletely established his influence and authority in Mewar, has taken the road to Jaypoor. He is accompanied by the whole of the troops in his own immediate service, as well as by some part of the force of Holkar, in whose name he carries on the war. Beside levying a considerable contribution on the Jaypoor Rajah, he had in view, it was understood, to possess himself of some of the forts and territories of that principality.

Scindea, according to the last accounts, was near Soopoor, a fortress to the south of the Chumbul, which he reduced last year, after a long and arduous siege. He proposed to halt for a considerable time, in that neighbourhood.

The usual clamour for arrears of pay continued to prevail, both in Scindea's and Holkar's camp, and called for new subjects of extortion, to enable those chieftains to keep together their unwieldy and disorganized hosts.

C. T. Metcalf, Esq. was expected in Scindea's Camp, about the beginning of July, to relieve Mr. Mercer from the charge of the Residency. He proposed to proceed by the way of Agra, and from thence across the country to Soopoor, as soon as dawk bearers could be laid.

By letters from Scroor of the 1st current, we learn, that the detachment of the Bombay Army, which had marched into Berar for the purpose of supporting the force of Colonel Close, had returned to their quarters at that station, in the course of the preceding month.

Colonel Close, with the Madras Army, had returned to Jaulnah.



When the Brig, *L'Union*, Captain Reid, left Penang on the 8th current, the rich Opium fleet, consisting chiefly of Portuguese ships, which sailed from Bengal in April, was still lying in the harbour. This fleet is insured in the Calcutta Offices, to the amount, we understand, of nearly 60 lacs of rupees. It was expected to sail, within a few days after *L'Union's* departure, and (it was feared) without convoy.

The *Auspicious*, which left Bengal at the same time with the above fleet, did not touch at Penang, but passed on in prosecution of her voyage to China.

His Majesty's Frigates *Caroline* and *Piedmontaise*, with the reinforcements for Amboyna, had reached Penang; they were there joined by the *Barracouta*, which vessel was destined to accompany them on their expedition to the eastward.

The markets at Penang had for many months been unusually dull; though the news of the reduction of Amboyna had been productive of some temporary elevation.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM PENANG.

“PENANG; June 7, 1810.

“I understand, a ship from Calcutta has passed the island, and intends to land her letters at Malacca. We have been unusually dull at Penang, for some time past: but the taking of Amboyna, and the arrival of Men of War, have in some measure contributed to dispel the gloom, that was visible on the countenances of the inhabitants.

“The *Hesper* is expected at Penang, in the course of this month. We have the *Piedmontaise*, *Caroline* and *Barracouta* here. They sail in a few days, to take Banda, and reinforce the garrison of Amboyna. The recent transactions to the eastward have opened a fine field for speculation; and Penang is completely drained of all Europe articles, to send to Amboyna.”

The *Dundee*, Captain Ross, of Malacca, has been cut off near Lingin, and every soul on board (one woman excepted) put to death by the Malays.

It is stated in the Post of yesterday, on the authority of a letter from Malacca, that the Dutch had removed the seat of their government in Java, from Batavia to Soorabaya; and, as a preparatory measure, had rased all the fortifications at the former place. It is further stated, that a small English vessel, named the *Fly*, bound from Penang to Port Jackson, had been captured, and carried into Soorabaya.

The unfortunate circumstances of the loss of the valuable ship *Rebecca* have been already given in our Monday's publication, and are noticed under our Bombay article of this day. The *Milford*, homeward bound Country-ship, sailed from Bombay on the 1st current, the day following that of the *Rebecca's* departure. It appears from the following extract of a letter, from a gentleman proceeding to England on the latter ship, that she would probably touch at Rodrigues.

" BOMBAY; May 30, 1810.

" I have taken my passage on the *Milford*, Country-ship, which sails positively on the 1st proximo, if not earlier. They seem to expect, that a passage, at this time of the year, will be made by a single ship like the *Milford*, in four months and an half, or five at the utmost. The *Milford* is a fine sailer. We touch at Rodrigues, if the wind permits;—otherwise, we do not stop, till we reach St. Helena. We have no children, and only one lady (the wife of the Captain,) on board."

The 5th and 6th Regiments of Bengal Native Cavalry, lately on service in Bundelcund, do not return at present to Saharunpore and Meerut. The former corps remains at Cawnpore, and the latter at Muttra; both which stations, they have severally reached.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM CUTTACK.

" CUTTACK; June 25, 1810.

" The state of the weather at this place, has been for some time and is now uncommonly hot and close, for this season of the year. We have only had rain five or six times since the first month. The grass is nearly burnt up; and the complexions of the Europeans are assimilating to those of the Natives. Now and then, we have a sudden blast of wind from the south, and that most unpleasant. I have been in most parts of the Company's territory; but never found the heat so oppressive, as it is here at present. Indeed, it seems, as if there would be no rainy season this year; in which case, I fear this place will be but badly supplied with grain."

The ship *Fairlie* has returned to Diamond Harbour; where the whole of her cargo must be unstowed, and additional dead weight taken in. It is thought, that she will not be ready for sea, before the beginning of August. Near 200 tons of Cotton, intended for shipment on the *Fairlie*, had previously, we understand, been returned to Calcutta.

The brig *Emily*, lately arrived in this river, had sailed from Madras in company with the expedition, and was intended for the same destination. She had on board a small cargo of necessaries, for the supply of the troops, and of other articles adapted to the market which she expected to reach. Being a heavy sailer however, she parted from the transports a few days after they left Madras; and, after encountering various perils in the Bay for some weeks, was finally under the necessity of bearing up to this port. The *Emily* works so extremely ill, that we understand, she was in danger of being stranded at the mouth of the river, when she providentially fell in with a pilot-vessel, near the entrance of the south channel.

The latest account of the expedition, is of the 19th ultimo; when it was still about 60 miles to the S. E. of Trincomalee.

The supposed Maniac, who was found, on the evening of Friday se'ennight, under the great canopy at the Government-House, and who called himself the King of England, proves to be a man formerly belonging to the Pilot service. It is doubtful, we believe, whether he was insane or intoxicated.

During the storm on Monday last, the bungalow of Captain Lumley, at Barrackpore, was struck by the lightning, and set on fire. The whole of the chopper, together with the doors, venetians, beams, posts, and other combustible parts of the building, were completely consumed in less than an hour. Fortunately, however, no person received any injury; and, by the exertions of the gentlemen of the station, some part of the furniture was rescued from the flames.

The clap of thunder, that followed the flash, by which Captain Lumley's bungalow was destroyed, is described by those who witnessed it, as one of the most tremendous, which they ever heard. The storm hardly extended at all to Calcutta; though the aspect of the sky continued, throughout the evening, extremely menacing.

On the same evening, which gave birth to the above accident, the Theatre of Barrackpore was opened, for the representation of the two Farces of the *Anatomist* and the *Upholsterer*. Lord Minto and a party from the Park, honoured the exhibition with their presence. The unpromising appearance of the weather, however, having deterred many intending visitors from leaving Calcutta, and many others being called away to assist in saving Captain Lumley's property from the flames, the audience was less numerous than usual, and the curtain did not rise till nine o'clock. The awful conflagration, within view of the Theatre, which commenced just as the house opened, spread a damp over the company who attended, which even the facetious exertions of the actors were unable altogether to dispel. One of the gentlemen in particular displayed his powers, we understand, to great advantage, in both pieces. But, chiefly owing to the above circumstance, the effect of the whole was generally felt, as considerably more flat than on any former occasion.

LAW INTELLIGENCE,

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

✂ The only case of interest, which has been tried at the Sessions since our last, is that of Mr. Robert Scott Douglas and two Natives, convicted of Arson. Our report of this case, which is of great length and importance, will probably extend through several numbers. In the mean time, we present our readers, with a summary of such proceedings at the Sessions, as have not

hitherto been noticed in the Hurkaru, together with a detailed report of one short trial of some consequence, which took place about ten days ago.

TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1810.

The case of *William Clark*, who was this day brought to the bar, charged with the murder of *Timothy Donichor*, has been already pretty fully given in the other Calcutta Prints. The deceased was killed in a boxing match, to which he had challenged the Prisoner, and which appeared; from the testimony of all the Witnesses, to have been conducted with perfect fairness. The Jury at first found a verdict of *Justifiable Homicide*, and then of *Excusable Homicide*. They were each time sent back by the Judge, and finally brought in a verdict of *Manslaughter*.

The Prisoner was remanded, and brought up again for sentence, on the following Monday. The CHIEF JUSTICE observed, that the circumstances stated in evidence, left no room to doubt, that the deceased had been killed by the blow which he had received from the Prisoner. At the same time, as it appeared, that the Prisoner had been forced into the contest, that during it there had been nothing dishonourable in his conduct, and that the injury which proved fatal to his antagonist had been accidental, the Court, considering all the circumstances of his case, were of opinion, that he should be discharged, on paying a fine of one rupee. The Prisoner was discharged accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1810.

The first Trial which came on today, was that of two Butchers, named *Chedya* and *Munnoo*, the former indicted for *Sheepstealing*, and the latter for receiving the same, knowing them to be stolen. The identity of one of the sheep was clearly proved, by the testimony of the person from whose custody they had been taken; and the guilt was brought home to *Chedya*, by his own confession in presence of the Magistrate, before whom he had been brought, in consequence of *Munnoo*, in whose possession

the sheep had been found, having informed against him,—and by the evidence of a woman, by whom the skin of another sheep had been purchased. He made no other Defence, than by asserting, that he found the sheep on the esplanade, and that he had been inveigled by *Munnoo*, to make the confession before the Magistrate. *Munnoo's* knowledge of the theft also appeared, from the suspicious circumstances under which the purchase had been made, viz. the earliness of the hour, the singularity of the place, and the lowness of the price. It also appeared, that he had expressed his suspicion of the theft to *Chedya*. The Jury convicted *Chedya*, without hesitation; but found it necessary to acquit *Munnoo*,—the receipt of the stolen sheep having taken place near Kidderpore, beyond the jurisdiction of the Court.

Chedya was brought up for judgment, on Thursday, the 28th current; when he was sentenced to be transported for seven years to Prince of Wales' Island. On the same day, *Munnoo* was discharged; with instructions to deliver him over to the Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs.

The next Prisoner brought to the bar was a Native, named *Bolonauth*; who was indicted for a *Misdemeanour* with a felonious intent, in having attempted to set fire to a hut, situated in a bazar near the Chouringhee Road. It appeared, that the hut was uninhabited, and that repeated attempts of the same nature, had been made on it, within the course of a few weeks. At length, an old woman, who was sitting late one evening at the door of an adjoining dwelling, observed the Prisoner muffled up, and entering the hut. She called a Portuguese Cook, who was passing to his habitation in the bazar, to her assistance; and they both went to the place together, and secured the Prisoner. He had a lighted substance concealed in his hand, which, at the instance of their entrance, he threw down, and attempted to extinguish with his foot. He was found Guilty; and, being brought up for sentence on the 28th current, was adjudged, to be imprisoned for three years in the House of Correction, and, at the expiration of that time, to find security for his future good behaviour, himself to be bound in 1000 Rupees, and two others in 500 Rupees each.

A Native named *Kurreem* was then tried for *Grand Larceny*, in having entered the dwelling-house of an old woman, during her absence, and plundered it of every thing valuable. The alarm was given, just as he was about to escape; and, after a pursuit of some continuance along the road, he was apprehended. He attempted, without success, to throw the booty into a tank, in the course of his flight. He was convicted; and, on the 28th current, received sentence of transportation to Prince of Wales' Island for seven years.

Another Native named *Gour Ghose*, was next brought to trial, on two indictments for the same crime. The circumstances of his case were somewhat singular. It appeared, that, in company with a Bramin, he had gone to the house of two Prostitutes, both of whom, he and his associate had stupefied with certain intoxicating drugs, (conveyed, as it appeared, through the smoke of a hubbale-bubble,) and had afterwards taken their keys from their persons, unlocked their boxes, and carried away all their silver ornaments and other valuables. The facts were fully established, by the testimony of the two women, and the Prisoner was convicted.—He also was brought up on the 28th, and sentenced to be transported for seven years to Prince of Wales' Island, on account of the first offence, and for a like term, on account of the second offence,—the punishment of the latter to commence, from the expiration of the first period of transportation.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1810.

A young Native woman, named *Powshee*, was this day brought to the bar, on an indictment for *Robbery*, in having seduced a child from its parents, and afterwards stripped it of its ornaments.

The first *Witness* called, was *Sheikh Nobgdee*, the father of the child, and a Barber by profession. He deposed; that, at 9 o'clock in the morning of the day specified in the indictment, he left his child (a boy of 3 years of age) playing in his house. He returned home a little after 9, and found all his family weeping; on enquiring the

cause of which, he learned that the boy was 'missing. He and others set out immediately, in different directions, in quest of him. After a fruitless search, he returned home again, about 11, shortly after which, a woman named *Rowshun* came in, and informed him, that the child had been found, and, together with the person who had taken him away, was lodged in the Police Tannah at the Nawaub's Garden. He proceeded forthwith to the Tannah; and, on the road, met his mother, bringing the infant home. Having accompanied them to the house, and pacified his family, he set out again, and proceeded to the Tannah, where he recognized his child's ornaments, which were shewn him by the Jemmadar. He then came home; and went afterwards, to give evidence against the Prisoner at the Police. His child was too young, to go beyond the limits of his compound; and always played, on this side of the Circular Road.

In answer to a question from the Prisoner, the *Witness* denied, that she (the Prisoner) ever had been in the habit of taking out the child; and declared, that he had never seen her in his life before.

Meah Jaun, a bricklayer, and neighbour of *Nobabdee*, had been alarmed by the noise excited in the family of the latter, by the disappearance of the infant, and, having gone to enquire the occasion, was requested by the mother to proceed with others in quest of it. He took the direction of Teejanueh. And, on reaching that place, (which is a mile and an half distant from the Mahratta Ditch,) he saw the Prisoner, *Powshee*, leading *Nobabdee's* son towards a bamboo jungle. He instantly ran up, seized the woman by her cloth, and took up the child in his arms. It was then half past 11 o'clock. Observing that the child was without its ornaments, he asked the Prisoner, what she had done with them. She told him, that they were tied up in a cloth, which was stuck in her waist. He asked her, what she had, tied up in one corner of her cloth; to which she replied, that it was *moorkee* (a sort of sweetmeat.) The *Witness* had never seen *Powshee* before. She did not appear frightened, nor did she deny having taken the child. She said, she had brought it away to bathe

it, and had taken off the ornaments for that purpose. The *Witness* then conducted her to the Tannah; and reported the circumstances to *Buckus Sing*, the Jemmadar. On being required by the latter, *Powshee*, without hesitation, produced the ornaments, which were the same with those now produced in Court.

Zainoo Raur, a woman living at Banea Pooker, was next sworn, and deposed; that she saw the Prisoner for the first time, in Choit last. About 11 A. M., while bathing in a tank, (a public place of resort,) she saw the Prisoner approach, with a child in her arms. The Prisoner descended about two feet into the water, and placed the child a step further down. The tank was very large and deep. Observing this, the *Witness* was afraid, that she might let the child slip and fall into the tank, and recommended to her, to take it up the steps, and pour water on it with her hand. The child was crying much. It had no bangles on its wrists; but had a collar round its neck, and other ornaments round its body. After this conversation, the *Witness* came away, leaving the Prisoner and the child still at the tank. There were not many people then bathing; but several were passing and repassing, along the adjacent pathway. The house of *Nobabdee* is situated, about 40 cubits within the Mahratta Ditch.

Being asked by the Prisoner, whether she had not expressed surprize, at the Prisoner having brought a child to bathe with its ornaments on, and desired her to take them off, she denied having done either.

Buckus Sing, the Tannahdar, was then called, to prove, that the woman had been delivered over to him on the day specified in the indictment, and to corroborate the depositions of the other *Witnesses*.

Joseph Gonsalves, Clerk of the Police, proved the identity of the ornaments. He further deposed; that he had gone to examine the spot, where the child was found;—that it was an out-of-the-way place, and three miles distant from *Nobabdee's* house.

Kullem Raur, the mother of *Nobabdee*, stated: that, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning of the accident,

she was sitting spinning ; when she saw the child, (which had then its ornaments on,) go out to play in the street. A few minutes afterwards, she missed it.

The Prisoner, in her defence, affirmed, that she was in the constant habit of taking the child about,—that, on this occasion, she took it out to bathe,—and that, on her arrival at the tank, she took off its ornaments at the desire of *Sainoo Raur*. In proof of these assertions, however, she adduced no *Witnesses*.]

SIR JOHN ROYDS summed up the evidence. He regretted very much, (as, he doubted not, the Jury would also regret,) that the Prisoner could not be convicted, on the whole of the counts, by which she stood charged. She was indicted, for having put the child in fear, and deprived it of its ornaments against its will. There could be no Robbery in law unless the person robbed was put in fear, and by that fear was made to part with his property. Now, in the present instance, though the child had certainly cried a little, the Jury could not infer merely from that circumstance, that it had been induced by fear to give up its ornaments. They might safely therefore put the *Robbery* entirely out of the question ; and make up their minds from the evidence, to bring in a verdict of *Grand Larceny*. His Lordship then proceeded, to read over his notes of the depositions. Having finished, he observed, that the weight of the evidence was in favour of the crime, having been committed with in the jurisdiction of the Court. And, if the Jury should be of opinion, from the clear proof which had been given of the facts, that the Prisoner had taken away the child from its father's house, and had deprived it of its ornaments, they would find her guilty of *Grand Larceny*.

The Jury brought in a verdict of *Grand Larceny* accordingly.

The Prisoner was brought up with the others, to receive sentence, on the 28th current ; when she was addressed by the CHIEF JUSTICE, in the following terms.

Powshee ;

“ I never remember, in the course of my life, to have
 “ before met with a calendar, exhibiting such a variety of
 “ crimes, which make one lament, that the punishments

“ awarded by the law, should be so very inadequate to
 “ their enormity. You have been guilty of an offence,
 “ which, dreadful as it is, I fear is but too frequent in
 “ this country, and for which I have before this had occa-
 “ sion to pass sentence of death. If a person had not
 “ providentially stepped in, and interrupted your purpose,
 “ I have no doubt, but you would have murdered the
 “ child, which you were seen in the very act of attempt-
 “ ing to destroy. Others have not been so fortunate;
 “ they have completed their crime; for which they have
 “ died. Not long since, the body of a child, stripped
 “ of its ornaments, was found in a tank; and the perpe-
 “ trator of the crime was apprehended and convicted.
 “ A tank too would have been the grave of this infant,
 “ but for the providential interference, by which it was
 “ preserved. Lamenting, as I do, that the law does not
 “ admit of a heavier punishment, I pronounce the sen-
 “ tence of the Court, which is, that you be transported to
 “ Prince of Wales’ Island for the term of seven years.”

The trial of *Powshee* having been completed, a man named *Mahommed Reza* was brought to the bar, on a charge of *Grand Larceny*, in having stolen a sum of 122 Rupees, on board a river vessel, belonging to *Mr. Roberts* of Kedgerree. He was acquitted.

MONDAY, JUNE 18.

The Sessions having adjourned until this morning, the Court again met at the usual hour.

Lushkurce Butcher, who had been indicted by the Grand Jury at the last Sessions, on account of a *Nuisance*, was brought to the bar and discharged,—no person appearing on the part of the prosecution.

The Court then proceeded to try a question respecting a right of way, on an action by indictment, brought by a Native landholder against *Messrs Kyds and Co.*

TUESDAY, JUNE 19.

The above case was this day decided, in favour of *Messrs. Kyds and Co.*, the Court being of opinion that no right of way had been made out.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20.

The Court proceeded this day to the trial of *Mr. Robert Scott Douglas, Sreekissen Sing* and *Sumerrun Sing*, on an indictment for *Arson*. They continued sitting until half past seven P. M., when the further hearing of the case was adjourned until the day following.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21.

The Court were this day going on with the trial for *Arson*, when one of the Jury was suddenly taken ill; and it was found necessary, to remand the Prisoner, and order a new trial.

A Native, named *Amaruddee*, was then tried on an indictment for *Larceny*, in stealing from a dwelling-house, 450 Rupees the property of Mr. Henry Watson. He was acquitted.

Lastly, Messrs. *Neil Campbell* and *Henry Dyson*, two gentlemen Cadets from Barasut, were tried and convicted, of an Assault on a Sircar named *Beesonaut Dutt*, and of ducking him in a tank. An attempt was made, on the part of *Mr. Campbell*, to prove an alibi, but failed. When brought up on the 28th, they were adjudged, *Mr. Campbell* to be imprisoned in the common goal of Calcutta for eight months, and to pay a fine to the King of 200 Rupees, and *Mr. Dyson* to be imprisoned for six months, and to pay a fine of 100 Rupees.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22.

The Court assembled this morning; but, as it was feared, that the trial for *Arson* might last beyond two days, (in which case, the Jury would be confined during the whole of Sunday,) they adjourned again till Monday.

MONDAY, JUNE 26.

This day, the trial for *Arson* was resumed; and the Court continued sitting, until a late hour in the evening.

TUESDAY, June 20.

The trial for *Arson* was this day continued, and brought to a close about midnight. The two Native Prisoners were convicted as principals, and Mr. *Douglas* as an accessory after the fact. The whole of this interesting case, together with the sentences passed on the Prisoners, shall be given at length hereafter.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28.

This day, the Court assembled at 9 A. M. for the purpose of passing sentence on the Prisoners convicted, and of delivering the gaol.

Besides the sentences which we have specified above, and those pronounced on the Prisoners guilty of *Arson*, *Lieutenant Moody*, convicted of *Manslaughter*, was adjudged to be imprisoned in the common goal of Calcutta, for the space of twelve calendar months, and to pay a fine to the King of 1000 Rupees.

The Prisoners acquitted during the Sessions, were then discharged by proclamation.

A Native prosecutor, in a case of *Perjury*, who, from a reluctance to take an oath, had absconded, appeared at the bar, and expressed his contrition. He was severely reprimanded; and discharged, on paying his recognizance.

On a motion from the ADVOCATE GENERAL, the Court granted a bench-warrant against *Charles Boddam, Esq.*, who had not yet arrived in Calcutta, to answer the bill found against him.

Their Lordships then further adjourned the Sessions until Monday next, for the purpose of allowing time to some Prisoners, charged with *Conspiracy*, either to find bail until the next Sessions, or to make arrangements for standing their trial immediately.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

On Sunday last, arrived in the river, the Country Ship *Coromandel*, Captain Cameron, from Bombay the 16th of May, Pointe de Galle the 27th of May, Madras the 1st current, and last from Covelong the 19th. PASSENGERS: Mrs. Thompson; Captain Sealy, of the H. C. Marine; and Captain A. Thompson, Country service.

On Monday arrived the Brig *L'Union*, Captain H. A. Reid, from Penang the 8th of June. PASSENGERS: Thomas Raffles, Esq. and Mr. McQuoid.

His Majesty's Frigate *Modeste*, the Hon. Captain Elliot, sailed finally from Saugor, on Sunday evening.

The *George* and *Active* Transports, passed Kedgeroe upwards, at 2 P. M. on the same day.

A Dutch Cartel, named the *Creole*, from Batavia the 1st of May, arrived at Malacca, about the latter end of the same month. PASSENGERS: Mrs. Lambert, Captain Lambert late of the *Eleanor*, and other Prisoners of War.

MADRAS COURIER,—JUNE 12, 1810.

June 4th.—Arrived *Cutter Gertruda*, Captain D. Southerland, from Colombo 6th May,—6th ditto,—*Cutter Dwarf*, Captain Anthony Silvester, from ditto 6th May.

BOMBAY GAZETTE,—JUNE 6, 1810.

June 1.—Sailed ship *Milford*, Captain Charles Learmouth, to England.

Ditto 1.—H. M. ship *Illustrious*, W. R. Broughton, Esq. captain, to Sea.

Ditto 2.—Arrived Brig *Ariel*, Lieut. J. Watkins, from Muscat.

Ditto, Brig *Olive Branch*, Captain H. Cowcher, from Sumatra.

Sailed ship *Aurora*, Captain Andrew Glas, to Bengal.
 Ditto 3.—Ditto Brig *Fattay Khair*, Captain J. D. Fleming, to Penang.
 Ditto 3.—Arrived Portuguese Brig *Nossa Senhora de Brotas*, Captain Vincente Pereira, from Goa.
 Ditto 3.—Ditto the Brig *St. Antonio*, Captain Jacob Serinnes, from Columbo.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

MAY 30, 1810.

TRINCOMALE.] Arrived May the 20th, H. M. Ship *Belliqueux*, from Madras the 8th, parted company with the convoy the 19th.

PENANG GAZETTE,—MAY 19, 1810.

Arrivals.—May 12th, Brig *Fox*, Stout, Rangoon; 14th, *Euphrosie*, Hack, Bengal; 15th, Brig *L'Union*, H. A. Reid, Bengal; 16th, Ship *Margaret Frances*, Williams, ditto; Portuguese ships *Carmo*, *Mendoza*, ditto; *Luz*, De San'oa, ditto; *Andromeda*, Franco, ditto; 16th, Brig *Joao Baptista*, Raymohdo de Aca, Goa; Brig *Hope*, Rufel, Rangoon; 18th, *Princess de Calle*, Mahir, Bombay.

Departure.—May 17th, ship *Margaret Frances*, Williams, China.

The following passengers have arrived on the ship from Bengal,—Mrs. Ferrao, and Messrs. McGee and Ferrao.

Mr. Clibbey of the Civil Service went passenger on the *Margaret Frances* to Malacca, for the benefit of his health.

The *Auspicious*, which left Bengal with the above ships, under convoy of the *Barraoutta*, has passed the island.

MAY 26, 1810.

On Tuesday last, the brig *St. George*, Mathews, arrived from Madras.

On Thursday last, the Portuguese ship, *Ativo*, Captain F. C. Port, with a signal at her main top gallant mast head, denotive of a Governor being on board, anchored in the harbour from Goa.

Immediately on her appearing round the Fort, the Portuguese ships in the harbour commenced saluting, which she returned.

Illustrissimo Senhor P. Alexo Lemos Faria, Governor for Macao; Illustrissimo J. J. De Souza and lady; and Illustrissimo P. Agosto Pinto, are passengers on the *Adriano*.

Owing to a prevalence of calms and light winds, the *Adriano* had a very tedious passage; during which she was obliged to put in to Trincomalee for provision and water.

Yesterday, the *Nancy*, Stoke and *Admiral Drury*, King, arrived from Calcutta; the *Nancy* left it on the 25th April, the *Admiral Drury* on the 2d May.

The H. C. Brig *Mary Anne*, Lieutenant Barret, from Junk, Ceylon, and ship *Sultan*, from Tulofomaway, also arrived yesterday.

JUNE 2, 1810.

His Majesty's Ship *Caroline*, Christopher Cole, Esq. came in on Thursday from Madras.—H. M. Ships *La Piedmontaise* and *Mandarin*, are hourly expected.

The *Agnes*, Simms, from Calcutta, arrived on Wednesday last.

The *Cauderbux*, from Cannanore 27th April, brings nothing new,

PENANG.

PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND GOVT. GAZETTE.

MAY 26, 1810.

It is uncertain what stay the Portuguese ships, six in number, make here, but we suppose, they will wait until the Bombay ships, or some convoy arrives.

Last Thursday night, Ameen, the Chinese, under sentence of death for murder, put a period to his existence, by suspending himself with a cord to a nail in the wall of his cell. The Coroner's inquest sat on the body yesterday morning, and brother in a verdict of *fel de se*.

MAY 30.

ACT OF GRACE TO INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

SIR E. STANLEY

GAVE NOTICE, that he would proceed on Monday next, being the ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH DAY OF HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY, KING GEORGE the III. to take into consideration such Petitions as shall be presented to the Court by the INSOLVENT DEBTORS, now in actual custody in the Goal, for any Sum or Sums of Money, and whose Debts do not respectively amount to a larger Sum than Four Hundred Spanish Dollars, and to discharge and release their Persons from further Imprisonment, upon their surrendering all their Property, real and personal, to their Creditors, towards satisfaction of their Debts, upon Oath, and executing an assignment thereof, pursuant to the Provisions of the Act of the 32^d of Geo. 3^d. chap. 28, commonly called the LORD'S ACT. entitled, *an act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors as to the Imprisonment of their Persons*, and of other acts, and upon their plying with the terms of the said acts,—of which the Creditors of the respective Prisoners, and all other Persons concerned, are to take notice, and to attend accordingly.

JOHN HEWITT.

REGISTRAR.

*Consil House, George Town, }
this 30th day of May, 1810. }*

JUNE 2, 1810.

The Portuguese ships for China, are under sailing orders;—their departure is early spoken of.

The capture of Amboyna, the principal Island in the Moluccas, which was noticed in our Extra of Wednesday, will open an excellent field for spice speculation, as also a market for Indian Piece Goods.

The First Session of General Goal Delivery, for the current years, closed on Thursday last. We are, however, under the necessity of postponing the insertion of the several sentences passed on the Culprits by the Hon. Court of Judicature, until our next.

This day, pursuant to the sentences passed upon them, Akeel Mohammed and Chaunder will be executed on the Penang Road.

BOMBAY. JUNE 6, 1810.

We have a painful duty to fulfil, in reporting the total loss by fire, of the Country ship the *Rebecca* Captain Ruddock which sailed from this port at noon on the 31st ultimo, bound for England.

The ship was discovered to be on fire about ten o'clock on the same evening, and the crew were compelled to entirely abandon her before midnight.

On this melancholy occasion, the chief officer and one lascar were drowned,



MARRIAGES,

MAY. 26, at the Government House, the Hon'ble George Elliot, Captain in the Royal Navy, and second son of the Right Honorable the Governor General, to Miss Eliza Cecilia Nels. 22, at Combaconum, at the house of Charles Woodcock, Esq. by the Reverend John Kohlhoff, Thomas Watts, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, to Miss Catherine Gasting.

JUNE. 9, Lieutenant Tickell, of the 8th Native Infantry, to Miss Mary Morris. 6, Lieutenant C. W. Burton, of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss M. A. Gilchrist, daughter of Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist. 4, at Chinsurah, Mr. Thomas Packer, to Miss Elizabeth Verhoon. 10, Mr. John Cranenburgh, to Miss Elizabeth D'Moyrah. 17, Mr. George Deuham, Mariner, to Miss Anna Elizabeth Rebeiro.

BIRTHS.

MAY. 6, at Bombay, the Lady of Henry Stephenson, Esq. of a Son. 8, at Madras, the Lady of Alexander Falconar, Esq. Chief Secretary to Govt. of a Son. 9, same place, the Lady of W. T. White, Esq. of a Daughter. Lately at the same place, the Lady of Sir F. Macnaghten, one of the Puisne Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature, of a Son. 9, at Burdwan, the Lady of William Adamson, Esq. Surgeon of that Station, of a Daughter. 14, at Pondicherry, the Lady of Joseph Lefacheur, Esq. of a Son. same place, the Lady of Lieut. Peregrine Davis, of the 8th Battalion 8th Regiment N. I. of a still-born Child. At Negapatam, the Lady of Gilbert Briggs, Esq. of a Daughter. 17, at Madras, Mrs. Griffiths, of a Son. 22, same place, the Lady Captain Groub, Royal Navy, of a Son; at Arcot, the Lady of Captain Broome, of H. M. 22d Light Dragoons, of a Son; at Madras, the Lady of William Cooke, Esq. of a still-born Child. 27, in Fort William, Mrs. Robert Evans, of a Son. 28, at Madras, Mrs. Weeden, of a Daughter. ditto, Mrs. Bruce, of a Daughter. 30, at Serampore, the Lady of H. J. Piellerup, Esq. of a Daughter. 30, at Bellary, the Lady of Lieut. H. Dixon, of the 1st Battalion 19th Regt. N. I. of a Son.

JUNE. 1, at Cawnpore, the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant Kennedy of the 5th Regiment of Native Cavalry, of a Daughter. 5, at Midnapore, the Lady of H. T. Travers, Esq. of a Daughter. 13, Mrs. J. Ferrioux, of a Daughter. 22, the Lady of Captain Thomas Kels, of the Brig Industry, of a Son. 25, Mrs. R. Wyatt, of a Daughter. Lately at Cawnpore, the Lady of Captain T. Watson, of a Daughter. 30, at Bellary, the Lady of Lieutenant H. Dixon, of the 1st Battalion 19th Regt. N. I. of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 16th of October last, on board His Majesty's Frigate *Iphigenia*, at sea, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, Clotworthy Gowan Esq. of the Civil service, on the Bengal establishment, and lately acting Resident at Poona, most sincerely and deservedly regretted.

MAY. 7, on his way from Aleppo to Quilon, whither he was going for the benefit of medical advice, Lieutenant John Hoby 17th Regt. N. I. aged 24. 8, at Bombay, Mrs. Anne Tomkins, wife of Mr. R. Tomkins. 9, at Madras, James Strachan Esq. Assistant Surgeon on that establishment. 14, at Allyghur, Major Benjamin Litton, of the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment N. I. in the forty-sixth year of his age, much regretted by his friends and brother officers. At Sirhanna, Johanna Matilda Dyce, aged 2 years and nine months. 25, in the 73d year of his age, Henry Conran, Esq. formerly a Major in his Britannic Majesty's service, father of Lieutenant Colonel Conran, late of the 52d Regiment and now commanding the Battalion of Royals at Madras. 29, at Chatterpore Lieut. Col. Berkley, of the 2d Battalion 4th Regiment. During upwards of 30 years service, he acquired the esteem of his associates, the respectful attachment of his soldiers, and the confidential regards of his superiors. A sorrowing Widow and a host of admiring friends will long mourn the loss of his truly valuable man. 30, Mrs. Mouat, relict of the late Mr. J. Mouat, of the Hon'ble Company's Marine.

JUNE. 3, the infant Son. of Mr. J. Morell, aged 18 months. Captain John Dunlop, of the Country service. 5, at Madras Thomas Stephens Esq. after a short but painful illness which he bore with resignation. He was esteemed while living. His death regretted by all who knew him, and grievously mourned by an afflicted Widow. 7, Mr. Robert Knox of the firm of Gibson, Son, and Knox, aged 26 years. E. P. Middleton Esq. 9, at Chittagong, William Charles, the infant Son of Lieut. W. Pickergill, aged 1 year and 9 months. 8, Chunar, Captain Reddith of the Invalids, half brother to the Right Hon'ble George Canning at, who has left a widow, with two Children, to lament his loss, and totally destitute. 7, at Bangalore, Lieut. Smith 30th N. I. a young man of an amiable disposition and of accomplished manners. His loss is deeply felt by his disconsolate widow and by his numerous friends. He was attended to the grave by all the officers of the Station. Lately, the Lady of John Thornhill Esq. 27, the infant daughter of Charles Buller Esq. at Cawnpore aged three years, Thomas Richard Watson, Son of Captain A. T. Watson.



Current value of Government Securities.

BUY.—FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1810.—SELL.

| Rs. | A. | | Rs. | As. |
|-----|----|---|-----|-----|
| 5 | 8 | New Eight per Cents. Interest payable half-yearly ----- premium | 5 | 4 |
| 5 | 8 | Eight per Cents. of 1801, to 1806, ----- ditto | 5 | 4 |

BUY.—FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1810.—SELL.

| Rs. | A. | | Rs. | As. |
|-----|----|--|-----|-----|
| 5 | 12 | New Eight per Cents. Interest payable half-yearly, ----- premium | 5 | 8 |
| 5 | 12 | Eight per Cents. of 1801, to 1806, ----- ditto | 5 | 8 |

BUY.—FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1810.—SELL.

| Rs. | A. | | Rs. | As. |
|-----|----|--|-----|-----|
| 5 | 12 | New Eight per Cents. Interest payable half-yearly, ----- premium | 5 | 8 |
| 5 | 12 | Eight per Cents. of 1801, to 1806, ----- ditto | 5 | 8 |

BUY.—FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1810.—SELL.

| Rs. | A. | | Rs. | As. |
|-----|----|--|-----|-----|
| 5 | 4 | New Eight per Cents. Interest payable half-yearly, ----- premium | 4 | 12 |
| 5 | 4 | Eight per Cents. of 1801, to 1806, ----- ditto | 4 | 12 |

BUY.—FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1810.—SELL.

| Rs. | A. | | Rs. | As. |
|-----|----|--|-----|-----|
| 5 | 4 | New Eight per Cents. Interest payable half-yearly, ----- premium | 4 | 12 |
| 5 | 4 | Eight per Cents. of 1801, to 1806, ----- ditto | 4 | 12 |

JULY 1810—Thirty-one Days

D. H. M.

- NEW MOON, - - - 3 1 - Morning.
- FIRST QUARTER, - - 10 3 3 Morning.
- FULL MOON, - - - 16 3 44 Evening.
- LAST QUARTER, - - 23 2 34 Afternoon.
- NEW MOON, - - - 31 4 4 Evening.
- ENTERS Ω LEO, - - 23 8 38 Evening.

| MONTH. | | | | HOLYDAYS, REMARKS,
&c. | Sun Rises | | Sun Sets. | | Moon's Age. | | HIGH WATER. | |
|-------------|--------------|-----|--------|------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------------|-------|-------------|------|-------------|--|
| Month. | D. | Mo. | D. Wk. | | H. M. | H. M. | Moon's Age. | H. M. | H. M. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ASSAUR 1817 | 19 | 1 | G. | 2d Sunday after Trinity. | 5 19 | 6 41 | 30 | 2 32 | 2 56 | | | |
| | 20 | 2 | Mo. | Visitation of the B. V. Mary | — | — | 1 | 2 55 | 3 19 | | | |
| | 21 | 3 | Tu | | — | — | 2 | 3 | 4 6 | | | |
| | 22 | 4 | We | Translation of St. Martin. | — | — | 3 | 4 27 | 4 51 | | | |
| | 23 | 5 | Th. | | — | — | 4 | 5 11 | 5 35 | | | |
| | 24 | 6 | Fri | | — | — | 5 | 5 54 | 6 18 | | | |
| | 25 | 7 | Sat | | — | — | 6 | 6 38 | 7 2 | | | |
| | 26 | 8 | G. | 3d Sunday after Trinity. | 5 20 | 6 40 | 7 | 7 22 | 7 46 | | | |
| | 27 | 9 | Mo. | | — | — | 8 | 8 5 | 8 32 | | | |
| | 28 | 10 | Tu | | — | — | 9 | 9 56 | 9 20 | | | |
| | 29 | 11 | We | Oxford A&. | — | — | 10 | 9 47 | 10 11 | | | |
| | 30 | 12 | Th | | 5 21 | 6 39 | 11 | 10 41 | 11 5 | | | |
| — | 31 | 13 | Fri | | — | — | 12 | 11 39 | — | 3 | | |
| | 1 | 14 | Sat | [Swithin. | — | — | 13 | — | 40 | 1 | 4 | |
| | 1 | 15 | G. | 4th Sunday after Trinity | 5 22 | 6 38 | 14 | 1 42 | 2 6 | | | |
| | 2 | 16 | Mo. | | — | — | 15 | 2 42 | 3 8 | | | |
| | 3 | 17 | Tu | | — | — | 16 | 3 43 | 4 7 | | | |
| | 4 | 18 | We. | | 5 23 | 6 37 | 17 | 4 16 | 5 4 | | | |
| | 5 | 19 | Th | | — | — | 18 | 5 34 | 5 58 | | | |
| | 6 | 20 | Fri. | Morgarat. | — | — | 19 | 6 26 | 6 50 | | | |
| | 7 | 21 | Sat. | [Magdalen | — | — | 20 | 7 15 | 7 39 | | | |
| | 8 | 22 | G. | 5th Sunday after Trinity | 5 24 | 6 36 | 21 | 8 4 | 8 28 | | | |
| | 9 | 23 | Mo | | — | — | 22 | 8 55 | 9 16 | | | |
| | SRABON 1817. | 10 | 24 | Tu. | | — | — | 23 | 9 40 | 10 4 | | |
| 11 | | 25 | We | St. James, ^o | — | — | 24 | 10 23 | 10 51 | | | |
| 12 | | 26 | Th. | St. Anne. | 5 25 | 6 35 | 25 | 11 3 | 11 27 | | | |
| 13 | | 27 | Fri. | | — | — | 26 | — | — | | | |
| 14 | | 28 | Sat. | | 5 26 | 6 34 | 27 | — | — | | | |
| 15 | | 29 | G. | 6th Sunday after Trinity. | — | — | 28 | 1 1 | 1 17 | | | |
| 16 | | 30 | Mo. | | 5 27 | 6 33 | 29 | 2 2 | 2 17 | | | |
| 17 | | 31 | Tu | | — | — | 1 | 2 45 | 3 9 | | | |

